"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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**THE WEATHER.**

Showers; warmer; southeasterly winds.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

**Page 1.**

Vice President Capote of the Cuban Republic gave out a statement after a conference with the officials of the local Junta. He is convinced that the objects of the American Administration are identical with those proclaimed by his Government—namely, the independence of Cuba. He promises hearty co-operation on the part of Cubans, as well in civil life as with their arms, in carrying out the programme of the United States.

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The Government steamer Olivette will leave for Cuba on Monday with a cargo of medicines and supplies for the sick and wounded, and money with which to pay the troops. Surgeons and nurses will also go with the steamer.

Many of the sick and wounded who were brought from Siboney on the Seneca were brought from Hoffman Island, and only those are left who are too ill to be moved. Miss Jennings told of the terrible trip, and her account of the sufferings was corroborated by ex-Senator Genovar.

Miss Jeannette A. Jennings told of her experiences in Cuba, and of the work of the Red Cross Society there. She said the Government did little for the relief of the wounded, and practically all the service rendered was that furnished by the Red Cross.

J. M. Ceballos of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., which secured for the Compana Trasatlantica Espanola the contract to transport back to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered by Gen. Toral, said that the idea that the Spanish Government would use the transport boats as auxiliary cruisers once the soldiers were landed in Spain was ridiculous. He said also that no boats would be taken for transport purposes from blockaded ports.

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Ex-Senator Hill arrived here last evening, but was silent about political matters. There was considerable talk in political circles about the proposed candidacy of Col. Roosevelt.

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Justice Storer, in Brooklyn, refused to grant a mandamus intended to compel the telegraph companies to pay the tax on messages.

Daniel Duffie, a wealthy retired resident of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was tried, under the State Penal Code, in the Richmond Borough Court of Sessions, for profanity. He was found guilty, and was given the option of paying a fine of $25 or going to jail for five days. He paid the fine.

Lieut. Hobson, who risked his life by sinking the Merrimac across the Harbor of Santiago, arrived here yesterday on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. He carries official dispatches from Sampson, and left for Washington. Crowds cheered him on the ferries and at the station.

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## MAY NOT AGREE ON RECIPROCITY

### But Dingley Thinks the Commission Can Settle Other Points.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Dingley of Maine, who is here to attend the meetings of the American members of the Canadian Commission, talked this evening about the prospects of accomplishing results in the meeting to take place later at Quebec. He said he had never met Baron Herschell, the leading member of the commission on the British side, but he had known him well by reputation as a man of the highest attainment and of admirable judicial temperament.

"Yes," said Mr. Dingley, in response to a question, "I think the very friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States will have an effect in promoting agreement upon many of the small questions to be discussed by the commission. That was all that was needed at any time to bring some of our disputes to an end. About the chance for agreement upon reciprocity, I am not prepared to speak. You see, the countries are not very far apart as it is. Neither will take from the other anything more than it really needs. Canada wants as nearly free trade as she can get. I cannot blame the Canadians for that, nor can the Canadians blame us for declining to give free trade, if it appears to be to our disadvantage.

"If we were dealing with Great Britain directly, I imagine it would be less difficult to reach conclusions about the tariff than it might be when Canada is to be dealt with. Canada is a small country, but a proud one, and perhaps its pride is somewhat out of proportion to its importance. It wants a great deal, and it has not been disposed to give much. It wants to send us as raw material some things that we do not consider raw material. It gets to be a question of definition."

#### Powers to Prevent Annexation.

LONDON, July 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philippines or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central over New England, and covers the Atlantic States and the lake regions. The pressure is low in the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. It is high on the Pacific Coast. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic States, and in the middle Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. Very high temperature has prevailed in the West Gulf States, on the middle Rocky Mountain slope, and in the East Gulf States, with a maximum temperature of 100 degrees at Palestine, Texas, and Dodge City, Kan., ninety-eight degrees at Abilene, ninety-six degrees at Pueblo, Concordia, Oklahoma, New Orleans, and Mobile. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the weather has been fair in the other districts.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in Southern New England and the Atlantic States. Very high temperatures will prevail on the Rocky Mountain slope and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. The temperature will be somewhat higher in the Atlantic States and lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897. | 1898. | 1898. |
| 3 A. M. | 71 | 73 | 74 |
| 6 A. M. | 70 | 72 | 76 |
| 9 A. M. | 69 | 74 | 78 |
| 12 M. | 72 | 76 | 82 |
| 4 P. M. | 81 | 75 | 78 |
| 6 P. M. | 81 | 74 | 78 |
| 9 P. M. | 70 | 71 | 75 |
| 12 P. M. | 73 | 71 | 72 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 76⅝ |
| Weather Bureau | 75 |
| Corresponding date 1897 | 74 |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 73 |

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, 24th, via L. I. R. R. Leave 34th St. 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M. Excursion Tickets, $2.00. See Excursion Column.—

## SPAIN TO HAVE A NEW CABINET?

### Polavieja to See the Queen Regent To-day.

### HE HAS ARRIVED IN MADRID

### Her Majesty Said "Thank God!" When She Heard He Had Come.

### Uncertain What Policy He Would Pursue If in Power—Believed, However, It Would Be a Policy of Action One Way or the Other.

LONDON, July 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Gen. Polavieja has arrived and will have an audience with the Queen Regent to-morrow."

A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The arrival of Gen. Polavieja has increased the persistent talk of a Cabinet crisis. The Queen Regent is credited with exclaiming, 'Thank God!' when she knew he was coming.

"Opinions differ as to whether a semi-military Cabinet would make for peace or for a continuance of the war; but all are agreed that it would at any rate put an end to the present invertebrate policy.

"Certainly considerable confidence is felt in Gen. Polavieja in the present difficult juncture. In the first place, he is better in touch with the feelings of the army; in the second, he need not trouble himself about his constituents, and, finally, the fear of unpopularity would not blind him to the real facts of the situation.

"Once he should see that the game was up, he would not be likely to indulge in useless repining, but would make the best of a bad job.

"The belief is current in Madrid that the delay in Commodore Watson's starting is due to a desire to give Gen. Polavieja time to form a Cabinet and to sue for peace."

## SEEKING PEACE WITH HONOR.

### Minister Gamazo Professes to Disclose the Intention of the Spanish Government.

MADRID, July 22.—In an interview in the Correspondenzia Militar, the organ of the army, Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, is quoted as saying:

"The suspension of Constitutional liberty cannot be agreeable to the press, because it abrogates freedom and prevents the publication of news which costs much. But at this moment what can the Government do but check the hostile campaigns waged against it?

"I was the first to beg the Cabinet to treat the question as urgent, and I do not regret my action. I will say from my seat in Parliament that I am convinced I did a real service to my country.

"At the same time I can give you news which will please the press. The suspension of the Constitution will not last long, for several reasons. One of them is the calmness displayed by the people and the army.

"It is not for me to conceal the intentions of the Government, which are to conclude an honorable peace, which will, in the first place, satisfy the aspirations of the army.

"After that, if Señor Sagasta thinks fit, he will ask the Queen Regent if she still has confidence in her present advisers."

## LONDON DOUBTS THE STORY.

LONDON, July 22.—The statement made by Señor Gamazo, the Spanish Minister of Public Instruction, to the effect that peace, honorable to the Spanish Army, will shortly be concluded, is regarded in London more as an indication of personal opinion or hope than as reflecting any general decision of the Cabinet. Nothing showing any move in the direction of peace has been received here from any quarter likely to be well informed on the subject.

The Spanish Ambassador, Count Rascon, who was questioned on the subject, said: "We have no news from Madrid, and we have no reason to believe any such decided step has been taken as Señor Gamazo's statement would indicate."

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a prominent official of the British Foreign Office remarked to a representative of The Associated Press:

"We have absolutely nothing confirmatory of Señor Gamazo's alleged statement. We wish we had, and we hope it is true, but, so far as we are advised, the signs do not seem propitious for early peace."

LONDON, July 23.—The Madrid special dispatches this morning to The Times, Daily News, and Standard agree that no real step has been taken toward peace, and, moreover, that the idea that the capitulation of Santiago was a preliminary to peace must be abandoned.

The Ministerial organ, El Correo, says:

"The Government is satisfied that the nation desires peace, but if the Washington Government raises difficulties, Spain will cease to seek a pacific solution."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Fresh developments in the struggle will probably occur before the peace partisans overcome the resistance of the war party."

## GEN. PORTER DENIES A RUMOR.

PARIS, July 22.—The Matin to-day publishes a paragraph saying that, "while nothing definite is known, it is rumored that Señor Leon y Castillo (the Spanish Ambassador at Paris) has been instructed to approach Gen. Horace Porter (the United States Ambassador to France) with the view of opening secret peace negotiations."

Gen. Porter, when his attention was called to this paragraph, said:

"You can deny in the most emphatic manner that any peace negotiations have been opened up to the present moment. I cannot conceive what originated the Matin's statement."

## POWERS WILL NOT INTERFERE.

LONDON, July 22.—A Foreign Office official remarked to-day:

"Relative to the idea that England will be prominently connected with the future peace negotiations absolutely nothing has occurred thus far upon which to base the idea. As a general principle in these affairs the interference of a neutral is a mistake, unless invited by both belligerents."

It is known that the Spanish Ambassadors have been sounding the other Ambassadors at all the Courts of Europe with the object of inducing concerted representations at Washington to stop the war, and there is reason to believe that Great Britain is no longer alone in demurring at this and pointing out the uselessness of such a course.

On the other hand it is said that representations to stop the war have been made at Madrid, but, judging from the results, they have not been sufficiently strong to induce Spain to come to her senses. It is recognized by all except Spain that the United States will refuse to listen to suggestions upon the part of the concerted powers.

"In this matter," one of the Ambassadors said to a representative of the Associated Press, "Spain knows the irreducible minimum upon which the United States will discuss peace. What is she waiting for?

"Spain seems to forget the United States can stop the war the moment she likes. Now that she has no Spanish fleet to reckon with she can take Puerto Rico and the Canary Islands at her leisure, and finally deal with Cuba in the cool weather. Then Spain will consider the American terms less ridiculous than now."

#### Reported Talk by Sagasta.

LONDON, July 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta told a representative of El Imparcial to-day (Friday) that the Government had already entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations."

## SPAIN CUT OFF FROM CUBA.

MADRID, July 22.—It is said in official circles that no dispatches have been received here recently from Captain General Blanco, and, it is added, that the Spanish Government is "considering the means of restoring communication with Cuba, as before the surrender of Santiago."

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The fact that Capt. Gen. Blanco is compelled to submit any telegram he may wish to send to Madrid to the American censor at Key West does not prevent him from sending a message now and then which is allowed to go through as harmless.

A case in point was furnished yesterday, which was the birthday of the Queen Regent. The Captain General at Havana wished to send a message of congratulation to his sovereign. He wrote his dispatch and had it filed at the cable office in Havana, whence it was forwarded to Key West. There the message was held up until a copy could be forwarded to Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, for his approval. Gen. Greely saw nothing injurious to the interests of this country in the communication and gave the order for it to be passed, which was done.

Many people do not understand how, if Blanco is cut off from cable communication with Madrid, except through our censorship, press dispatches like this, which appeared in this morning's papers, continue to be sent out from Madrid:

> MADRID, July 21.—A dispatch from Havana says that the American warships before Manzanillo separated yesterday, five proceeding to a point off Cape Cruz, where they bombarded a signal tower, causing damage.

At the Signal Office of the army it was stated to-day that absolutely not one word could be cabled to Spain from Cuba without passing under the eye of a Signal Office censor. If the message quoted was genuine it must therefore have been passed by the censor at Key West or at Santiago. As it is thought unlikely that the censor would permit the sending from Spanish sources of any news of military or naval movements, the presumption is that the alleged dispatch from Havana given out at Madrid never passed over the cable at all.

#### Camara Expected at Ceuta.

GIBRALTAR, July 22.—It is reported here that Admiral Camara's squadron of Spanish warships, which passed through the Suez Canal and then turned back and started homeward, the Admiral giving a pledge that his ships were bound for Spain, is expected at the Spanish penal settlement of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, shortly, where the Admiral will "await events."

#### Protest Against the Censorship.

MADRID, July 22.—The Directors of the leading newspapers waited upon Señor Sagasta, the Premier, late this afternoon, urging him to abolish the existing state of siege and censorship.

#### SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 22.—Spanish 4s opened at 36⅝, advanced to 37¼, and closed at 37⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 36 7-16.

PARIS, July 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, and business was active. The feature of the transactions was the buoyancy of Spanish 4s, which were bought largely for English account, due to the statement of Señor Gomazo, the Spanish Minister for Public Instruction, that peace would shortly be concluded.

Spanish 4s opened at 36.50. Yesterday's closing price was 36.42½. They advanced to 37.95, reacted to 37.65, and closed at 37.97½.

BERLIN, July 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, owing to the news from Madrid in regard to the prospects of peace. Spanish 4s recovered.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, but the market was quiet. Foreign securities were higher, notably in the case of Spanish 4s.

MADRID, July 22.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.55. Gold was quoted at 72.65.

BARCELONA, July 22.—Spanish 4s, 59.00.

## MR. DINGLEY'S WAR VIEWS.

### Fears Grave Trouble in the Final Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Dingley of Maine, in discussing the war to-day, said:

"I have not heard any complaint about the war or any expression of desire that it shall be brought to a close until it can be closed properly, with the aims reached for which it was begun. I have been reading to-day Senator Foraker's speech, demanding independence and the recognition of the Cuban republic as necessary to make us consistent, and I have wondered what he thinks of his assertion that if we would recognize the republic, it would not be necessary to send a single soldier to Cuba to drive out the Spaniards.

"Now that we are in the war I sometimes wonder how we are to get out of it, and whether it will not be harder to stop than it was to begin. A good many of our people have a notion about refusing to lower the flag after you have once raised it, and persistence in that notion may give us some unexpected trouble."

## BAY OF NIPE SEIZED.

### First Base Secured on the North Coast of Cuba—Cruiser Jorge Juan Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following message has been received at the Navy Department:

"Playa del Este, July 22.

"Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines have not been removed, for want of time.

"The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our part.

"The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the Commanding General of the army on arrival at Puerto Rico. SAMPSON."

The success of the expedition to Nipe is really more important than appears on the surface. The Bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is purposed to establish a base there which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route.

It will also form a good point of operations against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe, in connection with Santiago, would be an effective means of doing this.

#### The Cruiser Jorge Juan.

The Jorge Juan, which was destroyed by our warships in Nipe Bay, was an antiquated cruiser, built at La Seyne shipyard in 1876. She was of iron, bark rigged, with one screw and one funnel. Her length was 208 feet; beam, 30 feet; displacement, 935 tons; indicated horse power, 1,100; speed, 13 knots. Her armament consisted of three 6.2-inch Palliser, (modified,) two 2.9-inch Krupp breech-loading, and two machine guns. She carried a crew of 146 men.

## LONDON WEEKLIES ON THE WAR

### All Predict that This Country Is Destined to Play a Leading Role in the World's Affairs.

LONDON, July 22.—The weeklies devote themselves to a discussion of what The Speaker terms "compulsory imperialism," and compliment the behavior of the Americans at Santiago.

The Spectator says:

"As the Americans marched in the middle ages fled. The moralist would think the Americans had contracted weighty and even terrible obligations to the colonists of Spain, which they were bound to discharge without thinking too much of the consequences to themselves. Most of our European contemporaries are crying to Washington to be generous.

"Generosity would mean that Spain should recover authority over the 3,000,000 dark persons whom she has misgoverned for three centuries, at the moment when every virtue and every vice of the Spaniard would incline him to severity in punishment, and to betray the tribe of the Tagals into the hands of the Spaniards would be nothing less than baseness.

"It is doubtful whether Washington can govern Cuba through a protectorate. The Americans have enfranchised a people and must see that enfranchisement is not a curse. If generosity is to be exercised it should be in Puerto Rico, where the conquest is only a claim."

Discussing the influence of dependencies upon the United States, and its policy, The Spectator says:

"The world's future greatly depends upon the political character of the Americans. When, in 1950, they are 200,000,000 they can crush any people except the Slavs. To fit them for that destiny the Americans should have difficulties, dependencies, and complicated relations with the remainder of mankind. At present everything is too easy to them. They live too much to themselves. They must learn to govern as well as to be governed, and must add to their splendid patriotism the English gift of cold and lofty tolerance. They must keep subordinate governments as free from corruption as their Supreme Court."

The Speaker says:

"The President's proclamation opens a prospect so much better than could be offered by a Cuban republic as to make it clear that annexation is manifest destiny. The acquisition of Cuba implies that of Puerto Rico as a provision against menace to the American coast and the Nicaragua Canal. Directly the Spanish ports are attacked the Monroe doctrine will be abandoned. Though bombardment would be a grievous mistake, it is probably the most natural method of bringing Spain to her knees."

The Saturday Review predicts a "war of extermination between Americans and Cubans six months after the conquest of the island." It adds:

"Cuba will corrupt its American Governors, and the reign of the American boss is not likely to be exemplary. The cost of the whole proceeding will be more than £250,000,000, and the game is not worth the candle."

The Saturday Review says also:

"The lesson of all our conflicts with America was that the American soldiers and sailors shot markedly better than our own and won astonishing victories. It looks as if the old lesson holds good to-day."

The Statist says:

"The new policy will necessitate a great change in the American governmental system, the President and House of Representatives acquiring powers and the Senate losing them. The United States will speak with a more potent voice in all international affairs than any Continental country.

"None of the latter could inflict serious injury upon the United States in the event of war, while the American Navy before long would be able to sweep from the seas any Continental Navy. The time is not far distant when the United States will speak with unequivocal and determined voice in the Far East. While loath at first to meddle in purely European affairs, such events as the Armenian massacres will certainly lead the churches of the United States to raise the cry that such atrocities must be ended."

## AUSTRIAN PRESS HELPS SPAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Apparently there is a tacit agreement in Austria to pursue a press campaign in favor of peace, first by endeavoring to intimidate the United States with the spectre of European intervention, and, second, by appealing to the National conscience of America to confine her action to the liberation of Cuba.

"These encouragements of Spanish illusions tend to nullify the object desired."

## CABINET DISCUSSES GARCIA'S LETTER

### Nothing Officially Known About His Alleged Grievances.

### WORD AWAITED FROM SHAFTER

### Garcias' Action Presumably Due to Misconception of Our Purpose.

### No Foundation for the Reports that the Cuban Army Has Been Cut Off from Rations.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Cabinet to-day discussed for some time the letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter and published in the afternoon newspapers, in which the Cuban commander complained that he had been completely ignored by the American military authorities in the negotiations for and ceremonies attending the surrender of Santiago, and had tendered his resignation to Gen. Gomez in consequence.

The opinion was expressed that it evidently was based upon a wrong conception of the purposes and motives of our people. These, it was said, should long ago have been explained to him and to all of the Cuban leaders.

If it was true, as had been reported, a member of the Cabinet said, that Garcia was not invited to participate in the ceremonies attending the raising of the American flag over Santiago, it was a mistake. Everything reasonable, he said, should be done to win and keep the friendship of the insurgent Cubans, and they should be made to know that the only purpose of the United States in waging war against Spain was to secure for all the people of Cuba relief from the oppression of Spanish rule and a stable and satisfactory Government established by the people themselves.

Of course, it was added, it is not the intention of this Government to drive the Spaniards out and then formally turn the island over to the insurgents or to any other particular class or faction. This Government had never intimated such a purpose, but, on the contrary, it was well understood that a stable Government for and by all of the people of Cuba had been the only purpose and end sought to be attained.

The details incident to the establishment of such a Government, it is said, have never been discussed by the Cabinet at any great length, but there could be no difference of opinion as to the general plan. All of the people of the island, it was declared, must be given an opportunity to express their views as to the character of Constitution under which they were to live, and also as to the men who should make and execute the laws. The insurgent Cubans certainly could not consistently ask for more than this.

The War Department is still in official ignorance of the resignation of Garcia and of his retirement with his army from the American lines. It is considered a little singular that Gen. Shafter has not made a report to the department of the case by telegraph, but he has so far shown little disposition to acquaint the department with the state of affairs at Santiago unless called upon by direct inquiry by the Secretary of War.

Pending the receipt of official advices Secretary Alger refused to discuss the matter. He, however, declared that there was no foundation for the reports that the Cubans had been cut off from rations.

It was stated that the ships which sailed a day or two ago no doubt were unloading supplies for Gomez, which would be delivered to him under the direction of Lieut. Johnston, who was in command of the American troops at Gomez's headquarters.

Señor Quesada called at the War Department to-day regarding the trouble with Garcia. He still insisted that there was a misunderstanding at Santiago, which would be cleared up as soon as it became known that the Cubans here and the Washington authorities desired no friction.

Señor Quesada did not see Secretary Alger, but talked briefly with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who said that further information from Gen. Shafter was necessary before anything could be done by the department.

## VICE PRESIDENT CAPOTE.

### He Gives Out a Statement Concerning the Attitude of the Cubans and the Cuban Republic.

Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, yesterday gave out the following statement after a conference with the officials of the local Junta:

"I have not received any official information concerning the reported misunderstanding between Gen. Garcia and Gen. Shafter. If there has been any such misunderstanding I regret it very much. As to the letter to Gen. Shafter accredited to Gen. Garcia, if authentic, it states that Gen. Garcia has referred the matter to our civil Government and to his Commander in Chief. I, personally, then Acting Secretary of War ad interim, drafted the resolution passed by the civil Government May 12, 1898, pledging the most complete co-operation with the American forces. We fully appreciate the great and generous conduct of the United States in coming to our aid for the sole purpose of liberating us from the Spanish yoke, and we have the utmost faith in the pledges made in our behalf that we may enjoy our liberty as an independent republic. Under the circumstances, we will certainly fulfill the pledges we have made as to complete co-operation, and will do all in our power to expel the common enemy as soon as possible, following such plans as may be suggested by the American commanders, and in every way assuming our part in the conflict. I will return to Cuba as soon as possible, and there on the ground will fully investigate and report as to existing differences, if any, with the assurance that the people of Cuba will fulfill their pledges and do their duty in every respect, as is just and as best serves the interests of Cuba.

"I am absolutely convinced, and I state with authority, that the objects of the American Administration are identical with those proclaimed by us—the independence of Cuba and the establishment of a stable government representing all the people. This intention on our part we have published in all our documents, and more especially in a proclamation of President Maso, dated April 24, 1898, which was published in accordance with a resolution passed by our Council of Government, and which was reprinted in our official paper in New York, Patria.

"This proclamation also pledges the perfect security of life and property of all residents of Cuba, whatever may be their nationality or political faith. The proclamation of President McKinley concerning the establishment of an American Military Government expresses these identical objects. I have carefully examined the document, and in view of my conviction as to the object of the American Administration I comprehend that this proclamation fairly states the position which the United States will assume in Cuba, and I believe it to be very reasonable and practicable. As the proclamation states that all the political relations of the inhabitants in Cuba have ceased, it follows that all functionaries and institutions representing Spain have also passed away. The President has been very careful to state that the native constabulary and Judges shall continue exercising their functions, but it is only natural to suppose that when the Military Governor finds these to have been implanted by the Spanish, and not by the municipality, he will proceed to substitute others in their stead.

"According to the spirit pervading the President's proclamation, the only authority will be the Military Governor and his aids and the municipal authorities of the locality—that is to say, the 'ayuntamiento.'

"We ourselves recognize the necessity of continuing ad interim in operation all laws, other than political, for I have, with other lawyers, been engaged in formulating these laws, with certain slight changes necessary to the new régime. As it is the evident intention of the President not to support any political factions, I am convinced that the Military Governor will, of his own motion, change the personnel in conformity to the condition and feeling of its residents.

"I am convinced that, having full faith in the American Government, the Cubans will co-operate as well in civil life as with their arms in carrying out the programme of the United States."

There were present at the conference held with Vice President Capote, T. Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate; Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the revolutionary party; E. Castillo, Secretary; Ricardo M. Lanunezo, secretary to Gen. Palma, and Horatio S. Rubens, counsel.

Among those who called at the Cuban Junta yesterday was Dr. Cruse, a surgeon on the staff of Gen. Gomez. Dr. Cruse lost his left leg during the fight which took place between the Spaniards and a detachment of Gen. Gomez's army when the Florida expedition landed on the south coast of Cuba, at San Juan, Santa Clara District.

Gen. Palma returned from Washington yesterday. He had been also to Tampa in consultation with some of the officials of the Cuban Republic.

## GARCIA'S ARMY DISBANDING.

### Cuban General Follows His Resignation by Permitting His Farmer-Soldiers to Return Home.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—Notwithstanding that Gen. Garcia complained bitterly to Gen. Shafter that he had been ignored, that the restoration of the Spanish civil authority in the City of Santiago was most offensive to him, and that in consequence of all this he had been forced to tender his resignation as a General in the Cuban army, the insurgent leader is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces at Holguin and Manzanillo quite as though nothing had happened.

To-morrow Gen. Garcia will issue a decree authorizing all Cubans who have been driven from their plantations and country homes by the Spaniards, and who have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns, to return to the country, and go to work on their farms and plantations, assuring them of protection by his forces. He has added like permission to those in his ranks who were recruited from the farmlands or were employed in the fields at the outbreak of the war.

Altogether, it must be confessed that Gen. Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on the farms is construed as an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be quite justified. It is certain that a great many of them will continue to fight.

#### POOR OPINION OF THE CUBANS.

Major James M. Bell of the First Cavalry replied yesterday to a query upon the Cuban soldiers as follows:

"Don't ask about the Cubans. The regular army has no use for them. Probably they are capable of any vandalism of which they are accused, but this is not my point. What they want is to see us do the work and themselves reap the fruits. When I was being carried, wounded, to Siboney, we stopped under the shade in the Cuban camp. The men with my litter were exhausted, and the Sergeant in charge asked aid of the Cubans resting there. The Cuban officer in command replied: 'My men are tired. It's too warm for them to work.' They have not been of much service in battle, either. We have no use for them."

## BROOKLYN'S GUNNERS BEST.

### Examining Board Settles the Dispute About the Battle with Cervera in Favor of Schley's Ship.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—There has been so much discussion over the parts taken by the American ships in the battle that destroyed Admiral Cervera's squadron, and there have been so many different accounts by eye witnesses, giving the credit to one or two ships, that some figures taken from tables and charts prepared by an examining board will be of interest.

The discussions, it must be borne in mind, are merely coincidental with esprit de corps and are not at all bitter. Naturally each ship's company believes it did the work to a greater extent than any other. An examination of the hulls of the Spanish vessels above the present submerged water line shows the hits as follows:

Four-inch Shells, (fired only by the Iowa)—Infanta Maria Teresa, 1; Almirante Oquendo, 5; Vizcaya, 2.

Five-inch Shells, (fired only by Brooklyn)—Infanta Maria Teresa, 5; Vizcaya, 6; Almirante Oquendo, 5, one of which exploded a torpedo; Cristobal Colon, 4.

Eight-inch Shells, (fired by Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, and Indiana)—Teresa, 3; Oquendo, 3; Vizcaya, 4. As the Indiana did not follow the chase she probably had nothing to do with the hits on the Vizcaya.

Twelve or thirteen inch shells: Only two on the Teresa must be credited to the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Texas, and Iowa, although it is quite certain that the Texas fired one.

All the Spanish were riddled with the rapid fire of the one and six pounders carried by all the American ships.

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of large shells effectively landed went from Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, and that she placed twenty five-inch shells in the vitals of the different vessels of the enemy, pretty equally divided, except that the Vizcaya caught one extra.

This demonstrates that the Brooklyn fought every ship of the Spanish squadron in turn, and landed nearly twice as many five-inch shells as all five vessels did eight-inch ones, and as many as all other kinds combined.

The Iowa comes next with eight four-inch shells, five of which were planted in the last vessel out of the harbor, the Almirante Oquendo.

The ten eight-inch shells must be divided among the four vessels firing them, although two placed in the Vizcaya undoubtedly belong to the Brooklyn's list of hits.

## ARMY SPEEDING TO PUERTO RICO

### Miles's Transports Were off Haiti Yesterday.

### WILSON ALSO EN ROUTE

### Is Taking the First Brigade of His Division of the First Corps.

### MORE SHIPS LOADING AT TAMPA

### Haines's Brigade Hurrying to Embark at Newport News.

### GEN. F. D. GRANT TO GO

### Appointed to Command the Brigade Composed of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The expedition against the Spanish possession of Puerto Rico is now fully and fairly launched. Major Gen. Miles, in personal command of the vanguard, is sailing steadily eastward along the north coast of Haiti with the Yale and a small squadron of transports, escorted by a formidable fleet of warships, bound for the appointed rendezvous on the Puerto Rican coast.

Major Gen. Wilson, with the First Brigade of his First Division of the First Corps, is at sea with three shiploads of men and supplies, destined for the same point.

Another fleet of transports is at Tampa loaded with an artillery siege train, three regiments of regular infantry, and a regiment of regular cavalry.

Haines's brigade of Gen. Wilson's division is on the cars for Newport News, where it will be embarked immediately and started for the same goal.

These forces make up the first section of the expedition which the War Department has planned to get off in two divisions, a week apart. As soon as the embarking of Haines's brigade has been completed preparations will be immediately begun for the forwarding of the second section which Major Gen. Brooke will select and command in person.

#### Messages from Gen. Miles.

While it was confidently believed at the War Department last night that Gen. Miles had sailed, as he expected to do, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, no official assurance of his departure was received here until this morning, when a cable message came from him giving the composition of his force "en route to Puerto Rico." This proved a surprise to the officers in that it showed the force to be smaller than they had thought, and that at 7 o'clock last evening he was still at Guantanamo. The message was as follows:

Playa del Este, July 21, 7:30 P. M.
Secretary of War, Washington:

The following troops are with me aboard transports in Guantanamo Harbor, en route to Puerto Rico: Four light batteries of the Third and Fourth Artillery; Loniras Battery B, Fifth Artillery; Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, 275 recruits for Fifth Corps, 60 men of Signal Corps, and Seventh Hospital Corps, 3,415 men all told. MILES.

This afternoon, however, the War Department received the following dispatch, which showed that he was at last well on the way to his destination:

Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, July 22, 1:15 P. M.
Secretary of War, Washington:

Am disappointed in non-arrival of Col. Hecker with construction corps. Col. Black arrived without snag boats or lighters. Please send at least four strong sea-going steam lighters and tugs. Also Gen. Stone's boats at Jacksonville, if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well.

MILES.

It appears from the General's statement relative to Col. Hecker that he was not acquainted with the necessity that had arisen for that officer's presence in Washington in order to provide for the speedy transportation to Spain of the troops surrendered at Santiago.

#### Strong Artillery Force.

Gen. Miles's statement in his first message shows that his expedition will be especially strong in artillery. The five batteries of regular artillery with him on the Comanche are C and F of the Third Regiment, B and F of the Fourth, and B of the Fifth. Light Batteries C and M of the Seventh, six guns each, and equipped with smokeless powder, are on board transports at Tampa consigned to Gen. Miles, and the four batteries of volunteer artillery will be embarked at Newport News with Haines's Brigade. This will give the expedition seven regular and four volunteer batteries, or fifty-eight guns, in addition to the heavy batteries, with their 5 and 7-inch pieces and rifled mortars.

As made up to date the Puerto Rico expeditionary force is as follows:

From Santiago—Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, five light batteries, 275 recruits, hospital and signal detachment, in all 3,415 men.

From Tampa—First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, Brig. Gen. Schwann, Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, Fifth Regular Cavalry, two light batteries, and a siege train, in all about 5,000 men.

From Charleston—First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Brig. Gen. Ernst, Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Sixth Illinois, in all about 3,500 men.

From Newport News—Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, Brig. Gen. Haines, Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, Battery A, Illinois Artillery; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, signal, hospital, and ambulance detachments, in all about 4,500 men.

Gen. Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga as his headquarters escort

Troop H of the Sixth Cavalry and Company F of the Eighth Infantry.

**Grant to Command a Brigade.**

But one brigade of Gen. Wilson's division remains at Chickamauga—the Third. Up to to-day the brigade was without a Brigadier General, but a telegram from Gen. Brooke to the Adjutant General received during the day, announced that he had assigned Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant to command the brigade, which is made up of the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois Regiments.

Gen. Grant has long been desirous of being sent to the front, and his designation to lead the regiment which would naturally be the next to move forward is considered here as indicating that the brigade will be sent to Puerto Rico without fail.

It is regarded as one of the notable developments of this precedent-making war that the son of Ulysses S. Grant should be at the head of the first Southern regiment sent to the front.

The cable message received during the afternoon from Mole St. Nicholas showed that Gen. Miles was making substantial progress in his advance on Puerto Rico, and also that he is still giving painstaking attention to the details of the expedition with a view to having it conducted on the sound military and business principles that were so completely overlooked in the Santiago campaign.

**The Construction Corps Sent Out.**

Concerning this dispatch Col. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau, said that the construction corps mentioned is the force sent to Santiago on the steamer Panama in charge of the firm of D. Van Aken & Co. of New York for the purpose of building docks, wharves, and railroads, if necessary, at Siboney. Van Aken & Co. took with them some 400 laborers and material, tools, and apparatus for doing all sorts of construction work.

The contract made with them was for Santiago, but since the control of the harbor there does away with the necessity for building landing places they will be sent to Puerto Rico to do the same work at whatever point Gen. Miles may select for a landing place.

In addition, the expedition will have the 600 negro laborers engaged by Gen. Stone at Charleston.

"Gen. Stone's boats at Jacksonville" is supposed to refer to lumber boats. There are two snag boats at Key West, but they are not known to be seaworthy, and a naval constructor will have to be sent down to pass upon them before it can be known whether they are available. There are several tugs and lighters at Santiago which will be forwarded at once to Puerto Rico for Gen. Miles's use, and others will be procured in this country and sent to him as soon as possible.

Military men here are highly pleased at the thorough and systematic manner in which Gen. Miles is going about the expedition, and the prediction is made that if there are hitches in it they will be the result of a failure on the part of the bureau or the staff departments here to carry out the plans he has made and to execute the requirements he prefers.

**The Columbia at Mole St. Nicholas.**

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, July 22.—The United States cruiser Columbia arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. It was reported she came from Jamaica and was on her way to Puerto Rico.

## TROOPS SAIL FROM CHARLESTON.

### Transport No. 21 Has One Regiment and Two Companies on Board.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Transport No. 21, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and Companies D and M of the Sixth Illinois, sailed from Charleston this afternoon.

## HAINES'S BRIGADE STARTS.

### Leaves Chickamauga Camp to Embark at Newport News.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 22.—The actual movement of troops from Camp Thomas for the Puerto Rican expedition began this morning, when Gen. Haines's brigade, the Second, of the First Division of the First Corps, broke camp and marched to Rossville. The regiments included were the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Third Illinois. The Fourth Pennsylvania, the last to load, did not leave Rossville until to-night. Their route is to Cincinnati over the Cincinnati Southern, and thence to Newport News via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

These troops will be followed to-morrow by Gen. Brooke and staff, the reserve ambulance company, the reserve hospital corps, the signal corps, and Gen. Brooke's guard. A special train will carry Gen. Brooke and staff from Battlefield station at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon. They will go to Newport News to embark.

The following four light batteries of artillery will follow, breaking camp early Sunday morning: Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery. It was conceded at headquarters this afternoon to be the plan to take the whole of the First Corps to Puerto Rico, and it is the understanding that other regiments are to leave as rapidly as transportation can be provided, the brigades leaving the park in regular turn until the last brigade of the Third Division has been ordered out.

Counting the recruits and taking into consideration the hospital corps and other organizations to be included, the force will fall but little short of 40,000 officers and men. It will require from twelve to fifteen days to move the corps.

Gen. J. F. Wade will assume command at Camp Thomas to-morrow.

Gen. Fred D. Grant to-day took formal command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division, First Corps, to which he was assigned by the War Department.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 22.—It is announced to-night that the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Fourth Ohio Regiments will arrive here to-morrow afternoon from Camp Thomas. Another body of troops, consisting mainly of hospital and ambulance corps, will arrive Sunday, and four batteries are expected to reach here Monday. These troops will embark next week on the auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Harvard and transports Roumania, Massachusetts, and City of Washington. Their camp here has been prepared for them.

The transport Roumania and the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite arrived here to-day. It is understood that the Yosemite will not be used in transporting troops to Puerto Rico. The St. Louis is in Hampton Roads.

## TRANSPORTS FOR NEWPORT NEWS.

### Sail from This Port Loaded Deep with Supplies.

Transport No. 22, formerly the Massachusetts of the Atlantic Transport Line, sailed from this port yesterday for Newport News. She will there embark troops for the Puerto Rico expedition, and it is expected that she will take on 800 men and the same number of horses.

A large force of laborers worked on her all night, loading supplies, and she carries in her hold commissary supplies for 20,000 men for 100 days. She also carries several thousand canvas uniforms for the soldiers in Gen. Miles's expedition.

The City of Washington, known officially as Transport No. 16, also cleared yesterday from her dock, at Pier 17 East River, for Newport News. She has in her hold 250,000 pounds of hardtack, 1,500 barrels of flour, and 50,000 pounds of other provisions that are destined for the troops now at Newport News.

## KRAG RIFLES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

### Twenty Thousand to be Distributed Among the Men of the Puerto Rican Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At least 20,000 of the volunteers who go to Puerto Rico are to be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle used by the regular army. This announcement, made by the Ordnance Department to-day, came as a surprise, the understanding having been that the supply of the improved guns would not permit of their being served out to the volunteer troops for some months to come.

The Ordnance Department was content to let that impression prevail, so long as it was not prepared to controvert it with overt evidence in the shape of the arms themselves, but it has meanwhile been straining every energy to accumulate a stock of the rifles in order to begin their issue generally as soon as possible.

For the Puerto Rico expedition, which will be made up chiefly of volunteer regiments now equipped with the Springfield .45 calibre arm, the department proposes to supply one entire corps of about 20,000 men with Krag-Jorgensens. It may not be able to deliver all these guns to the men before they sail, but they will follow them to the island as rapidly as possible. Just what regiments will receive the new arms will depend on Gen. Miles, to whom they will be sent for distribution.

Some difficulty is being experienced in keeping up with the supply of ammunition for the .30 calibre rifle. While the Government is taking the maximum output of all the cartridge manufacturers who can produce this ammunition, the quantity needed per man and the rapidity with which it disappears when the army is doing any fighting has more than kept pace with the increased producing capacity of the factories. The output has not been what was expected, either, so that even if the Government had enough Krag-Jorgensens to equip the entire volunteer army it would not be able to supply it with the proper ammunition.

This trouble will be obviated in the course of a short time, however, so that before the campaign against Havana begins it is within the probabilities that nearly all the volunteers will have modern rifles.

The manufacture of smokeless powder cartridges for the 45-calibre Springfields is now in progress. The factories are being run on that for the present, which in part accounts for the shortage in the 30-calibre ammunition.

**New Puerto Rican Cabinet.**

MADRID, July 22.—A dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico, says a new insular Cabinet has been formed under the Presidency of Señor E. Nulos Riveira.

## PUERTO RICAN JUNTA'S VIEWS.

### The Hundred Puerto Ricans in This City Say They Prefer Spain to the Island's Independence.

The hundred Puerto Ricans living in New York are offended at Gen. Miles, not because the General has led an armed force against their native island, but because the General forgot to notify them when he started. He promised to be sure to do this, they say. They had written him and offered their valuable services. He had replied, accepting the tender, and stating that whenever his expedition was ready to go he would tell them and expect them to make their offer good. But he did not do so. And they feel so hurt in consequence that yesterday one of the hundred, Señor R. H. Toud, Secretary of the local Junta, went over to Washington to speak to the President about it. Incidentally, Señor Toud was expected to inquire whether Uncle Sam proposed to consult the Puerto Ricans on the subject of making them citizens of his country.

Senor de Castro, a member of the Junta, in speaking of this last-mentioned matter last night said that it was merely a question of courtesy on the part of this Nation. The Puerto Ricans were all anxious to become Americans. They did not want independence. If it was a question of Spanish rule or independence Puerto Ricans would favor Spanish rule, grievous though it be. For this opinion there were many reasons. First and foremost, if they were made independent every nation on earth would find one cause or another to demand and keep demanding indemnities, damages, &c., and Puerto Rico's whole time would be employed in making money to pay such blackmail. Then we would be always fighting among ourselves, if we didn't have some strong arm to restrain us. I do hope Mr. McKinley will ask us if we don't want to be annexed."

Dr. Julio J. Henna, the President of the Junta, also thinks Uncle Sam should invite the Puerto Ricons to hold a plebiscite on the subject. It is due them, he believes. Some of the members of the Junta, however, are opposed to the idea of being consulted on the subject. Señor Manuel Besosa is one of these. It would be an empty and senseless form, he thinks. He wants this Government just to take Puerto Rico without ceremony. The element favoring this is almost as strong as the element who desire to be complimented with a consultation. There was not one who favored freedom for the island so far as could be found.

## MR. LEITER PARTS WITH LAND.

### Wheat Speculator Gives Quit Claim Deeds to $800,000 Worth of Real Estate.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Two quit claim deeds were filed to-day by Joseph Leiter, covering valuable real estate. They were given to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for "$1 and other valuable consideration."

The property is valued at nearly $800,000. One piece, at 169 Adams Street, was purchased last year by Leiter with his wheat profits. The other piece is at 87 Washington Street, and is valued at $283,460. Both lots contain fine stone buildings.

The filing of these deeds is a part of the plan of settlement of the obligations growing out of the wheat deal. His father, in pursuance of the agreement, borrowed $3,000,000 from the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee three weeks ago. He also parted with his most valuable piece of real estate for $2,100,000 cash. These deeds, filed to-day, were the fulfillment of the promise young Leiter made to secure such part of his father's notes as might be covered by the real estate held by the son. The exact total of the father's notes is not known, but to-day's filings cover about $750,000 of them.

## NEW YORK RAILROAD PERMITS.

### Street Lines to be Built and to be Operated with Electricity.

ALBANY, July 22.—Permission has been given by the Railroad Commissioners for the construction of three railroads in New York City to be operated by electricity.

The companies authorized to construct these roads are the King's Bridge Railway Company, which will operate a road from Manhattan Street to Yonkers over the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road; the North End Street Railway Company, to operate a road from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Boulevard over the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and over that street to the Harlem River, and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, to operate a road from the junction of the King's Bridge Road and the Boulevard over the Boulevard to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

The first two permissions were granted on the stipulation by the two companies that they would use but one set of tracks on that part of the Boulevard where their routes are coincident.

## SHAFTER'S ARMY TO STAY

### No Intention in Washington to Bring Any of the Regiments Back at Present.

## FEVER MUST BE STAMPED OUT

### Best Place to Fight It Is in Cuba, Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says—Transports at Santiago Ordered to Return.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To the question, "What is to be done with Gen. Shafter's Fifth Corps, now at Santiago?" the heads of the War Administration can find but one answer. That is to keep it in Cuba until every vestige of yellow fever is stamped out of it. It can be stated positively and upon the highest possible authority that there is no intention of bringing the troops back to this country at the present time.

The authorities here believe that it would be dangerous and criminal to run the risk of spreading the fever broadcast throughout this country by bringing the men back here so long as the pest is among them, and it is agreed that the best place to fight the disease is right where they now are.

Press dispatches from Santiago represent Gen. Shafter and the medical officers with him as urging that the army be sent to this country at once and put into camp in the mountains of North Carolina, or on the coast of Maine until it is restored to health. According to these advices, the Washington officials are agreed to this, and are only deterred from carrying out the plan by the lack of transports.

**Adjt. Gen. Corbin's Statement.**

Inquiry at the War Department to-day developed a very different view of the situation on the part of those charged with responsibility in the matter. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, when asked what it was proposed to do with the Santiago army, said:

"What can we do but leave the troops there until they are free from the fever? We can't fight it anywhere else as well as right there. To undertake to bring them back to this country now would infect every transport we have, and if we brought them back, where would we land them? There is no city on the coast that would not rise up in arms at the very suggestion of landing a fever-infected army within its limits.

"Besides, there is no reason to believe that a removal at this time would be of advantage to the men themselves. No, the best and the only thing we can do is to fight the fever on its own ground, and until it is driven out of the army it would be madness to bring the army back to this country."

There is no concealing the fact that the authorities regard the situation seriously, though there is no disposition to panic. The wide dissemination of the infection makes the problem difficult, but there is encouragement in the fact that the fever is of a particularly mild type, the death rate being marvelously low.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that all his reports showed that, while the fever had spread itself rapidly and widely, it was of so mild a form as to cause less alarm than might otherwise be justifiable.

**Special Orders to Shafter.**

The President and Secretary Alger, as well as Adjt. Gen. Corbin, are deeply impressed with the necessity of exercising the greatest care to stop, if possible, the spread of the disease, and Gen. Shafter has been urged to spare no efforts to improve the sanitary conditions under which the men live.

The Administration would welcome nothing more cordially than the opportunity of bringing the men who fought so bravely at Santiago back home and giving them the best camp to be had in the most salubrious climate the country affords, but it is their conclusion that, for the present at least, and so long as the fever rages, the Fifth Corps will have to be kept where it is.

As evidence that it is not intended to use the transports at Santiago to return the men there to this country, an order has been sent to Gen. Shafter to have all the ships he has with him sent back here at once for use in transporting the Puerto Rico expedition.

**Young Corbin Has Yellow Fever.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Corbin to-night received a private cablegram from Gen. Shafter, informing him that his son, "Rude" Corbin, who accompanied Shafter to Cuba, is in the hospital with yellow fever. He has been ill for several days, but his disease was not until to-day diagnosed definitely as yellow fever. Young Corbin is receiving careful attention, and, while the attack is serious, there are hopes of his recovery.

## ARMY GETS BREAD AND BEEF.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Eagan, Chief of the Commissary Department of the army, to-day received a dispatch from Col. Weston, Chief of Commissary with Gen. Shafter's army, as follows:

"Santiago, July 22.

"The Mississippi came in yesterday. Issued to troops and hospitals 25,000 pounds fresh beef. Full rations of fresh bread issued to two divisions, and in few days all will have fresh bread. Ovens now on the way.

"Adjt. Gen. Corbin's son met me at Siboney. WESTON, Chief Commissary."

## THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—While the paying off of the troops in Cuba has been postponed at the request of Gen. Shafter himself, it has not been abandoned. Paymaster General Stanton believes that the men are entitled to their pay wherever they are, and as soon as Gen. Shafter withdraws his objections the force of Paymasters originally detailed for the work will be sent to Cuba with enough gold and silver to pay every officer and man there every cent that is due to him. Meantime, the party of Paymasters, headed by Major Culver C. Sniffen, has been ordered to rendezvous at Atlanta, where they will be held in reserve awaiting the word to proceed to Santiago.

To convey the gold and silver coin with which the troops are to be paid, Paymaster General Stanton has purchased twelve new traveling safes. As the treasure filled nine of the express companies' ordinary money safes, it is calculated that the twelve new strong boxes will easily accommodate it.

Considerable delay has been experienced in getting the pay rolls made out at Santiago on account of lack of the proper blanks. It seems that the Paymasters with the Shafter expedition did as most everybody else with it did, landed from the transports, leaving their baggage aboard, and were never able to make connection with it again on account of the lack of landing facilities. In this way most of the books and papers of the Paymasters were brought back to this country on the transports that took them down. Fresh supplies, with enough pay rolls for the entire force, have since been sent down.

Scores of letters are received daily at the office of the Paymaster General from the wives and relatives of men with the army in Cuba inquiring anxiously as to when they will be paid. The Paymaster General does not think these suffering ones should be kept from receiving the money their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers would send them any longer than is necessary.

## NEW GOVERNOR FOR SANTIAGO.

### Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders Appointed to Succeed Gen. McKibbin, Who Is Sick.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders was appointed Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, succeeding Gen. McKibbin, who returns to his old duty, and who is on the sick list.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the new Military Governor of Santiago, is a native of New Hampshire. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon in January, 1886, and was promoted to the rank of Captain five years later.

He was first assigned to duty with the Eighth Infantry. A detachment of this infantry formed a part of Gen. Lawton's command on his famous chase after Geronimo in the Summer of 1886. Surgeon Wood was a volunteer member of the detachment, and was with the command at the end of the 2,000 mile journey. Soon after this Surgeon Wood, at the head of a detachment, drove a band of murderous Apaches far into the mountains of old Mexico.

During the past six years he has been on duty in California, Georgia, and Washington. He has been President McKinley's family physician for a year or more. He was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry at the suggestion of Theodore Roosevelt, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General for gallantry.

## CLEANING UP THE CITY.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21, (delayed in transmission.)—Squads of natives were sent to-day to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses whose remains have been lying in the streets for days and weeks.

Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.

The French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly arrived here this afternoon with supplies for the relief of the French citizens of Santiago.

Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, has ordered all the shops to open, and hereafter there will be music in the Plaza every Sunday and Thursday.

The Cubans are protesting against the continuation of Spaniards in official positions on the ground that the conquered are vested with authority over themselves, who are the allies of the United States, the conquerors. They contemplate addressing an official protest to Gen. Shafter.

## CUSTOMS DUES AT SANTIAGO.

### Inquiries by the Owner of a Cargo on the First Trading Vessel to Enter the Port.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—The Danish steamer Bratton, the first vessel besides the Government and Red Cross ships to enter this port with provisions, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, having on board A. P. Asovodo, the owner of her cargo, who went to Gen. Shafter's headquarters in order to inquire about the customs duties.

He was told he must pay full duty on foreign produce under a foreign flag, at the rates in force under the Spanish régime. This brings the duty on the Bratten's flour to $4, plus 10 per cent., per barrel, and the duty on the other goods is in proportion.

It is not known whether a bounty will be allowed on American bottoms, Gen. Shafter, for the present, limiting himself to the statement that the duties will be assessed on the same basis as the Spanish tariff.

## TAKING PASSAGE FOR SANTIAGO.

### Sixty-four Names Booked on the Steamship Philadelphia.

Walter A. Donaldson, the customs expert designated by Secretary Gage to collect customs duties and port charges at the Port of Santiago de Cuba, was at the New York Custom House yesterday to arrange his affairs before leaving for his new post. He may go on the steamship Philadelphia to-day, but yesterday afternoon had received no definite instructions. Mr. Donaldson said that there will be no change in the tariff schedule at Santiago, and that the question of drawbacks will not be considered while Santiago remains a Spanish port of entry.

Four more passengers booked on the steamship Philadelphia yesterday, making sixty-four intending to go by this steamer to Santiago. One who engaged passage yesterday was an Englishman, who gave $25 for the privilege of being permitted to go without sleeping accommodations. He said he would sleep on deck.

A clerk said that one passenger was a Chicago man, who was going to recover the body of his son, one of the American soldiers killed during the advance on Santiago. His name was not disclosed.

Moses & Co. was loading the steamer Diamante with flour for Santiago.

## MANIFESTO BY BLANCO.

### Santiago Is of No Strategical Importance and Capitulation Will Not Affect Result of the War.

HAVANA, July 22.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has issued the following proclamation announcing the capitulation of Santiago. It is dated Havana, July 17:

"After three months' heroic defense and many bloody combats, owing to a scarcity of ammunition and victuals, the garrison of Santiago de Cuba has been forced to capitulate, under honorable conditions and with all the honors of war. This occurred on the day of July 16, when it was recognized by the brave Spanish General of Division who was acting commander of the place that resistance was useless and that he could no longer hold the place.

"He could have been reinforced from the garrison at Manzanillo, and thus have made good the losses sustained in recent desperate fighting; he might also have been able to put the city in a better condition of defense, but he was confronted with the fact that reinforcements would only make further inroads upon the already exhausted store of provisions of the Spanish garrison. The condition of the city was consequently lamentable and precarious, and the Spanish forces were greatly depressed in consequence.

"The occupation of Santiago by the military forces of the Americans is of no strategic advantage to them, inasmuch as the city had previously been closely blockaded for a long time by the American ships, and it will have little or no effect on the future development of the campaign which is to decide Spain's fate. The Spanish Army is intact and eager for glory. It is willing to measure arms with the Americans. In this army the King of Spain, the Spanish Government, and the whole country places its trust. They rely upon it to defend at any cost the integrity of Spanish territory and the honor of Spain's immaculate flag.

"This army is certain to be triumphant and victorious in the end. Despite the many dangers and obstacles it has to encounter, it will demonstrate once more the indomitable Spanish character and the well-known military talents of our people. This is the hope and expectation of your General in Chief. BLANCO."

MADRID, July 22.—It is asserted here that the Spanish prisoners comprised in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba do not exceed 10,000 men, and it is added that the ammunition captured there is almost all useless.

## GARRISONS WERE INCREDULOUS

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The War Department has posted the following, received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago, July 22.

"Sent two troops of cavalry, with Spanish officers and Lieut. Miley, to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of loss of Cervera's fleet or of Toral's surrender. They declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves.

"A detachment of officers and men came in last night and returned this morning, apparently satisfied. SHAFTER."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21.—From various points in the province Spanish troops continue to arrive daily, and are sent to camp, to await embarkation, the date of which has not yet been decided.

## WATSON'S FLEET A "BLUFF"

### Government Never Had Any Intention of Sending Warships to Bombard Spain's Coast.

## WANTED CAMARA TO RETURN

### Ruse Was Successful, but the Fact that the Public Took the Announcement at Face Value Causes Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron, that was to sail "immediately" after June 27, will not sail at all if Spain will ask her friends to help her stop the war.

Secretary Long has been understood as insisting that the squadron would sail, but he did not say so yesterday, except by implication. When he said that it would not sail until after the Puerto Rico expedition was out of the way, he gave to some inquirers the idea that it would sail after that expedition had safely landed in Puerto Rico, and there are reasons for believing that the fleet may be broken up in a fortnight. The Eastern Squadron was prepared soon after Admiral Camara's fleet started for Manila. Its object was to hold or secure the return of that fleet in order to lighten the burden of the army and navy in the Philippines. The Navy Department made its announcement with publicity unusual with the Naval War Board, the bulletin going so far as to enumerate the names of the ships and the programme so far as it had been developed. With the return of Admiral Camara to Spain the object for which Commodore Watson had been given a separate command was accomplished.

The public, it seems, has not quite understood and approved the idea of the Navy Department. It has taken its announcement as it was made, and the Secretary is now embarrassed at finding that he is expected to give the performance announced on the bills. The general public, it is discovered, has held the view announced by Mr. Roosevelt early in the war, that a blow at Spain of the most effective kind could be inflicted by sending a fleet to the enemy's shores.

**Public Was Deceived.**

Instead of accepting the repeated announcements as so many "bluffs," the bulk of the population has believed all that has been promised by the Navy Department, and will not easily swallow the intimations that the visit of our ships to Spain and the Mediterranean is to be abandoned.

The evident determination to get rid of the Eastern expedition if the threat of it can be made to take the place of the visit, makes it easy to add to the early story by all sorts of statements concerning the enlargement of the Eastern Squadron. A fleet that is not going anywhere whatever may be enlarged indefinitely at small expense. There is some reason to believe that the report of the extension of the fleet by adding all the vessels on guard at Santiago and Havana will not greatly impair the strength of the Sampson squadron or reduce the efficiency of the Havana blockade. An offer of peace may help out the Navy Department in its programme of "bluff," but it is beginning to be appreciated at the Navy Department that a raid upon Spain is expected, that it is regarded as practicable and likely to affect the war to bring it to a close earlier than would be the case without it.

**Naval Officers Disappointed.**

The cry of "Fleet" when there is no fleet will not be regarded by the dear public as a very good joke. Naval officers who have thought it a good chance to afford Admiral Sampson to win some credit for dash, say that the disappointment in the navy will be as great as that out of it, so it may be taken for granted that if the Watson squadron can be made effective as a scare, and Spain will accept the scare as it is intended, there will be no parade in force of nearly the entire navy to alarm and batter the Spaniards who live near enough to the coast to be subject to bombardment. The vessels that can be used in such a fleet are to be kept together for immediate use. If Spain desires to disperse that fleet, it knows precisely what terms it may be expected to meet to get rid of the battleships and cruisers.

The President holds firmly to the demand that Spain shall indicate to the United States, when the time arrives, a desire to arrange definite terms of peace. Should that request come within a fortnight the fleet will be abandoned completely. Should Spain remain stubborn and hungry for more war the elements of the fleet are at hand and can be soon combined to form a squadron that will be representative of our active, destructive, and successful navy. If such a fleet is sent to Spain it will be expected to do all the damage to Spain that can be inflicted from the coast. It has never been the purpose to use a landing force.

Since the contract has been entered into with the Compania Trasatlantica Español to carry Spanish prisoners to Cadiz, it has become apparent that it will be necessary to time the departure of the prisoners so that they shall arrive several days before or after the Eastern Squadron can get to Cadiz. As the transports of Spain are assured safe conduct, it would be extremely awkward to have the transports and the fighting ships reach Cadiz at the same time.

## FUTURE WAR OPERATIONS.

### Puerto Rico and One of the Ladrones to be Annexed, It Is Said—Havana Safe Till the Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A significant statement was made to-day by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the Administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was as follows:

"Despite popular expectation that the Puerto Rican operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of National folly to engage our troops in and about that fever pest hole. Consequently it will be left until the climate lends its aid in the Autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over some other districts, and if there should be any particular need of immediate aggressive action at any point will move against it; but Havana will be left until yellow fever dangers are past.

**Work to be Done Meanwhile.**

"Meantime in the next two months there will be enough to keep the Government busy. We will have to cope with the most serious problem yet of providing for the government and the future of the lands involved in this war. The hauling down of the Spanish flag and the hoisting of that of the United States means more than on its face it indicates to the popular mind. No more important matter is to engage the attention of the Government than the details to be arranged for the disposition, control, or temporary possession pending final transfer of possession of these additions to our domain.

B. Altman & Co.

SUEDE GLOVES

For Summer Wear.

"There are questions of the most intricate and far-reaching character to be decided. Puerto Rico, whose fall is likely to be reported in a week or ten days, will have a military government. Puerto Rico, of course, is to be kept permanently by this Government, but there must be a military Government first, and many preliminary details will have to be worked out.

"There must be a rehabilitation of existing systems of government where we have carried our arms, and, while local conditions will form the basis of the general system for the control of the land, there must be numerous changes, abolishing such laws as may be oppressive. Laws will have to be thoroughly gone over and the tariff system revised in some way, but in general, and so far as possible, the system of government which now exists is to be followed.

"All this means work of the most serious character, and in the absence of existing laws to govern such matters, the President has to go ahead on his own responsibility. Next Winter, however, when Congress convenes, the necessity for laws covering such matters will be recognized by recommendations to Congress to that end to be submitted by the President, and it is very probable the shaping of the destinies of Puerto Rico and similarly circumstanced accessions will be left to a commission or commissions to be appointed to draft the laws for adoption by Congress.

"The Government is likely to be busy from now on considering all these matters of governmental detail.

**Island of Guam to be Retained.**

"It is a certainty as far as now can be foreseen that Guam, the island in the Ladrone group that was captured by this Government, will be permanently retained as a coaling and supply station. For these purposes it is valuable from its location between the Sandwich and the Philippine Islands; but on the point whether the rest of them will be kept I am not sure. They may be and they may not be.

"The disposition of the Philippines is unsettled and depends upon circumstances.

"As to the attitude of Garcia and the insurgents in Cuba, there is no change in our intention. This Government has not been misled in its estimate of those forces. With the oppressive hand Spain has put on them so long, contending against the conditions imposed by injustice and oppression, there should have been little expectation of greater abilities than are now shown by them.

"This Government will have to treat them kindly but firmly. It has made a pledge to establish a firm and stable Government and that must be carried out. It therefore may be in the light of present circumstances and conditions many years before affairs there have so shaped themselves as to intrust the island to the Cubans and we finally yield our possession of them."

## EUROPE AND WATSON'S TRIP.

LONDON, July 23.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"Continental apathy toward the Americans gives a certain prima facie plausibility to the suggested European adaptation of Monroeism against Commodore Watson's operations, but there are serious preliminary obstacles to its realization.

"No power likes to take the initiative, and Commodore Watson's coming is not likely to disturb the friendship between England and the United States."

**How Watson Could Get Coal.**

LONDON, July 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says: "In the discussion of the coaling question here, it is agreed that Commodore Watson could, without infringing treaties, purchase in British or French ports sufficient coal to carry his squadron back to the United States and then use it in cruising along the Spanish coast."

**Coast Lights Extinguished.**

MADRID, July 22.—All the lights at or near San Sebastian, which is a fortified city, situated on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, have been extinguished, in view of the possibility of an American attack.

## PUSHCART MAN INSANE.

### He Was Recently Arrested and Fined, and He Worried Over It.

A couple of weeks ago Jacob Willegram, thirty-one years old, a pushcart man and vendor of fruits, was arrested and fined for holding his cart more than fifteen minutes in a single place, in violation of the city ordinance. The experience so worried the man that he finally became insane. He made threats against the police and every one connected with the City Government, and last night he left his home at 81 Monroe Street with the avowed purpose of killing the Mayor.

As he passed the Madison Street Station he picked up a brick and hurled it through the window. Sergt. Jacob Brown was on the desk, and the missile just cleared his head. Policeman Hoeks ran into the street and seized the maniac. He fought furiously, and a club was freely used by the policeman, who thought the man drunk.

When taken into the station the man's incoherent ramblings proved beyond question that he was insane, and he was sent to the insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital.

## INSANE GIRL MAKES TROUBLE.

### Mother and Daughter, Turned Away from Hotels, Go to Bellevue.

A woman with more than $10,000 in her clothing got a room last night in the Lodging House for Homeless Men and Women, at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue. The woman is Mrs. Mary Bohan of Chicago. Her daughter, Miss Johanna, who is insane, accompanied her. Mrs. Bohan arrived yesterday morning from Chicago, intending to take passage on the Umbria to-day. She is a widow, and some time ago she sold her property in Chicago, deciding to return to Ireland, where her family lives.

At several hotels where the women applied for a room they were turned away on account of the young woman's insanity. Finally Policeman Howard of the Charles Street Station was appealed to and he took them to St. Vincent's Hospital. Admittance was refused, and they were sent to Bellevue. At Bellevue Deputy Superintendent Ricard wanted to put Miss Bohan in the insane pavilion for the night, but her mother refused to allow this, and as a last resort a room was obtained for them at the lodging house.

At midnight the young woman tried to jump out of the window, but she was restrained by the janitor. A policeman was called, and the two were taken to Bellevue. The mother refused to be separated from her, and both were kept in the insane pavilion.

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## SAMPLES OF SPANISH NEWS.

### Blanco Congratulated Men from the Ships Destroyed at Manzanillo—Cubans Released.

KEY WEST, July 22.—The following war news is from Spanish sources in Havana:

"On the morning of July 18 seven American warships appeared before Manzanillo. Among them were two monitors. The Spanish flotilla, consisting of three transports, was there, but had very little ammunition and was much inferior in force to the Americans. The Spanish transports were fired upon by the Americans and were stranded on the beach. The Spanish sailors went ashore and occupied the land trenches, and opened a very lively fire upon the American vessels. After two hours the American ships withdrew. At 11 in the morning they were still in sight. They had fired 350 shots of various calibre. The Spanish forces lost three soldiers killed and three officers and twelve soldiers wounded. The Spanish flotilla was commanded by Naval Lieutenant Joaquin Gomez. Captain General Blanco publicly congratulated every one who took part in the defense, and notified the commander of the garrison, Sanchez Parron, that he must defend the place to the very last.

"A courier from the Province of Pinar del Rio reports that the Spanish infantry stationed at Port Gustino, Jicotea, has been in a fight with the rebels, and have killed the leader, José Cebero.

"On the evening of Tuesday, the 19th inst., Havana Battery No. 4 fired four shells at an American blockading gunboat, but without effect. On the morning of July 20 there were three American gunboats and one cruiser before Havana, four ships at Cardenas, and one at Cienfuegos.

"The recent amnesty resolution adopted by the Colonial authorities has been extended to the Province of Pinar del Rio and the City of Cardenas, and the following political prisoners have been pardoned and released from imprisonment: Manuel Dias, Govin, Andres, Perez, Santos, Cecilio, Garcia, Carmenati, Felix, Moral, and Otero.

"The American ships which had bombarded Manzanillo and destroyed the flotilla there, appeared yesterday off Cape Cruz and opened fire on the signal tower at Cay Nuevo. A shell exploded in the tower, causing damage to the instruments and setting fire to the papers. The fire was extinguished without great damage by the operators."

**Gunboat Maple Takes a Prize.**

KEY WEST, July 22.—The Spanish sloop Domingo Aurelio, of about twenty tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple last Sunday and was brought here to-day. When taken the sloop was leaving Sagua de Tanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, bound, according to her papers, for Gibara, with a cargo of tobacco, a case of cloth, and some provisions. She had a crew of three men on board.

## A FRENCH STEAMER CAPTURED.

### The Olinde Rodrigues Taken Off Puerto Rico by the New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—The French steamer Olinde Rodrigues was brought into port this morning in charge of a prize crew from the cruiser New Orleans. The steamer was captured off San Juan, Puerto Rico. She was warned July 5 by the cruiser not to enter the port. July 17 the Rodriguez appeared again, making for the harbor. The New Orleans sent two shots across her bow and brought her to.

She had twenty-three cabin and fourteen steerage passengers on board, and a cargo of coffee and tobacco. She is held at quarantine.

## DOINGS OF LOCAL RECRUITS.

### Many Enlisted at the Armories—Major Lorigan's Resignation Accepted.

Capt. Flanagan of the Fourth Battery and Capt. Schmidt of the Fifth were at the Second Battery Armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, yesterday enlisting men for their commands. Capt. Flanagan accepted seventy-two men, fifty-five of whom were from the Second Battery. Capt. Schmidt took in sixty-nine men, forty-five of whom were from the First Battery. Both officers expect to have their organizations, each of 106 men, completed by to-night. They will go to Camp Black as soon as the men are mustered in.

Fifteen men who joined the Palma Rifles have left that organization and joined the Tenth Battery. This battery has 78 men who have passed examination. Capt. Schmit expects to get the full quota to-day.

Companies K and M of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, which was mustered in at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory yesterday, will leave for Camp Black to-day. Recruiting will continue to-day for Companies L and B. About fifty recruits have been obtained for these companies.

Company H of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, the last company of the battalion which was to be recruited in this city, will be mustered in to-day, and will leave at once for Camp Black.

Prof. J. G. Rampone of the Old Guard Band has organized a band composed of twenty-four men for the Eighth Regiment, now at Chickamauga. They will be sworn in this morning and will leave at once for camp.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast said yesterday that the resignation of Major Lorrigan of the Ninth Regiment had been accepted, but further than this he declined to say.

Major Lorrigan in an interview criticised his Colonel, James M. Greene, whose election as Colonel he had tried to prevent by espousing the cause of Lieut. Col. Rand.

Gen. Tillinghast expects that the State's quota on the second call will be completed within a few days.

## WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

### The Cruiser Chicago Out of Dry Dock and the Transport Panther In.

The work of renovating the cruiser Chicago, which has been in dry dock for a long time, has so far progressed that the vessel was taken out of Dry Dock No. 2 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, yesterday. The cruiser, which is now lying at the Main Street wharf, has been refitted with new boilers and manganese-bronze propellers and two new smokestacks. All she requires now is to have her batteries mounted in order to fit her for active service.

The transport Panther, which is being transformed into a cruiser, was placed in the dry dock vacated by the Chicago. Over 200 hundred men are hard at work on board this vessel, and it is thought by those in charge of the alterations that the work will be finished within a month.

The gunboat Newport, which arrived here with the prize vessels on Tuesday, is now at the navy yard. She will probably have some overhauling done before she leaves.

## ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

### A Fuerst Bismarck Passenger with $2,000 Worth of Concealed Jewelry.

Among the first-cabin passengers on the steamer Fürst Bismarck, which arrived at Hoboken from Hamburg yesterday, was a man who was registered as A. Luban of 187 Varet Street, Brooklyn, and who said he was a manufacturer of artificial flowers. When he went to declare his baggage, Inspectors Brown and Donohue arrested him, searched him, and found $2,000 worth of diamond earrings, brooches, and bracelets secreted on his person.

Luban was taken before United States Commissioner Russ, at Hoboken, on the charge of smuggling. Later in the day he was released on $1,000 bond.

**Body Found in the North River.**

The body of a young woman, apparently about nineteen years old, was taken from the North River at the West Twenty-sixth Street pier last night, and was removed to the Morgue. Soon afterward a telegram was received at Police Headquarters from Yonkers, stating that a young woman had been lost from the steamship Ulster between Christopher and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. It is thought the body is that of the young woman lost from the boat, but the identification was not positive.

# SENECA PASSENGERS FREE

## Many Are Brought Here from Hoffman Island by Health Officer Doty.

## THE STORY OF MISS JENNINGS

### Her Account of the Trip from Siboney and the Sufferings of the Sick and Wounded Is Corroborated by ex-Senator Genovar.

The quarantine tug Governor Flower yesterday morning transferred here from Hoffman Island thirty of the passengers who came north on the Seneca, Dr. Doty having raised the quarantine. Those who came to the city were Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse; Capt. English of Gen. Ludlow's staff, the discharged soldiers, newspaper correspondents, and camp followers. Later in the day the tug made another trip bringing the army officers who are on furlough.

The soldiers will be sent to Fort Hamilton to-day in accordance with Surgeon General Sternberg's orders to Dr. Doty. Only those who are too ill from malarial fever to be moved at present will remain at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands until they have recovered. There are excellent accommodations there for the patients. The cool breezes that constantly blow in from the sea make the islands ideal places for fever convalescents. The Seneca will remain at her present anchorage until orders are received from Washington.

There was quite a crowd at the Battery pier when the Gov. Flower arrived on its first trip. A cheer went up from the crowd as Miss Jennings, whose heroic work has been heralded abroad, stepped ashore and a hundred willing hands were stretched out to assist her. She bowed her thanks and hurried ashore, going at once to the Red Cross storehouse at 552 Broadway. She had intended to report to Mr. Barton yesterday, but sent word that she would do so to-day before she left for her home in Washington. Miss Jennings is tall and dark, and her face shows traces of the trying times on board the Seneca.

### Her Story of the Trip.

"I am very well, but very, very tired," she said, "and a good rest will, I hope, put me right again. Yes, we had a hard time on the Seneca and I am convinced that nothing but Divine interposition saved the lives of some of the brave fellows on board. Certainly there were no means at hand to help them or to make them comfortable, and I waited daily to hear that some of the men had died. The blame for the whole condition of affairs belongs in Siboney. I don't know how the Seneca came to be used as a hospital ship, but I do know positively that not the slightest investigation was made of her condition and her fitness for such a trip.

"The afternoon before the vessel sailed I heard that she was to convey a lot of sick and wounded men to the States, and, knowing that no nurse was on board, I told Miss Barton that I thought I might be able to do good service on the ship. She indorsed my plan and I went aboard. I had then no knowledge that any passengers were to be carried, and only found this out when the vessel was ready to leave.

"I saw one of the doctors before sailing, and he told me that he had no provisions for the sick. I at once went back to the State of Texas, where I gathered up a great bag full of what delicacies and necessities I could find above deck, for so great was the rush that I was unable to go into the hold for the articles I needed. I forgot plates, knives, forks, and spoons, of which there was not one on board the transport for the use of the sick men, quinine, bandages, malted milk, oatmeal, and some other things, though necessarily in small quantities. The poor fellows, sick and wounded, were put between decks in cattle pens, nothing else; there is no other name for their quarters, and the awful trip began.

### Doctor Almost Wept.

"There was not a surgical instrument or thermometer aboard. I know of one poor fellow who was shot through the lungs. The doctor told me that he knew pus was forming in the wound, but that he could do nothing to relieve it. He almost wept as he told me of his utter helplessness.

"'We must do something for him,' I said.

"'But there is nothing to be done,' replied the doctor. 'There are no other quarters and no instruments, and he must be made as comfortable as possible where he is.'

"On the second day the ice gave out and the water was vile. We distilled some in the condensers of the engines, and that relieved matters somewhat, but it was the heroic self-sacrifice of every man who could help that pulled us through. Almost at once Lieut. Dowdy organized relief watches among those who were well enough. Half were put on watch during the day and the others at night, so that the sick were looked after all the time.

"Mrs. Scovil was the only other woman on board, and as she was ill during the entire trip she could be of no assistance to us. Capt. von Rebeur Paschwitz of the German Army and Col. Yermsloff of the Russian Embassy were unremitting in their attentions, as was Commander Anderson of the Swedish Navy. These gentlemen slept in the cabin, bringing out pillows every night and throwing themselves down wherever they found room. Lieut. Akiyama of Japan was ill, and kept to his room most of the time.

"Is it true that the Turkish representative refused to give up his quarters?" was asked.

"I would rather not speak of that," said Miss Jennings. "He was very polite, and I do not really know if he was asked to give up the ladies' cabin he occupied. Circumstances were against him, as he spoke no English, and few of us could converse with him in French. At any event he kept his quarters, where some of the sick might have been made comfortable.

### Capt. Decker Not Blamed.

"I would like, too, to say a word for Capt. Decker of the Seneca. Absolutely no blame can attach to him for the condition of affairs. He told me repeatedly that everything on board was at our command, and he tried in every way to relieve the distress. The correspondents helped us, and under the circumstances we did the best we could.

"My great regret was that the foreign representatives should be witnesses to such a state of affairs. I said last night to Col. Yermsloff and Capt. von Paschwitz, when I bade them farewell on Hoffman Island, 'I regret, gentlemen, that you should have seen us at our worst. It is not a good impression to take away of our methods,' and they, gallant as ever, answered: 'Pray, do not speak of it, Madam. It is always this way at the beginning of a war. We have such conditions even in our own country, where we are to a greater extent prepared.'

"Another evidence of the bungling and apathy of the officials was witnessed at Fort Monroe," continued Miss Jennings. "They seemed scared to death when we put in there, and refused to allow us to land any of our sick or wounded. Instead, they kept us lying there twenty-four hours, and then sent us North.

"How did I stand it? Well, I hardly know, but I got through, although not a trained nurse, and I am glad if I have been of service to the brave boys who suffered on board that awful transport."

Miss Jennings spoke in glowing terms of her treatment while in quarantine, and said that after her experiences on board ship she was almost sorry to leave her cool and comfortable quarters on Hoffman Island.

Miss Jennings has brought with her as her special charge a young Frenchman named Lucian Sauvé, who contracted a bronchial trouble from sleeping on the wet ground, and she fears that he has consumption. Sauvé will be sent to Chicago for special treatment. He was at the Red Cross quarters yesterday, and said: "Say all you can for Miss Jennings. She is a noble woman."

### Mr. Genovar's Account.

Ex-Senator F. B. Genovar of St. Augustine, who went to Cuba to serve as Gen. Shafter's interpreter, but contracted fever, and who was with the American army before Santiago, is at the Hotel Martin. Speaking of the Seneca yesterday Mr. Genovar said:

"It is too horrible to contemplate—the sufferings of the sick and wounded. Poor food and inattention to their wants were bad enough, but when the water gave out the worst scenes were enacted. The surgeons had no instruments and could not properly treat the wounds. I remember the case of a soldier named Allen, who still had a piece of shell in his knee. How he did groan, the poor fellow. He had to be moved several times, and as he saw them coming to do it he begged piteously that they would let him lie. The fever patients also suffered severely.

"I wish I could give adequate expression to the remarkable work of Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse aboard the ship. She did marvelous work. She slept in a bunk, and her constant attention to the sick allowed her to get little rest. Her endurance was wonderful. Everybody aboard the ship regarded her as an angel."

Comparing the fighting qualities of the Americans and Spaniards, Mr. Genovar said:

"What bravery! What pluck! The foreign officers present were simply amazed at the fearlessness and coolness of our raw recruits, and they were simply stupefied at the readiness with which the Spaniards gave up almost impregnable positions. Why, Daiquiri was so well fortified with blockhouses and batteries, in addition to the splendid natural fortification in the form of hills, that, according to these foreign officers, fifty men could have held it against 1,000. Yet the Spaniards fell back at once."

Charles E. Hands, correspondent of The London Daily Mail, said it was strange that some of the sick and wounded were not killed by the voyage on the Seneca. "Those American soldiers," he said, "bear up under wounds better than any soldiers I ever saw or heard of. They have constitutions of iron."

Col. Yermsloff, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, left for Washington yesterday afternoon.

## THE WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

### Great Rejoicing Among Them When the Quarantine Is Raised.

There was great rejoicing among the wounded soldiers in Sturgis Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday when it was communicated to them that the quarantine had been lifted.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions of the weather none of the soldiers was allowed to lounge about under the trees. All were made happy, however, by a liberal supply of cigars.

The Surgeons have decided not to remove bullets from the bodies of wounded men until they have gained more strength. It is thought that in most cases the bullets are doing no harm.

A doctor of the hospital said yesterday that Mauser bullets might be said to be antiseptic in their work. They were so small and the rapidity of the rotation of the ball was so fast that they really cauterized a wound.

Soon after the quarantine was raised friends of the soldiers began to enter Sturgis Pavilion, in twos and threes, until the cots were surrounded. Many delicacies were taken in.

Charles Perry of Perry's Landing, Texas, one of the Rough Riders, who received a Mauser bullet through his head, is gradually recovering. He was able to sit up in his cot yesterday and relate some of his experiences. Much was said by him in praise of Col. Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt doesn't mix much with the men," he said, "and keeps close to headquarters when there isn't any fighting going on, but he is always ready to see that the boys are well treated, and when there is fighting he is in the liveliest of it."

## HARDSHIPS OF THE WOUNDED.

### Major Bell Tells of the Inadequate Hospital Facilities.

Major James M. Bell of the First Cavalry, wounded in the battle of June 24, and brought here aboard the Olivette, is now at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital. In an interview yesterday, after describing some of the hardships of the soldiers in Cuba, he said they were nothing to what the wounded men had to endure on the way home. When he reached the coast after he was wounded, he said, he remained on board a transport sixteen days before sailing for New York.

"I don't care to tell you the details of our confinement," he said. "They are revolting. Enough to say that we lived on hard tack and canned beef principally. Nothing was hot except our coffee, and for that we didn't have sugar. As to the cream—not so much as a little milk! The care we received was a disgrace. No change of clothing or bed linen was possible. The boat was much too full to permit looking after us as sick men should have been.

"Such was the state of affairs off Siboney, and its misery only increased before we ended the seven days' sail to New York, making twenty-three days in all. The ship was clean—comparatively—and its condition did not correspond to reports which are current about the Seneca.

"No, indeed, I don't mean to find fault. I speak merely to point out the shortcomings which must be righted. If you can blame any one, it is not the medical officers in attendance in the ship. They did remarkably well for us, considering the tools they had to work with. The trouble lies with their superiors. The officials at Washington had no idea that the killed and wounded would reach anywhere near the number they actually did, and were consequently unprepared. I pray heaven, if there is bloodshed at Puerto Rico, the hospital facilities will be improved. The conditions of the civil war, according to my experience, were nothing at any time as compared with those of the present war, owing to the distance from home.

## CAPT. JOYCE'S COMMENTS.

### He Tells of the Gallant Charge of the Seventy-first Up San Juan Hill.

Capt. Walter Joyce of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, was one of the soldiers who came North on the Seneca. He is the first company commander of the regiment who has returned from the seat of war, and gives a thrilling sketch of the fighting on San Juan hill and the trip on the transport. Capt. Joyce was sunstruck during the charge up the San Juan hill, and laid unconscious for several days thereafter. After returning to his command, he contracted malarial fever, from which he had in previous years been a sufferer, and Col. Downs ordered him home. He pleaded to be allowed to stay with his men, but the Colonel recognized his condition more strongly than he did, and the order was made peremptory.

Capt. Joyce is almost a giant in stature, and weighed 250 pounds when he went away. His experiences have cost him seventy-five pounds in weight, but he says he feels well now, and is happy to be with his family.

"It was not until I read the refutation in the newspapers that I learned the Seventy-first Regiment and its officers had been attacked," said Capt. Joyce. "What inspired such an attack on the part of The World I cannot imagine. I see that one of the articles is signed by Sylvester Scovel. Now, several days after the battle, as I was walking along the road near Santiago, Scovel, whom I had met, passed me on horseback. He dismounted and after greeting me said: 'Captain, the Seventy-first can be proud of the record it made in that battle.' I thanked him, and met him again, when he came on board the Seneca with his wife, who came north with us. That after such a statement he could have written anything derogatory of the regiment is inexplicable to me.

### Falsity of Cowardice Charge.

"Any charge of cowardice or neglect of duty on the part of any of the Seventy-first's officers is a lie, pure and simple. We stood for two hours under fire before we fired a shot, and under these circumstances it is small wonder if we lay down in the brush. The only time we broke our lines was when the order came to that effect, to let one of the regiments of regulars pass through. Directly after that we charged up the hill, immediately behind the regulars, and led by our officers. Of course, we were scattered. Any one who can imagine the galling fire that poured into us, with men falling on every hand, can understand that it was impossible to hold the companies in solid ranks. I venture to say that if a roll was called at that minute not one-half the men would have been found fighting with their companies. But they were there, fighting everywhere, and the officers were always in the van. I fell before we reached the top, and remembered nothing more until I found myself in the hospital, but while that charge lasted I know that our officers were there urging the men on by word of command and never flinching in their duty.

"I would like you to understand," said Capt. Joyce, modestly, "that I am not talking for self-glorification, and the least my name is mentioned the more I will be pleased, but what I do say I think ought to be said, for the glory of the Seventy-first. We were in the same brigade with the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry. The Sixth lost in killed and wounded 50 per cent. of their strength; the Sixteenth 25 per cent., and the Seventy-first, which was on the left and not so much exposed, 10 per cent. That does not look much as if there were any cowards, does it?

"I met Nicholas Fish before I left. He had come to Cuba for the body of his son, whose splendid courage has been written about. He saw the "71" on my cap, and came up to me, saying that the New York boys had done wonders and showed their mettle.

### Copy of The Times Welcomed.

"While I was speaking to him and complaining about the lack of news from home he put his hand in his pocket and handed me a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dated July 1. It was some days old then, but I hadn't seen a newspaper for ten days, and I welcomed it like an old friend. I believe I read every line in it, even the advertisements, and then it went the rounds. There was no such thing as old news at that stage, every item was new. It was the closest I had been to New York since I went away."

Speaking of the trip on the Seneca, Capt. Joyce said: "It was a case of gross mismanagement that will not be helped now by talking about it, except that it may help to keep the same thing from happening again."

Dr. C. E. Phillips, Capt. Joyce's family physician, was present during the interview, and narrowly watched his patient as he talked. "He wants rest," said the doctor, "and will soon be all right again. But he should never have gone to such a country. He was sunstruck three years ago at the State camp, and has suffered nearly every year from malaria, and Cuba was no country for him to go to."

## SINKING OF CERVERA'S SHIPS.

### Lieut. Akijama of Japan Thinks Sampson Deserves the Credit.

The foreign naval and military officers who arrived here on the Seneca and are at the Hotel Martin spent most of last evening either at the theatre or visiting friends. Lieut. S. Akijama of the Japanese Navy talked a little about the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

"I think people ought to be sure to give Admiral Sampson the greatest praise for the victory," he said. "It is true that Commodore Schley commanded the attack, but it was Sampson's plan of conduct which was carried out. He had issued orders only a few days prior to the naval battle of the course to be pursued in case Cervera tried to escape from the harbor, and these orders were carried out.

"The victory of the battle, of course, depended on the number of shots which took effect, and it is now well known and true that the American gunnery was much superior to that of the Spaniards."

## NO COMPLAINT ABOUT SENECA.

### But If Any Is Made the War Department Will Investigate It.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Army officials say no complaint has been received here regarding the condition of the Seneca, which recently arrived at New York with sick and wounded from Shafter's army. If any does come, however, it will be made the subject of an investigation to ascertain the responsibility for the reported overcrowding of the vessel with sick and wounded without making proper provision for their care en route.

It is said at the Quartermaster's Bureau that Capt. James McKay, an experienced official of the army, superintended the unloading of the transports at Santiago and the loading of the Seneca there with the men who were carried to New York. His work, it is said, has been done in an entirely satisfactory manner.

## SICK SOLDIERS CAUSE ALARM.

### Sensational Report that They Had Yellow Fever Frightens Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—A special hospital train arrived at Newport, Ky., this afternoon over the Cincinnati Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. It brought 135 sick soldiers from Tampa to the hospital at Fort Thomas. Two previous trains had brought 225 wounded and sick soldiers to Fort Thomas, making a total now of 360 in the hospital at that place.

Two dead bodies were taken from the train, and the reticence of the surgeons and other attendants caused sensational reports in Newport and at Fort Thomas. No names or other information would be given out, but it was denied that the two victims died from yellow fever. There are no wounded soldiers in the list, but many are seriously sick.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At the Surgeon General's office it is stated that the only cases of fever reaching Newport, Ky., to-day on the hospital train are those of typhoid fever. There was not a case of yellow fever, or even a suspicious case, on the train. This applies also to Tampa, Fla., whence the hospital train came.

### Sergt. Kiersted Buried.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—The funeral of Sergt. Howard H. Kiersted of Company H, Second New Jersey, who died at Jacksonville on Monday, was held this morning at the North Orange Baptist Church. The body was dressed in the uniform of the volunteers and the casket was wrapped in the flag. The Rev. M. V. MacDuffie of the Prospect Street Baptist Church officiated in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Dickinson, the pastor of the church. The interment was in Rosedale Cemetery, where "Taps" were sounded. The pall bearers were Sergeants and Corporals from the National Guard.

## OLIVETTE TO SAIL MONDAY.

### She Will Carry Medicines and Supplies for the Sick and Wounded, and Money for the Men.

The Government steamer Olivette, which brought a number of sick and wounded soldiers to this city from Santiago, will leave her dock Monday at noon for Cuba. She will carry a full equipment for a one-thousand-bed hospital, including 500 aid tents, 250 hospital tents, and 100 wall tents, besides cots, mattresses, and bedding of all kinds.

Nine Surgeons have been assigned to accompany her on the trip. All are Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States volunteer army, with the rank of First Lieutenant, engaged for one month, or longer if necessary, at a salary of $150 per month. They are Paul Mazzuri and Meyer Herman of New Orleans, J. F. Archer of Selby, Miss.; Charles T. Newkirk of Washington, D. C.; Charles J. Finlay, formerly of Havana; J. M. Sweeney of Utica, J. W. Bennett of Long Branch, John Carlin and T. P. Augustini of New York. The first four named have been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Shafter.

Enough disinfectants will be taken along thoroughly to disinfect the entire City of Santiago. They include 1,000 bottles of carbolic acid, 2,000 pounds of sulphur, and a number of De Formal generators.

On her way south the Olivette will stop at Newport News and deliver about $2,000 worth of necessaries and delicacies for the Leiter Hospital at Camp Thomas. The articles have been donated by the American Red Cross Relief Association, and will be forwarded with all possible dispatch to the hospital.

Four Paymasters and their clerks will sail on the Olivette, carrying about $750,000 with which to pay off the troops in Cuba. They were to have gone on the Resolute, but at the request of Gen. Shafter they deferred their departure. The reason given by Gen. Shafter was that the payrolls were too scattered and were not yet ready for the Paymasters. About $22,500 will be left with Paymasters at Newport News to pay off the laborers who are to go to Santiago and work on improvements to the piers and landings of that port.

A number of nurses, both male and female, are expected to go on the Olivette.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—Jerome Park Aqueduct; John Lyons; damage, $5,000.

3:10 A. M.—Pier 29 East River; Clyde Steamship Company; damage slight.

6:10 A. M.—332 East Seventy-fourth Street; Catharine Schroeder; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—Boston Road and Sedgwick Avenue; Margaret Burns; no damage.

9:45 A. M.—25 Cannon Street; Max Blysick; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—118 West Ninety-fourth Street; Margaret Gerry; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—341 West Thirty-eighth Street; E. Mertch; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—54 West Twenty-fourth Street; R. E. Spatle; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—24 Lafayette Place; Columbia Shirt Company; no damage.

9 P. M.—758 Eighth Avenue; Otto Danner; damage, $5.

# RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA

## Miss Jeannette A. Jennings Tells of Her Experiences in the South.

## THE GOVERNMENT DID LITTLE

### During the Battle She Saw No Supplies for the Wounded Furnished by the Army, and Only the Society Gave Ice.

Miss Jeannette A. Jennings, who has been one of the leading workers with the Red Cross Society in Cuba, and who returned in charge of the sick and wounded soldiers on the Seneca, is at the St. Denis Hotel. She gave last night the following account of the work of the Red Cross Society:

"There is no doubt that the Red Cross is doing the chief work of relief in Cuba. Our headquarters had been in Cuba aiding the reconcentrados, but when the war broke out we came to Tampa and established headquarters there. Our work there was the relief of the Cuban refugees, and this was continued up to the time of joining the State of Texas on May 1. While waiting to go to Cuba, which was at first prevented by the blockade, Miss Barton went on with the relief work, and also visited some twenty-five Spanish prizes to aid the prisoners.

"I went down to Tampa a week in advance of Miss Barton, and we sailed from Tampa three days after the troops had left. They left on Tuesday and we sailed on Friday for Key West, from which port we started for Cuba on the following Monday.

"The original nurses that went with Miss Barton and myself on the State of Texas were Mr. and Mrs. Lesser and Sisters Isabelle, Anna, Blanche, Minnie, and Bettina. Besides these there were Dr. Hubbell, Dr. Egan, Mr. Elwell, Mr. McDowell, and Mr. Cottrell.

### Sampson's Fleet Reached.

"We reached Admiral Sampson's fleet on the next Saturday morning, and Miss Barton communicated with Admiral Sampson through George Kennan, who went on board the New York and reported the arrival of our boat. From the time we left Key West we were subject to naval authority.

"Sampson said that it would be impossible to land supplies at Santiago at that time, and advised going on to Guantanamo Bay, about forty miles east, where there was a good anchorage. He thought we would be able to communicate with the insurgents and open a way to reach the refugees and land supplies. We went to Guantanamo, and on the way passed Siboney and Daiquiri, the two places where our troops had been landed. Upon our arrival Commander McCalla of the Marblehead presented his compliments and asked us to anchor near the Marblehead, and said that he would send an officer to lead the way so that we would know where to go.

"I speak of this to show that from first to last the navy has been most kind and courteous to the Red Cross, and has been ready and willing to accept anything needed. During that day and Sunday we entertained officers from the Marblehead and the Solace, which was also in the bay, and we visited the other boats.

"On Sunday afternoon Miss Barton was told by a war correspondent that the hospital was in great need of help, and she at once ordered our return to Siboney. We reached there in the evening, and the members of her staff were sent on land to see what was needed. They reported that everything was needed and that nothing was there for the sick. Supplies were taken from the hold, consisting of bedding, clothing, food, and necessities, and were sent ashore early the next morning.

### No Cots Nor Beds.

"Two surgeons and the five sisters also went ashore and found a scene of desolation. There were seventy men lying about on the floors of the hospital, and there was not a cot or bed in the place. Some of the men had been on the floor for four days, and most of them were ill with fever, dysentery, and the measles. There were also two men who had been wounded.

"The Red Cross offered its services, but Assistant Surgeon Winter, who was in charge, declined, and said that at some future time they might be needed. The surgeons urged him to accept, but he refused. He, however, accepted the supplies, and they were left. The nurses then went to the Cuban hospital, and were received with open arms. They scrubbed the floors and thoroughly cleaned six rooms, and by night the place was presentable and could be called a hospital.

"In the afternoon I went ashore and went to the Cuban hospital, and when I saw what the nurses had done I asked them where our sick men were and if anything had been done for them. Dr. Winter's refusal was told me and I went at once back to the American hospital and saw the condition of the rooms and the pitiable plight of the men. I found the hospital steward in charge, with only two assistants. While talking to him Dr. Havard, the Surgeon in Chief of the army, came in. I charged him with refusing our assistance. He denied that he had declined, but said that he needed help and laid the blame on Dr. Winter. After several questions he accepted our services, and the next morning we commenced to send on shore our cots and prepare for the nursing. On Wednesday morning Miss Barton received a formal letter from Dr. Segardt, the Surgeon in charge at Siboney, asking for the aid of the Red Cross. Our nurses went on shore and the hospital was put in first-class order.

### Work on the Battle Day.

"On the afternoon of July 1, the first day of the battle at Santiago, the wounded commenced to come in, some in wagons and others straggling along. A number of the tents which had been used by the soldiers were turned into hospital service and our hard work began. One tent was used for an operating room and six tables were arranged. Dr. and Mrs. Lesser and three of the sisters assisted Dr. Segardt in the operations. During the next twenty-four hours 475 men had wounds dressed and had operations performed.

"On Saturday afternoon Dr. Segardt came to me and said: 'I have in my hand an order from Gen. Shafter authorizing Miss Barton to seize any army wagons, no matter what, to send supplies to the wounded at the front who have nothing whatever.' I said: 'Where are the hospital supplies of the army? Where is the Solace? Have 20,000 men been hurried to the front without any preparation for caring for the wounded?' Dr. Segardt was desperate at the critical situation, and answered: 'I don't know. God knows what we could have done without the help of the Red Cross, and our only hope at the front now is this society.'

"Upon this order three wagonloads of supplies were sent to the front, and from that day until I left Siboney, July 14, wagons were sent each day.

"I could never find that supplies had ever been taken from the transports. No one can say definitely that there are any. It is strange, but true, nevertheless, that while the State of Texas was loaded with supplies for the Cuban refugees, every bit has gone to our own hospitals.

"Another thing that the Red Cross has furnished entirely is the supply of ice. I went to Jamaica on the State of Texas and got seventeen tons, two at Port Antonio and fifteen at Kingston.

"Dr. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, Sister Minnie, and Mrs. Trumbull White of Chicago are those that were stricken with yellow fever. They are only slightly ill, and when I left were able to be up and walk around."

## LOCAL RED CROSS WORK.

### Nurses May Be Transferred to Government Control—More Supplies Sent to the Front.

The local Red Cross headquarters yesterday received a telegram dated at the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, from Miss Laura Gill, who is endeavoring to place the Red Cross nurses now in Florida with some of the Government hospitals. It was as follows: "If permission is granted, and matters thereby simplified, may I enter our nurses as contract nurses to be paid and subsisted by the Government?" The following reply was sent to Miss Gill: "The Red Cross cannot put nurses into Government hospitals except under Government control and regulations, which probably means under contract and subsistence, as suggested. We will gladly pay nurses wages and expenses if so desired, or we will furnish the equivalent in any supplies acceptable to the surgeons. Telegraph number of nurses placed, if any, and send requisitions for supplies, if accepted, through Field Agent Smith at Chickamauga."

Stephen C. Barton has been officially notified by Secretary Day that the Navy Department has issued orders to the proper naval officer at Key West to transport medical and other supplies on the disabled Red Cross, and also six Surgeons, to Santiago on the transport Niagara. She will sail to-day.

Ambulance Equipment No. 1 offered fully equipped ambulances, with mules and attendants, for Puerto Rico, but Surgeon General Sternberg said that he had all that were necessary, and declined the offer. The Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Nurses also offered to furnish as many nurses as were wished, free of expense, at any hospital, but Gen. Sternberg said that he did not need volunteer nurses.

Mr. Barton yesterday received a long letter from Field Agent Smith at Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga. Mr. Smith said that there were 280 cases in the hospital, 90 per cent. of which were typhoid fever. The hospital is in excellent condition, and fifteen trained women and ten male nurses are at work. Major Carter, Surgeon in charge, expects to have thirty nurses by Aug. 1.

William T. Wardwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that twenty nurses will leave here this evening via the Pennsylvania Railroad for Charleston, S. C. They will be used at that city to care for wounded and sick. Twenty nurses left Tampa yesterday to join the staff at the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga.

The Red Cross will ship on the Olivette to-day to Santiago 1,000 dressed chickens, 1,000 dozen eggs, and 1,000 quarts of ice cream. At the supply depot yesterday contributions were received from the following: Newport Auxiliary, two large cases, pipes and tobacco; New Windsor, N. Y., one case, stationery and pencils; Auxiliary No. 26, four cases of jelly; Cleveland Auxiliary, three large cases of assorted groceries and dry goods; Auxiliary No. 8, Jewish women, twenty-three dozen suits of pajamas, and Auxiliary No. 22, one case of books. The following shipments were made: To Agent Kent, Jacksonville, fifty suits of pajamas; Governors Island Hospital, Corp. Buckley, two cases of lime juice, twenty-five pairs of shoes, twenty-four pairs of trousers, sixty suits of underwear, and general supplies.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the Governors Island Hospital by the discovery that several cases sent, marked comfort bags, have been found to contain religious tracts and extracts from the preachings of St. Paul. While the wounded soldiers are not averse to religious reading, it is said they at present prefer the correct contents in accordance with the dispositions.

The grand total of contributions was swelled yesterday by sums amounting to $12,213.25. The total now is $188,568.28. The largest contributors were the First New York Ambulance Auxiliary, $1,051.25; James R. Keene, $1,000; H. McK. Twombly, $1,000; Auxiliary 10, Ice Plant, $700; Talbot J. Taylor & Co., $300; Thatcher M. Adams, $250; William Iselin, $250; "Cash," $250; Hard & Rand, $250; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $250; A. Auffmordt & Co., $150; W. B. Kunhardt, L. W. Armstrong, Shafter Brothers, Clegg & Rusch, E. Clarkson Potter, and Samuel N. Hoyt, $100 each; V. H. Burr, $50, and James Thompson and S. Peleris & Co., $25 each.

## ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

### Unless More Funds Are Received the Work Cannot Be Carried On.

Miss Catherine Leverich, Secretary of the Ice Plant Auxiliary of the Red Cross, said yesterday that the funds of the auxiliary would be exhausted by the end of next week, and that the work would have to be suspended, unless money was received from contributions. The two "chains of letters" that are in operation have been productive of good results, but they are not sufficient, in themselves, to carry on the extensive work.

To date $19,000 has been raised. Most of this sum has been disbursed, and the remainder is needed for debts already contracted. Among these is the placing of the ice plant, to cost $5,500, on the Missouri. Two cargoes of ice, valued at $6,000 each, have been sent South, one to Santiago, and the other to the blockading squadron on the northern coast of Cuba. An effort will be made to have another cargo sent within the next ten days, but it will depend upon what money is received.

## SEVENTY-FIRST RELIEF CORPS.

### Supplies to Go to the Regiment To-day on the Steamer Philadelphia.

On the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, which will sail to-day under charter of the Ward Line, the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Corps will send seven large cases of general supplies to the regiment in the field. The corps has arranged to send on an early shipment pajamas for every man in the regiment. This will necessitate sending over 1,300 suits.

The cases which were sent on the Ward Line over a month ago have been lost, as many cases were swept overboard in a severe storm when nearing Cuba. The St. Paul landed four cases when at Cuba for the Seventy-first Regiment. At a morning whist on last Tuesday at the home of Mrs. O. K. Sinabury, at Mount Vernon, $40 was raised for the fund. The fund now has nearly $1,500 in the treasury.

### More Letters in the Endless Chain.

BABYLON, L. I., July 22.—The endless chain to gather money for the Red Cross started by Miss Natalie Schenck of this village, has reached the eighteenth link, the first reply to a letter numbering eighteen having been opened to-day. A force of young women are now at work opening the letters and sending out the receipts. The effort of Miss Schenck to break the chain appear to have satisfied people she was all right, and instead of breaking the chain more letters than ever are being received.

### Champagne for the Wounded.

Twelve hundred bottles of champagne have been donated by the firm of G. H. Mumm & Co. for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers at the front. The Surgeon General of the United States has referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has issued instructions for the entry of the champagne free of duty. Part of the donation, consisting of ten cases, or 240 bottles, will go on the steamer Olivette, which will sail for Cuba on Monday.

### Lebanon Hospital Offered for Use.

The Directors of the Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, Bronx Borough, of which the late Dr. John Blair Gibbs was chief surgeon, have sent a letter to Surgeon General Sternberg offering the use of the hospital for the care of wounded soldiers. The letter says the hospital can accommodate twenty-five men.

### German Empress's Red Cross Gift.

BERLIN, July 22.—In addition to Emperor William's gift of 10,000 marks to the American and Spanish Red Cross Societies, the Empress of Germany has sent 1,000 marks, and the ex-Empress Frederick has contributed 500 marks.

### Woman's Patriotic Relief.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday received $435 in contributions. The contributors were John Englis, $250; Charles T. Cook and Thomas B. Kent, $50 each; John W. Aitken, $25; John J. Sinclair and John W. Cochrane, $20 each.

### Connecticut Republican Conference.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22.—The Republican State Central Committee held its regular ante-convention meeting at the Munnatawkett House, Fishers Island, N. Y., to-night, and decided to hold the State Convention at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, Sept. 14. Twenty-two of the twenty-four committeemen were present or represented by proxies.

### An Eagle for Soldiers' Mascot.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A gray eagle, one of the largest ever caught in the Northwest, has been presented to the Seventh Illinois, the Irish regiment, by P. J. Sexton of this city. The bird was caught in Northern Wisconsin, and forwarded to-day to Camp Alger as a mascot for the regiment. He has been named "Marcus," for Col. Marcus A. Kavanaugh.

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

# THE SPANISH TRANSPORTS

## J. M. Ceballos Closes the Contract for the Return of Troops to Spain.

## GAVE BONDS FOR $250,000

### He Denies that the Ships to be Used for the Deportation Will Be Impressed as Spanish Auxiliary Cruisers.

J. M. Ceballos of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., which secured for the Compañia Trasatlantica Española the contract to transport back to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered by Gen. Toral, returned yesterday from Washington, after closing the contract with the United States Government. He was seen at his office in 27 William Street, and gave out the following statement:

"When I received an intimation that the United States Government would not hesitate to entertain bids from any responsible party, who would offer a sufficient guarantee for the performance of the contract, I immediately cabled to Spain, and subsequently to the Marquis Comillas, the President of the Compañia Trasatlantica an outline of the conditions required by the United States Government, and I was gratified to receive a reply from him, which left in my hands such ample powers that I immediately went to Washington, and I am pleased to state that my negotiations have been most satisfactory.

"The wishes of the United States Government will be carried out by the prompt removal of the Spanish troops that have surrendered, and on the most economical terms.

"We are under bonds for $250,000 to fulfill all the conditions of the contract, including the deportation of these soldiers within a given time, and the contract will be carried out literally."

### No Ships from Blockaded Ports.

Asked what ships would be used to effect the deportation, Mr. Ceballos said he had not yet definitely decided upon that matter. However, he could say that no ships would be drawn from any of the ports blockaded by the American fleets, nor would any attempt be made to move vessels from such ports.

"Now, as to the talk which is at present in circulation, that we would be vast gainers by being allowed to remove our vessels from South and Central American ports, where they are now docked and whence they cannot come out for fear of being captured by the American warships as prizes—that is all nonsense. They were perfectly safe there, and we could have kept them there as long as the war might last. Surely the war must end some time—in a year, or six months, or ten days, it does not matter. Now, as long as the war lasts we can do nothing with those ships, which are principally designed for Central and South American trade. We have all the merchant vessels in Spanish waters we need, and when the transports arrive in Spain they will have to remain there until it will be safe for them to resume their usual voyages.

"The claim that these vessels will be used by Spain as auxiliary cruisers after they discharge their cargo is also absurd in the highest degree. Of what avail would they be when there are practically no battleships or armored cruisers for which they can serve as scouts? They would certainly be useless for offensive purposes and would not be available for defensive action. I hardly believe it will pay the Spanish Government to press them into service when the chances of their accomplishing anything worth while are so remote. No, indeed! No fear need be entertained on that score.

"Taking it all in all this transaction with us was the shrewdest move that the Government of the United States has yet made, and this not only from a pecuniary point of view, but also from a political. It is true, nevertheless, that the Government will save from one million to one million and a half of dollars, but that is not all. The effects of this move are so far reaching that their importance cannot at the present moment be estimated. I do not care to go into details, but within a week or ten days the matter will develop, and a number of people will have their eyes opened and see the wisdom and justice of this scheme of the Government."

### What Local Army Officers Say.

Notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Ceballos, army officers in this city do not look upon the contract made with the Spanish company with favor. A prominent officer in the Army Building said yesterday: "The clause in the contract stipulating safe convoy to the ships conveying the Spanish troops home is likely to cause considerable trouble. It means that the ships of the line in neutral ports can be used as transports, and must be convoyed from those ports to Cuba and thence to Spain. Under the admiralty law the Government cannot order its vessels to keep hands off certain of the enemy's vessels. The boats must either be convoyed or must be provided with a safeguard, which is a paper carried by the Captains of the respective vessels to the effect that they are safe from capture.

"It will be necessary therefore to convoy the vessels to Cuba, where safeguards may be given them. Thus we shall have one American vessel convoying the enemy's ships against other American vessels, and when the Spanish ships return to Spain they will certainly be used as auxiliary vessels. It assuredly looks as if the Spaniards had scored one on us this time."

Mr. Ceballos announced that by next week he would probably have decided upon the vessels which he will use, and he will then be ready to make another statement.

## PASSES FOR SPANISH SHIPS.

### War Department Is Arranging for the Safe Conduct of Vessels to Carry Toral's Men Home.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Col. F. J. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department, was busily engaged to-day in arranging, through the Consular Bureau of the State Department, to insure safe conduct to Santiago for the ships the Compania Trasatlantica is to send to that port to take on board the prisoners of war surrendered by Toral.

One of the conditions of the contract between the company and the Government is that the vessels that are to do the work shall be protected from capture or injury by United States warships on their way to Santiago and from Santiago to the point of debarkation in Spain. To insure this it is important that the ships be provided with some sort of papers to produce in case they are overhauled by some of the numerous blockading craft that are swarming about Cuba at present. These blockaders know all about the close relations existing between the Compania Trasatlantica and the Spanish Government. They are on the lookout for the very ships that have been chartered by our Government to take the captured army back home, and it is altogether likely that before the Spanish steamers get to Santiago they will be brought to by more than one American man of war, whose commander will probably be astonished to be confronted with a pass to Santiago and Spain, signed by an American Consul.

Cablegrams were sent to-day to the American Consuls in the foreign ports where the ships that are to be used now are instructing them to issue certificates to the commanders of the vessels, stating the character of their mission, and guaranteeing them safe conduct until it is completed. Four of the ships—the Leon XIII., Satrustegui, Cavanonga, and Colon—are now in Spanish ports, and they will call at Gibraltar to receive their passes from Consul Sprague. Another—the Alicante—is at St. Pierre, Martinique, where she has been tied up since she appeared there in company with the torpedo-boat destroyer Terror from Cervera's fleet. The Alicante first passed off as a fleet hospital ship, but she was seen trying to coal the Terror, and her true character as a collier was revealed. Since the Terror fled to San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Alicante has laid up at St. Pierre, afraid to venture out for fear of capture by the American scouts and blockaders. The American Consul at St. Pierre was to-day instructed to grant her safe conduct to Santiago.

Similar passes will be issued by our Consular representatives at Vera Cruz and the other Mexican ports, where two or three of the Trasatlantic ships now are.

It is one of the odd outcomes of the present arrangement that the soldiers of Toral's army will go back to Spain in the same ships that brought them to Cuba. While the details of the contract were under discussion this fact was commented on by the agent of the company, who said:

"The curious part of it is that we brought most of these fellows over here in these same ships."

The officials of the War Department appear to be more amused than otherwise over the published statements that the Spanish steamship company which was awarded the contract for carrying the prisoners from Santiago to Spain has stolen a march on the authorities and secured a profitable contract.

"As a matter of fact," said Col. F. J. Hecker, who negotiated the contract with the steamship company, "the department was fully aware of all the circumstances in the case, and knew just how many Spanish ships were in neutral ports in the Western Hemisphere. Instead of there being eight of these vessels shut up in Mexican ports, as stated, there are but two or three such vessels in the whole Western Hemisphere available for the work. Those which may be blockaded in Cuban or Puerto Rican ports are not available for this work. The contract with the company provides that whatever security is accorded their vessels as against our army and navy is not to apply 'to ships already seized or in blockaded ports.' Of course no armored ships could by any means be permitted to take part in the work of shipment, as the contract specifically provides that the ships so engaged shall have only such armament as is customarily carried by merchant ships."

## WHERE TO LAND TORAL'S MEN.

### Spain Designates Vigo, Corunna, and Santander as Places to Deliver Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Madrid Government has recognized officially the proposed return by the United States of the Santiago prisoners to Spain. This recognition came to-day in the form of a letter to Gen. Shafter from Gen. Toral, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago. The fact of the receipt of the letter was communicated to the War Department to-night in the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 22.

"I am just in receipt of a letter from Gen. Toral, saying the Spanish Secretary of War desires the troops landed at Vigo and Corunna, on the Atlantic, and at Santander, in the Bay of Biscay. SHAFTER,

"Major General commanding."

The request of the Spanish Government will be complied with unless something unforeseen should prevent.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. R. Stuart Worthy, London; Admiral John G. Walker, Washington.

ASTOR—Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army.

EMPIRE—C. H. Jones, St. Louis; Judge C. Magee of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. W. T. Clark, Denver.

GRAND—Capt. Omar Bundy, California; J. J. Van Horne, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Judge D. L. Snodgrass of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

HOLLAND—Russell A. Alger, Jr., St. Louis; Oakes Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan; Capt. William E. English, Indianapolis.

MURRAY HILL—Arthur P. S. Hyde, United States Army; Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandagee, New London, Conn.

NORMANDIE—David Bennett Hill, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—James Scott, Honolulu.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. James F. X. Wenner, Camp Alger.

SAVOY—V. Schlikewritzch, St. Petersburg.

WINDSOR—Prince Motla Bagnard, Naples; F. Falhudrichs, Vienna.

WALDORF—George de la Hault, Brussels; Capt. Serra, Montreal; Capt. D. A. Lyle, United States Army.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, McClenihan & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ohio; S. J. Armstrong, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen & Kromberg, Little Rock, Ark.; A. Cohen, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. A. Sherbeno, boots and shoes; 66 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, books; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkins, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

E. H. Brennan, Wilmington, Del.; J. R. Bonner, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; W. A. Gundas, laces; Westminster Hotel.

Frank, L., & Brother, Mason, City, Ill.; L. Frank, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Frank, M., Son & Co., Delaware, Ohio; H. C. Frank, clothing; Hotel Metropole.

Frank Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; A. Frank, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Garbade, Eviand & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. Garbade, dry goods, notions, &c.; Belvedere House.

Miller & Peck, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. Tate, domestics; Grand Union Hotel.

Plaut, I. F., & Co., Portland, Me.; C. H. Reddon, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Shillito, John, Company, The Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, hosiery, notions, and fancy goods; 346 Broadway.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Beifes, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wilkins & Jones, Waynesborough, Ga.; W. A. Wilkins, shoes; Hotel Normandie.

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obliged to use a stimulant
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Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

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Wanamaker's

*Store Closes at Noon To-day*

# Some Sailor Hats

## And Some Other Things

HERE is a lot of Women's Sailor Hats, made from the "Jumbo" straw braid, which is a rather ugly title for a very pretty effect. You know it, of course. It is the very wide straw, giving the rough surface. It's very popular this year, but the maker doesn't want to gamble on the style being in favor next year, so he told us we could have all he had left at half price.

Here they are, therefore, about enough for one day's selling. All in white straw, all with silk bands, Fifty Cents.

*Haviland China,* fancy pieces, salad and game sets and dinner sets, at half the present retail prices.

*Men's Shoes,* tan, russet, chocolate, in eight styles, and in four famous leathers, $1.90 a pair. They are $3, $3.50 and $4 sorts.

*Women's Low Shoes,* at $1 and $1.40 a pair; Oxford shoes in tan and black that are the usual $2 and $2.50 sorts.

*Men's Shirts,*—Golfing styles, at 50c. each, that are dollar goods, and good for a dollar at that. A great many patterns to select from.

*Madras Ties for Men,* 4 for 25c. Just twice as many ties for the money as you generally get.

*Men's Collars,* 10c. each, 50c. for a half-dozen. These are in direct competition with the highest class 25c. collars made. They will look as well and look as well as long, as the high-priced goods.

*Men's Serge Suits,* at $10, that you'll not find elsewhere in the city at that price or considerably more. A touch-and-go bargain that will last until about closing time to-day.

*Boys' Sailor Suits,* at $2.50 each, that were $3 and $3.75.

*Men's Troika Linen Suits,* dark-colored, not needing constant laundering, very light and cool. You may have what is left of these suits at $5 each. They were $10 as long as we had complete lines of sizes.

*Men's Linen Crash Trousers,* $1.50 a pair; Vests, 75c. Short notes of two good values.

*Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists.* They are not scarce here, whatever may be the condition of the general market. We have a tremendous stock in white, in all the good styles and new styles. Come and choose.

**75c. to $2.50.**

Some are plain, some with plaited fronts, some trimmed with insertion. All sizes from 32 to 42, and plenty of the larger sizes.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

## BOILERMAKER RODIE DEAD.

### He Constructed the Boilers for the Confederate Ram Merrimac.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 22.—James Rodie, sixty-six years old, died in this city last night. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland. From 1852 to 1859 Mr. Rodie was employed at the West Point Foundry, and in 1855 constructed four boilers for the celebrated Confederate ram Merrimac, and was sent from West Point to the Charleston Navy Yard to place them in position. While connected with the firm of Theodore Smith & Brother, at Jersey City, from 1883 to 1886, he built twenty-one boilers and hundreds of steel buckets for the seven dredges and endless chain used by the American Dredging Company on the Panama Canal. A wife and eight children survive him.

### New Jersey State Dental Society.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 22.—The New Jersey State Dental Society elected the following officers at to-day's session: President—Dr. J. Allen Osmun, Newark; Vice President—W. E. Truax, Freehold; Secretary—Charles A. Meeker, Newark; Treasurer—H. A. Hull, New Brunswick; Executive Committee—Oscar Adelburg, Elizabeth; F. E. Riley, and F. G. Gregory, Newark, and R. M. Sanger, East Orange. F. L. Hindle of New Brunswick was named as Chairman of the Membership Committee. F. C. Barlow, a member of the State Dental Board of Examiners, was recommended to Gov. Voorhees for reappointment.

### Bequest to Harvard Medical School.

DEDHAM, Mass., July 22.—The will of James Stevenson of Brookline, the wealthy hotel owner and real estate dealer and father of Grace Stevenson, whose mysterious disappearance several months ago attracted wide interest, was filed in the Norfolk registry of probate here to-day. The will, which has remained sealed until to-day since the death of Mr. Stevenson, some time ago, provides for $10,000 to be given to Harvard Medical School to establish two free scholarships, the fund to be known as the James Stevenson Fund. Grace Stevenson, the missing daughter, who is mentioned in the will, has never been heard from since she disappeared.

### A School Trustee Contest.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 22.—Ex-Police Captain Joseph H. Petty of New York is a candidate for School Trustee of Union Free School District No. 6. The election is to be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 2. The retiring members of the Board of Education are Gilbert Potter Williams and Postmaster Leander Wright. Both are anxious to succeed themselves. Mr. Wright, however, is desirous of having Mr. Williams succeeded by ex-Capt. Petty. The friends of Mr. Williams, it is understood, will nominate as a candidate against Postmaster Wright Egbert H. Hulse, a former Principal of the village school. Mr. Wright is the local leader of the Hill Democracy.

### Student Robson Dies at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Louis Whitworth Robson, eighteen years old, a student at Yale University, died at Grace Hospital here to-day of typhoid fever. He was a son of Dr. John R. Robson of Pittsburg, Penn., and was substitute third baseman on the 'Varsity team last Fall. The remains will be taken to Pittsburg for interment.

### Killed by a Train.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Jerome Hornbeck, a hotel proprietor at Cook's Falls, was struck by an Ontario and Western milk train to-day and instantly killed.

# ARMY'S STRENGTH TO-DAY

## Over 250,000 Men Have Been Equipped and Placed in the Field.

## FOREIGN EXPERTS AMAZED

### Statement Prepared by the Assistant Adjutant General Shows that the Full Quota of Men Required Will Soon Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A consolidated statement prepared by Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, shows that of the 277,500 men authorized by Congress to be enlisted in the regular and volunteer armies, 254,479 up to this time have been mustered into the service. Of the 23,021 yet required to complete the authorized quota of the army, 13,308 are regulars, 8,000 are volunteers under the second call, 862 are immunes, and 851 are engineers.

The authorized strength of the regular army is 61,000. On April 30 it contained 26,500 men. Since that time 23,102 recruits have been obtained from a probable 75,000 applicants, by a limited number of recruiting officers, for the most part strangers in the country canvassed, and during a period of competition by State authorities for the same men. In the opinion of the officials of the War Department, the returns of regular army enlistments will show a progressive increase as this competition ceases. The strength of the regular army to-day, less recent casualties, estimated at 2,000, is 47,692.

The authorized strength of the volunteer army is 216,500. Of this number 125,000 were included in the President's first call for troops, all of which have been recruited, mustered, and put into the field; 75,000 were included in the second call, 67,000 of which have been mustered into the service; 8,000 were to constitute three special regiments of cavalry, 10,000 were immunes, and 3,500 were engineers.

Of the volunteers under the second call 85,000 thus far enlisted have been distributed among incomplete organizations already in the field and 32,000 constitute new organizations. The three special cavalry regiments commanded by Cols. Roosevelt, Torrey, and Grigsby have been recruited to their full strength, and there are hundreds of applicants for any vacancies that may occur in them. Congress authorized the enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever immunes, and of this number 9,138 have been mustered into the service. All of the ten regiments are complete except the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth, and they probably will not be recruited to their full strength. Of the 3,500 engineers authorized by special act of Congress 2,649 have been mustered. The First Regiment contains 53 officers and 1,090 men; the Second, 53 officers and 1,100 men, and the Third, 53 officers and 800 men. It is expected that the Third Regiment will be recruited to its full strength in a few days.

The recruiting, mustering, equipping, and placing in the field of the present great army of over 250,000 men in less than ninety days—every man having to undergo a strict examination—is regarded by army experts as a wonderful achievement. Officers representing the great armies of European nations have been amazed at the work accomplished, and admit frankly that Europe contains little of such fighting material as is to be found in abundance in the United States.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

### Mailing Stations of Eleven Regiments Changed During the Week.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the weekly bulletin issued by the War Department showing the mailing stations of the volunteer troops, the following changes are noted over last week's issue:

Third Illinois Infantry at Newport News, Va.; Fourth Ohio Infantry at Newport News, Va.; Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry at Newport News, Va.; Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry to Charleston, S. C.; Battalion of Washington Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Third United States Volunteer Engineers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; First and Second United States Volunteer Infantry to Cuba, via Tampa; Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry at Whipple Barracks, Arizona; Second and Third Wisconsin Infantry to Charleston, S. C.

## TROOPS FOR FERNANDINA.

### Regiments Arrive at the Rate of Two a Day from Tampa.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps at Tampa, has reported to the War Department that good progress is being made in the movement of troops from that place to Fernandina, Fla. The Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry has already gone and other regiments will be moved at the rate of two a day until the movement is complete. A number of prominent citizens of Troy, N. Y., have sent a telegram to the Secretary of War asking that the Second Regiment of New York, at Tampa, be sent to a more northerly and healthy point than Fernandina.

## TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

### One Death and Two New Cases Reported Yesterday—New Yorkers Afflicted.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Two new cases of typhoid developed to-day, Lieut. Jennings, Third New York, and Private R. F. Johnson, Company B, Sixth New York. Private James Mortimer, Sixth Pennsylvania, died to-day at Fort Myer. He was being treated for typhoid.

Word has been received at Camp Alger from the War Department that no permanent buildings must be erected, either at the old camp or at Dunn Loring. This order has caused some speculation, and the prevailing opinion is that it indicates either that a large body of troops is to be sent to the front, or the camp site is to be changed, with the latter more probable.

## CAPACITY OF CAMP VOORHEES.

### Report that a Large Body of Troops May Go There.

SEA GIRT, July 22.—The War Department at Washington has about decided, it is believed here, to establish an important military post at Camp Voorhees. Last evening Gov. Voorhees received the following telegram from Senator Sewell:

> What capacity can the Sea Girt camp be enlarged to? The department would like to encamp a large body of men at that point if you could find facilities for them. It will take a large tract of ground.

Gov. Voorhees at once set about preparing data for the War Department. This morning, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Q. O. M. Gillmore and Col. Oliphant, he drove through the surrounding country and obtained opinions on several desirable tracts adjacent to the present State camp. All of the property inspected is level, and much of it could be converted into an ideal camp without much expense. The tracts can be leased for about $10 an acre a year.

Gov. Voorhees will meet the owners of various properties to-night, and to-morrow he will go to Washington and urge the War Department to designate Sea Girt as a military post. It is the belief here that Gen. Alger intends using the camp as a resting place by the sea for the troops who participated in the fight at Santiago. They will probably be kept here until the rainy season is over, and then be sent to Cuba again to participate in the attack upon Havana.

## VISITORS AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

### Gen. Gillespie and Admiral Walker Go to See Relatives.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 22. — Camp Townsend had two distinguished visitors to-day. Early in the day eleven guns boomed out to announce the arrival of the Major General commanding the department. Gen. George L. Gillespie came up unannounced to visit his son, who is a Lieutenant in one of the companies. He expected the visit to be informal and private, but the salute was fired, and later he reviewed the First Battalion in its work.

A little later Rear Admiral John G. Walker and his wife and Miss Walker arrived to visit Lieut. Walker, the Admiral's son. Both officers were escorted about the camp and inspected its appointments and workings.

The rifle range is now in order, and some of the men were at work on it to-day. No record of the scores was kept. Within a few days the men will begin regular practice on the range.

## CHICAGO RESERVES ANXIOUS.

### Offer to Serve as a Tennessee Regiment—Will Try Massachusetts Next.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Col. J. F. Waters of the Chicago Reserves left to-night for a trip to Tennessee, where he will pay a visit to Gov. Taylor. His purpose is to endeavor to induce the State Executive to accept his reserves as a Tennessee regiment, and send it to the front under the next call of the President. Tennessee has not yet filled its quota, and there seems to be little probability of its doing so with its own volunteers.

Should Col. Waters fail in Tennessee he will at once proceed to Massachusetts, which needs about 900 men. He has placed himself in communication with the Governor, and is hopeful that his tender will be accepted.

### More Troops at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 22.—Four more companies arrived at Camp Black to-day. They were Companies F and G of the Two Hundred and Second and Companies M and K of the Two Hundred and Third. Col. Cattell of Buffalo arrived in camp and is now the senior officer there. He will probably remain in command until the arrival of Col. Schuyler. The men are being rapidly outfitted, and the camp begins to have a very military appearance. The Long Island Railroad will begin to run trains to Camp Black Station to-morrow.

### Soldiers Make Enemies in Michigan.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 22.—Some of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Army have aroused the ire of citizens here. Last night, while armed guards were arresting soldiers who were under the influence of liquor, a squad of soldiers attempted to disperse a crowd which had gathered. Bayonets, it is alleged, were used, and one man was wounded. The matter, it is said, will be reported to Secretary Alger.

### Bryan's Regiment at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—The Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, in command of Col. William Jennings Bryan, arrived here to-day on six special trains over the Plant System Railway. Bryan's regiment will be encamped at Panama Park, five miles from the city.

### Mississippi Recruits from Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Volunteers to the number of 120, recruited in this city, have left for Jackson, Miss. They will join the Third Mississippi Volunteers in camp at that place.

## FIELD TELEGRAPH WAGONS.

### Twenty Being Built to Construct Flying Lines Over Battlefields.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The very latest development in field telegraphy and telephony was represented in a handsomely equipped double horse wagon that was driven into the courtyard of the War Department to-day for the inspection of the military officers there. The wagon is one of twenty, designed by Col. Strong, assisted by Major Dunwoodie of the Signal Corps, to construct flying telegraph lines over battlefields to maintain army headquarters in communication with heads of divisions and with the central authorities at Washington.

This wagon has four folding tables, which when thrown up form desks, upon which are placed a set of telegraph and telephone instruments. Batteries are carried beneath the seats, while the coils of wire are so arranged as to be strung out as fast as the wagon can be driven. The wagon is intended to be followed by a heavier vehicle containing lances, spare coils of wire, and even sections of submarine cables, so that no obstacle to telegraphic communication will be afforded by a considerable stream of water. The wagons will be sent to the front as rapidly as possible.

## TIDINGS WANTED OF MR. WELSH.

### Off for the War, He Leaves a Family in Destitution.

Mrs. Maggie Welsh of 146 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, is anxious to obtain tidings of her husband who disappeared more than two weeks ago, leaving her and her two children in destitute circumstances. Welsh was a longshoreman, and for many years was in the employ of the Clyde Line. At the outbreak of the war he lost his job. On the morning of July 7 he left his home to look for another position. On the night of the same day Mrs. Welsh received a postal card from him on which was written:

> "I am going away on the steamer St. Paul to-day for Santiago, as I cannot get anything to do here. My love to Willie until I come back. Will write as soon as I get there."

Mrs. Welsh said yesterday that she has neither seen nor heard anything of her husband since, and that but for the charity of neighbors she and her children would have starved.

## A DEAD SPANIARD'S PAPER.

### Letter from the Front Written on Stationery of a Slain Enemy.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 22.—Assemblyman George Wallace has received a letter from his son, Archer, a member of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, now at Santiago. After describing the battle and his safety, he said the writing paper he used was taken from a dead Spaniard, as his supply of stationery was exhausted.

On one side of the paper was part of a letter written in Spanish, and intended for the dead soldier's friends in Spain.

## A MYSTERY IN CHICAGO.

### Corpse Identified as Charles Morton of New York—He Is Later Seen Alive.

CHICAGO, July 22.—After two persons had positively identified the body of the man whose death at the County Hospital Tuesday was enveloped in mystery, as that of Charles Morton of New York, another person declared that he saw Morton yesterday.

Efforts are being made to clear up the mystery, but it seems to deepen every hour. R. D. Bellows of 80 Van Buren Street and W. H. Alexander of 78 Van Buren Street called at the morgue this morning and identified the body as that of Morton. They said that he was the son of a New York saloon keeper, and that he had been living at the Stag Hotel.

While the identification of Alexander and Bellows seemed to be positive, friends of Morton say they have seen him no later than yesterday morning.

George Anderson, a barkeeper in Soloman & Weinstein's saloon, at 80 Van Buren Street, was at the morgue with Alexander, and says he was positive that the body was that of Charles Morton.

Jacob Cohen, an employe of Sam Mendelsohn at 308 State Street, says Morton was in the saloon yesterday morning. Morton has not been at the hotel for some days, but Cohen says he is at work on the South Side.

### German Steel Plant at Pullman, Ill.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A company of German capitalists and steel manufacturers has begun the construction of an immense steel plant upon ground purchased from the Pullman Company, just outside the limits of Pullman, and will undertake the production of steel upon a large scale. Twenty acres of ground are to be covered with buildings. The new plant will be one of the largest steel-producing works in America, and means the active competition of the German manufacturers with American producers upon their own ground. The company is said to be operating similar plants in Germany, Austria, and Wales.

### Tornado in North Dakota.

MINOT, N. D., July 22.—A tornado struck Minot last night, demolishing seventeen buildings and injuring a number of people. No one was killed. The county hospital was destroyed, and several of the inmates badly injured. Six loaded box cars on the Soo tracks were blown 100 feet from the rails and demolished. A heavy hailstorm following, seriously damaged the crops. At Casselton, N. D., the storm destroyed 20,000 acres of wheat.

**Vio-Violet**

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Second Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, First Artillery, is relieved from further duty as mustering officer at Peekskill, N. Y., and will proceed on the United States steamship Olivette from New York City to Santiago de Cuba, and report to Major Gen. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty with one of the light batteries of his regiment.

Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the army, and will proceed to Springfield, Mass., and establish a general service recruiting station. He is appointed an Acting Quartermaster while on recruiting duty.

Leave of absence, until further orders, to enable him to accept the appointment of Major in the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is granted First Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties as mustering officer at Springfield, Ill.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Wickham, United States Infantry, is assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry and will proceed at once to New York City and sail via the steamer Olivette for Santiago de Cuba, and upon his arrival there will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and assume duty as Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the steamer Massachusetts at that port.

First Lieut. John K. Cree, Sixth Artillery, having been appointed Adjutant of his regiment, is relieved from further duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York, and will report for duty to his regimental commander at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

First Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, Sixth Artillery, will repair from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to Chickamauga Park and report to Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, commanding the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty in the field and from duty in connection with the steamer Olivette, and will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that corps.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits during each of the months of July and August to the works of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages, &c.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. Moreno De La Torre, having arrived at New York City on the United States steamer Olivette, will proceed from that city to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Romig, United States Army, will proceed from Big Rapids, Mich., to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Major George R. Fowler, Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will return to his proper station and duty with the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville.

Capt. F. A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, having reported his arrival at Fort Monroe, Virginia, will report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the United States general hospital at that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Domingo La Gamesino, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation by the United States steamer Olivette to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty.

Major Royce D. Fry, Brigadier Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, United States Army, for duty in the United States general hospital at that post.

Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Newport News and perform such duties as may be required under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General.

The following named officers of the Pay Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated, and rejoin their proper stations: From New York City to Atlanta—Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster, United States Army; Major Moses R. Doyon, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Charles A. Smylie, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers. To Washington, D. C., for duty and station—Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers. From Tampa to Atlanta—Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, United States Army; Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, United States Army; Major George Vandegrift, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel R. Millan, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George B. Guild, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George E. Pickett, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel S. Harvey, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major John R. Townsend, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George D. Sherman, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George S. Fay, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Eugene Coffin, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel D. Hays, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Henry B. May, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major John W. Fogler, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major Constant Williams, Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent at the Navajo Agency, Arizona, is, at his own request, relieved from that duty, and upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, he will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. James H. Baldridge, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Paul C. Hutton, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Lewis V. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved temporarily from his present duties at Jacksonville and will proceed at once to Fernandina and assume the duties of the Quartermaster's Department at that point, reporting his arrival there by telegraph to the Quartermaster General of the army.

George Franklin Shields, having accepted an appointment as Brigade Surgeon with rank of Major, United States Volunteers, July 19, is honorably discharged the service as Major and Surgeon, Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 18.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department: Lieut. Col. John E. McGinness is relieved from the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., and assigned to the command of the St. Louis Power Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Major John A. Kress is relieved from the command of the St. Louis Power Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the United States troops at Camp George H. Thomas, to relieve Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Jr., Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers; Major John G. Butler is relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and assigned to the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; First Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and assigned to inspection duty at the works of Robert Poole & Co., with station at Baltimore.

Sergt. Stephen E. Lowe, Jr., Company C, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, whence he will report to the Governor of Missouri to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

### Navy.

Assistant Surgeon Cary D. Langhorne is ordered to the Norfolk Hospital.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper is detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to the Dolphin.

Chaplain W. T. Helms is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Niagara for transfer to the Oregon.

Paymaster G. H. Reade, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet F. C. Armstrong is ordered to the Supply.

Lieut. Charles S. Thurston is ordered to the Iris.

Assistant Paymaster W. L. Sawyer is ordered to the auxiliary naval force at Washington.

Ensign Edgar T. White is ordered to the Seminole.

Ensign Lewis Mims is ordered to the auxiliary naval force at Pensacola.

Lieut. Edward V. Reynolds is ordered to command the Manhattan.

Naval Cadet W. H. Allen is ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee is detached from the Coast Signal Service and ordered to the auxiliary naval force.

Commander William G. Randall, Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas Kinsey, Passed Assistant Surgeon R. L. Parker, Lieuts. G. I. Luce, Hector B. Campbell, Thomas E. Beckwith, and Thomas C. Seagreaves; Chief Engineer John Walls, Passed Assistant Engineer William Joyce, Assistant Engineers John Carstairs and Michael McGinn, and Warrant Machinists John Miles, Archibald Jeffrey, James Lang, Samuel Round, Vernon F. Preston, and James Campbell are ordered to the St. Louis.

# THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

## Favorites Won All of the Six Events at the Seaside Track Yesterday.

## CLEOPHUS AGAIN A WINNER

### Longacre's Running Commented Upon—The Matter Cleared Up When the Stewards Learned He Had Been Injured by a Kick.

Six favorites won as many races at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and in consequence it was a very bad day for the bookmakers. Continental, who has won his last few races easily enough, was made an odds-on favorite for the first race, and justified the confidence placed in him by showing the way home to the other three starters from start to finish, and winning easily by a length and a half. In this race Longacre, who has been beating fair horses recently, apparently left all of his speed in the stable, for he was last from start to finish, and the further the horse went from the starting place the greater became the distance between him and the other three. His showing was freely commented upon, but when the Stewards investigated the matter they found that he had been badly kicked by Endeavor and cut to the bone. The public, however, knew nothing of this at the time, and blamed the jockey and the horse's owner. The fields in all of the six races were small, some originally so, and others as a result of withdrawals. Five started in the second race, with Country Dance, who had started twice before, and never showed anything like speed, a warm favorite. L. O. Appleby and his friends played the filly to a standstill, and although they cashed their bets, there was considerable dissatisfaction over the result as announced by the judges. To many of the spectators it appeared as if Water Girl had won by a good head, and when Country Dance's number was run up on the jockey board there was a howl from the grand stand. It was ignored by the judges.

It was argued by many that Cleophus was no longer the great sprinter of not long ago, and that Trolley, who showed up well in a race a few days ago, would beat her in the Highweight Handicap. The Westerners thought also that Cleophus had gone back, and they played Lennep to beat her, but Cleophus was herself again, even though she was conceding a lot of weight to the others, and she won easily by a length and a half from Lennep. Trolley lasted long enough to beat Field Lark for third money.

Easter Card had only to gallop along in front of the field to win the fifth race from Ben Viking, and Morning won the third race in the same way. The sixth proved an easy one for Decanter, who came up to the front at the head of the stretch and beat Debride.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are as follows:

### The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won $600 since June 16; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 116 pounds, 2 to 5 and out....................(Songer)

2—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3, 95, 7 to 2 and 1 to 2....................(Dupee)

3—Endeavor, Sensation Stable's b. m., 4, 105, 20 to 1....................(Jones)

4—Longacre, T. P. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 99, 5 to 1....................(Moody)

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies that have run at the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Country Dance, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Gaillard, 99 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3....................(Maher)

2—Water Girl, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 99, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1....................(Songer)

3—Anitra, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 99, 15 to 1....................(Salyers)

Lotter, 99, 8 to 5, (Jones,) and Coquina, 99, 6 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old that have run at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Morning, James Rowe & Co.'s b. f., by Long Taw—Ray o' Light, 99 pounds, 3 to 5 and out....................(Maher)

2—Gadfly, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 99, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5....................(Songer)

3—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 104, 4 to 1....................(James)

Won easily by two lengths, the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¼.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4 years, 134 pounds, by Wagner-Linnie, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2....................(Taral)

2—Lennep, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 121, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2....................(James)

3—Trolley, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s b. f., 125, 9 to 5....................(Doggett)

Field Lark, 110, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Premier, 112, 15 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Lady Marian, 115, 10 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Easter Card, Rogers & Rose's br. c., by Candlemas-My Own, 110 pounds, 1 to 3 and out....................(Maher)

2—Ben Viking, T. P. Hayes's br. c., 110, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5....................(James)

3—Hurricane, James Galway's blk. c., 110, 15 to 1....................(Jones)

Winepress, 107, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Al Reeves, 107, 60 to 1, (Coylie,) and Diminutive, 107, 8 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 104 pounds, 2 to 5 and out....................(O'Leary)

2—Debride, T. D. Sullivan's br. g., 4, 108, 8 to 1 and 7 to 10....................(Maher)

3—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 103, 5 to 1....................(Songer)

General Maceo, 91, 25 to 1, (Hothersall,) and Fitzgibbons, 103, 50 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half, five lengths between second and third.

### The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Premier | 113 | Sallust | 99 |
| Leo Lake | 110 | Woodraught | 99 |
| Billali | 110 | Frohman | 99 |
| Athy | 108 | Giles Shine | 99 |
| Set Fast | 108 | Belle of Erin | 97 |
| Yodan | 99 | | |

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Effervescent | 121 | Hold Up | 102 |
| Rusher | 118 | Tenneth | 102 |
| Captain Sigsbee | 115 | Meddlesome | 102 |
| Counsellor Weinberg | 115 | Helen Thomas | 99 |
| Mark Miles | 102 | Annie Dixon | 99 |
| Belgravia | 102 | La Penitente | 99 |
| Federal | 102 | | |

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Concord | 113 | Red Spider | 110 |
| Master James | 113 | Danforth | 102 |
| Huri | 110 | Fitzsimmons | 99 |
| Adaxus | 110 | Fleeting Gold | 97 |
| Gov. Budd | 110 | Princess India | 97 |
| Tanis | 110 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Stag | 126 | Lennep | 112 |
| Rondo | 117 | Sensational | 100 |
| Glerian | 117 | Jefferson | 95 |

FIFTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sanders | 119 | Rinaldo | 111 |
| Sailor King | 117 | Maxello | 111 |
| Whistling Coon | 117 | Komurasaki | 104 |

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cormorant | 116 | Savory | 110 |
| Leando | 112 | Fast Black | 109 |
| Col. Tenny | 110 | Tut Tut | 109 |
| Hop Scotch | 110 | Sir Kenneth | 107 |

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Full course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Olindo | 160 | Equerry | 143 |
| Royal Scarlet | 153 | Baby Bill | 138 |
| Trillion | 152 | Beaufort | 137 |
| Decapod | 143 | El Cid | 135 |

### Royal Windsor Meeting.

LONDON, July 22.—At the first day's racing of the Royal Windsor July Meeting today, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old bay filly Jiffy II. won the Eaton Handicap.

The Rothschild Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut colt Doric II.

## RACING IN HARNESS.

### At Troy.

TROY, July 22.—The most successful race meet ever held in this section was brought to a close at Rensselaer Park to-day. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400. (Concluded.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L'96, b. g., by Electricity, (Cummings) | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Midway Prince, blk. s., (Sheeley) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Coriel McGregor, b. m., (Hill) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael) | 4 | ro. | |
| Admire, br. m., (Hutton) | 3 | ro. | |
| Ethel T., b. g., (French) | 5 | ro. | |

Time—2:19¼; 2:20¼; 2:19.

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reed Bird, b. m., (Titlow) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Whirlwind, b. g., (Kilborn) | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Dewey, b. g., (Maloney) | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Friendship, ch. m., (Van Valkenburg) | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| The Ahah, gr. s., (Thomas) | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Kenneth, blk. g., (Smith) | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Maude, b. m., (Stearns) | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Wilkes H., b. g., (Heaton) | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Ollie B., b. m., (Swan) | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Toney, b. g., (Voorhees) | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Laura, b. m., (Hutton) | dis. | | |

Time—2:20¼; 2:17¼; 2:19½.

2:15 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O. M. C., g. s., by Albion-Medium, (Rites) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dan M., b. g., by Prodigal, (Maloney) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Superior Gift, br. g., (Dunbar) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Hannis, Jr., ch. h., (Rhodes) | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Brooks, ch. g., (McManus) | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Kodak, blk. s., (Saunders) | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | dis |
| Evadne, b. m., (Hosack) | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | dr |
| Pharon, br. s., (Percy) | 5 | 7 | 7 | dr | |
| Malvolio, ch. s., (Cummings) | 7 | dis. | | | |

Time—2:15¼; 2:16¼; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:20.

2:26 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle Woodnut, blk. g., by Woodnut, (Ely) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Flora Woodnut, b. m., (Manley) | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Spinalong, b. m., (Achuff) | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| Rextel, b. g., (Green) | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Lucena, b. m., (Bryan) | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Tincture, b. m., (Painton) | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Tipwald, ch. g., (Bentley) | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Lightning, b. g., (O'Connor) | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| Orent, b. m., (Hughes) | 9 | 8 | 6 |

Time—2:22¼; 2:24¼; 2:23.

Fourth money divided between Rextell and Lucena.

### At Combination Park, Boston.

BOSTON, July 22.—The racing to-day at Combination Park resulted as follows:

2:28 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500, (unfinished Thursday.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ladd, b. g., by Independence, (McDonald) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Etna Simmons, blk. m., (Shannon) | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Roy K., b. g., (Dore) | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Miss Jefferson, br. m., (Loomis) | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Michael Strogoff, br. m., (Holmes) | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Kera, b. m., (Skinner) | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Malaca, blk. g., (A. Trout) | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| Nellie G., ch. m., (Clark) | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| General Robinson, blk. s., (Collins) | 11 | 9 | 7 |
| Ibsen, b. g., (Barnard) | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| Trial, b. g., (Dodge) | 10 | 11 | dr |

Time—2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:21½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500, (unfinished Thursday.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Hunter-Sallie Dobbs, (Gillies) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maggie, b. m., (Gardner) | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Jimmie B., br. g., (Lawrence) | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| George G., g. g., (Timothy) | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Fleetfoot, ch. m., (Folsom) | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| R. B., rn. g., (Shillenghaw) | 5 | dis. | |

Time—2:16¼; 2:10; 2:16.

2:17 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes-Marcolu, (Bailey) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. M. B., br. g., (Covill) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Little Girl, ro. m., (Porter) | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Lucky Boy, b. g., (Tallman) | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Deune, ch. m., (Smith) | 5 | 4 | 5 |

Time—2:20¼; 2:17¾; 2:20¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belle Colby, g. m., by Robert Ryan-Claypool, (Clarke) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Molson, b. m., by Teke P. Molson Mare, (C. McDonald) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Annie Shedd, br. m., (Timothy) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Chelsea, gr. g., (Dore) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Big Ike, br. g., (L. McDonald) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2:19¼; 2:15; 2:17½; 2:17½.

### At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—The feature of to-day's racing at Grosse Point track was Star Pointer's attempt to lower the world's record of 1:59¼, made by himself. Although the big horse failed to accomplish this his time of 2:01½ is considered remarkably good for this early in the season. The track was in prime condition for speeding, but the weather was rather cool for fast going. Star Pointer's time by quarters was: 30¼, 1:01¼, 1:32, 2:01½. This broke the track record of 2:02, made by Robert J. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes-Hattie King, (Geers) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dan Cupid, b. h., (McCarthy) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pilot Boy, g. g., (Mell) | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:12¼; 2:12; 2:08¾.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Consolation Stake, 2:24 Class—Trotting; stake $2,000.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mike, b. g., by Orange Blossom-Fanny Mitchell, (Greenway) | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Quarterstaff, b. h., (Yereance) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Professor Wells, blk. h., (Danforth) | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ro |
| Nancy King, blk. m., (W. Laird) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | ro |
| Ember Day, ch. m., (W. H. Wilson) | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | ro |
| Governor Holt, b. h., (McLaughlin) | 6 | 1 | dr | | | |

Time—2:15; 2:15; 2:15½; 2:19½; 2:16¼; 2:15¾.

2:12 Class—Pacing; purse $2,000.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midi, b. m., by Electrician-Noontide, (Lapham) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Pinewood, b. h., (Nethaway) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Winfield, br. g., (Gatcomb) | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:13; 2:11½; 2:11; 2:12.

### At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 22.—The racing at Hills Grove resulted as follows:

2:23 Class.—Trot or pace. Purse $250.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leland Panis, ch. g., (Andrews.) | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Duke, c. g., (Bristol) | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| McNally Hal, r. g., (Carpenter and Conlan) | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Bell Franklin, b. m., (Labounty) | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Jennie Lambert, blk. m., (Jenks) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | ro | |
| Hattie L., b. m., (Gillies) | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | ro | |
| Berdie Hal, br. g., (Fulton) | 9 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | ro | |
| Nicartero, b. s., (Walsh) | 5 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 9 | ro | |
| Berdie Barker, dun. g., (Heath) | 10 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | ro | |
| William S., ch. g., (Forshner) | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | dr | | |

Time—2:22½; 2:18¼; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:24¼.

2:32 Class.—Trot or Pace. Purse $200.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notion, b. g., (Thomas) | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maud H., blk. m., (Fulton) | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Sweetness, b. m., (S. Heath) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Kentucky B., b. g., (Andrews) | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ro |
| Jennie Hale, br. m., (Taft) | 2 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | ro |
| Conn Withers, b. g., (Tinkham) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | ro |
| Stony Wilkes, br. g., (Holmes) | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | ro |
| Parker G., b. g., (Gardiner) | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | ro |
| Brave Boy, Jr., b. g., (Labounty) | 10 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 | ro |
| Wonderful Wilkes, b. g., (Lavoie) | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ro |
| Guyon, ch. g., (C. Heath) | Dis. | | | | | |

Time—2:25½; 2:27½; 2:26¼; 2:27¼; 2:27; 2:26¼.

### At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 22.—The Central New York Circuit races closed its meeting here with the conclusion of to-day's programme. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—2:20 Class, Pacing, (unfinished;) purse $300. Jo Jo won, Ida Mont second, Lady Intrique third. Best time, 2:19¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:20 Trot and 2:30 Pace, (mixed;) purse $300. Grand Simmons won, Gambulla Vein second, Prince Charles third. Best time, 2:22¼.

THIRD RACE.—Free-for-all; purse $300. Ace won, Tony Wilcox second, Belmont third. Best time, 2:12¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, running; purse $150. Bellboy won, Cakewalk second, Teddy third. Time—1:46¼.

### The New Jersey Telephone Fight.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 22.—The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company repaired its broken cables and wires this afternoon, despite threats of arrest by Police Captain Stewart. No arrests were made. Town Counsel Williams served an injunction on the telephone company after the wires had been connected. It is returnable on Monday before Vice Chancellor Emery. The telephone system is again complete. The wires were cut early Sunday morning by order of the Township Committee.

### Another Bourgogne Victim Seen.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 22.—The Allan Line steamer Siberian, which arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, reports steaming through a large quantity of the wreckage of La Bourgogne off Sable Island, Wednesday. In the wreckage was the body of a woman with a life belt attached.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac This Day.

| | A. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:48 | Sun sets | 7:24 | Moon sets | 9:29 |

### High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 10:18 | Gov. Isl'd | 10:50 | H. Gate | [illegible] |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 10:25 | Gov. Isl'd | 10:56 | H. Gate | 12:19 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 23.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Abydos, La Guayra | 11:00 A. M.<br>*11:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Algonquin, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Athos, Fortune Island, &c. | 10:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Boadicea, London | | |
| British King, Antwerp | | |
| Ems, Naples, &c. | 7:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Ethiopia, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Francisco, Hull | | |
| Hekla, Norway | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Holstein, Santa Martha | 10:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ithaka, Mexico, &c. | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| La Navarre, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Marengo, Newcastle | | |
| Philadelphia, Santiago | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Phidias, La Plata | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Rotterdam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool | 5:30 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| MONDAY, JULY 25. | | |
| Old Dominion, Richmond | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Polycarp, Para | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| TUESDAY, JULY 26. | | |
| Carib, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Excelsior, New Orleans | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Saginaw, Inagua, &c. | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Bremen | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| WEDNESDAY, JULY 27. | | |
| Cymric, Queenstown, and Liverpool | 9:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Friesland, Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Portia, Newfoundland | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| THURSDAY, JULY 28. | | |
| Alliance, Colon | 12:00 M.<br>*1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Ardanhu, Jamaica | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |
| Fuerst Bismarck, Bremen | 6:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Orinoco, Bermuda | 1:00 P. M.<br>*1:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

### TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Aztec, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 23.

Excelsior, New Orleans, July 18.

Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Alexandra, London, July 14.

Aurania, Liverpool, July 16.

Bellucia, St. Lucia, July 17.

La Gascogne, Havre, July 16.

Minnewaska, London, July 14.

Orinoco, Bermuda, July 21.

Therese Heyman, Dunkirk, July 10.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 15.

Karamania, Gibraltar, July 11.

Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Britannia, Gibraltar, July 12.

Masconomo, Sunderland, July 12.

Werkendam, Amsterdam, July 14.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 13.

Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 12.

Pisa, Gibraltar, July 11.

Teutonic, Queenstown, July 21.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Barbarossa, Bremen, July 16.

Critic, Dundee, July 14.

Island, Christiania, July 15.

Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 17.

Saale, Southampton, July 20.

### Arrived—Friday, July 22.

SS Brazilia, (Ger.,) Reesig, Philadelphia July 21, with mdse. in transit for London to Hamburg-American Line.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Demerara, &c., July 4, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool July 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Diamente, (Braz.,) Hohs, Key West July 16, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon July 10, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg July 14 and Southampton and Cherbourg 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

U. S. cruiser St. Paul, Sigsbee, Guantanamo Bay July 18. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, London July 10, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

U. S. cruiser Buffalo, Commander Slayton, from Norfolk July 21.

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c. Anchored in Bay at 7:49 P. M.

Bark Inverneill, (of Aberdeen,) Patterson, Havre 34 ds., in ballast to J. R. Livermore.

Bark Mobile Bay, (of Glasgow,) Boyd, Plymouth 3 ds., with china clay to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 22, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, cloudy.

### Sailed.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

SS Coya, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.

SS Bluefield, for Baltimore.

SS City of San Antonio, for Brunswick.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

### Spoken.

Bark Cuba, (Ger.,) Behrens, from New York for Aalberg, was spoken July 11 in lat. 43, lon. 46.

Ship Margaretha, (Ger.,) Poppe, from New York for Gefle, was spoken July 13 in lat. 41, lon. 50.

### Notice to Mariners.

BALTIMORE HARBOR AND PATAPSCO RIVER—MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the following-named lights were re-established, as heretofore, on July 16, 1898:

Craighill Channel, (front,) Craighill Channel, (rear,) Craighill Channel Range; Cut-off Channel, (front,) Cut-off Channel, (rear,) Cut-off Channel Range; Fort Carroll; Hawkins Point, (front,) Leading Point, (rear,) Brewerton Channel Range. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 44 of 1898.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 106 and 108, Nos. 559 and 567, (excepting No. 561,) and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 20 to 29.

IPSWICH RANGE BEACON (FRONT) LIGHT STATION—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 2, 1898, the fixed white reflector light at this station, on Castle Neck, southerly side of the entrance to Ipswich Harbor, will be discontinued, owing to the constant shifting of the channel and the impossibility of maintaining a range that will always be a safe guide in the channel.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 28, No. 84, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 3 and 17.

MARSHALL POINT LIGHT STATION—MAINE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Aug. 10, 1898, a fog bell will be established at this station, on the easterly side of the entrance to Herring Gut or St. George Harbor, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 20 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 22, No. 46, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 59 and 72.

### Miscellaneous.

SHANGHAI, July 22.—Ship Helen Brewer, (Haw.,) Capt. Mahny, which arr. here on July 13 from New York, was badly damaged from collision with the French cruiser Jean Bart. The Brewer was lying at anchor when the cruiser entered the harbor. The Brewer is leaking badly and her port compartment is full of water. The Jean Bart lost her funnel and is otherwise seriously damaged. The Helen Brewer will go into dock for examination.

LONDON, July 22.—Advices received from Cape Town state that the bark Castor, (Br.,) Capt. McMurtry, from Philadelphia April 11 for Hiogo, which put into Cape Town on June 30, is still leaking, and divers are unable to find the leak. She has been surveyed, and it is recommended that she be discharged and go into dock for repairs.

### By Cable.

LONDON, July 22.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Indraveili, (Br.,) Capt. Norman, from New York, arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Lyderhorn, (Nor.,) Capt. Hammeras, from New York, arr. at Falmouth to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:19 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, sld. from Calcutta for New York July 17.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Rotterdam for New York July 21.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Galilee, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York via Portland, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Capt. Goodrich, from New York for Barrow, passed Kinsale yesterday.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Capt. Rusch, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) Capt. Daldorf, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Milestone, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Octavia, (Ger.,) Capt. Lemme, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Queen Christine, (Br.,) Capt. Frame, from New York, arr. at Adelaide to-day.

SS Ribsten, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Lovering, from New York for Hull, arr. at Gravesend to-day.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers July 18.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Venice, July 19.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Pollich, sld. from Licata for New York July 11. The reported passing Sagres 10th was an error.

SS Laurelwood, (Nor.,) Capt. Nicholsen, (from Huelva,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York July 14.

SS Dorothea Rickmers, (Ger.,) sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

# BANKERS IN CONVENTION

## President Hepburn Declares Last Year Was Unusually Prosperous for the Nation.

## LABOR BUYS MORE THAN EVER

### People Are Awakening to a Realizing Sense of the Responsibilities of Nationhood, He Says—Too Great Leniency to Criminals.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 22.—The fifth convention of the New York State Bankers' Association convened here this morning with a good attendance. A. B. Hepburn, President of the association, in his annual address, said, in part:

"The year has been a prosperous one for this association, as will fully appear from the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The last fiscal year has indeed been a remarkable one, alike from economic and political standpoints. The value of our merchandise sold abroad exceeds the value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States by $615,259,000. The outside world contributed to the wealth of the United States this round sum, and yet the air is filled with the cry of hard times, a cry in which bankers, with others, join. Whatever may be the present view, the year just closed will be looked back upon as one of unusual prosperity, and if we have not found it prosperous it is because we have failed to recognize and adapt ourselves to the changed and changing conditions. The days of 6 per cent. interest have gone, only to return at troubled intervals, when normal conditions are disturbed. The choicest investments yield less than 3 per cent. Some railroad bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest command a premium. Rentals are proportionately reduced, and these conditions have come to stay. The growing wealth of this country is enormous, and as a permanent condition we must recognize 4 per cent. as a good return for investments.

"While the earning power of money and property has for years been growing gradually less, at the same time the purchasing power of labor has steadily increased, not only from the increasing scale of wages, but as well from the lessening cost of commodities, whether necessaries or luxuries. In one of the large banks of the City of New York the average salary paid, averaging from President down to messenger boy, was $1,508. The earning power of this average employe equaled the earning power of $54,473 invested in Government bonds at present prices. Property is steadily receiving less and labor more, in the general division. People who have lived comfortably upon their incomes, as they are compelled to reinvest their maturing 6, 7, or 8 per cent. investments in bonds yielding 3½ and 4 per cent., are obliged to resort to economies or supplement their incomes with labor. On the other hand, labor has more leisure time and greater means for the enjoyment of life, for self-cultivation, for developing a broader and better citizenship. As bankers, we must conform to the situation by paying less interest on the funds intrusted to our care.

### Awakening of the Nation.

"The developments of the year mark the awakening of our people to a realizing sense of the responsibilities of nationhood. Our capacity to produce far exceeds our capacity to consume. The home market can no longer keep furnaces in blast or looms in action. That capital may earn its increment and labor be employed, enterprise must contend in the markets of the world for the sale of our surplus products.

"The broader National life which will inevitably result from the present war, will give an impetus to our foreign commerce. If merchandise is to be transported in American bottoms, the commercial world must know that the American flag means protection and guarantees safe conduct. And that we may successfully contend with the world, in the markets of the world, our commerce must be supported by a navy commensurate with the great commercial interests of our Nation."

"Now, we make loans upon goods to arrive. In future we must lend upon the outgoing cargo. Our money and our credit must follow and aid our merchandise in seeking customers in those countries that consume more than they produce and in the general interchange of commodities.

"The present marks an epoch in our National life, a relaxing of the fiscal policy which has so long controlled with concomitant change in political policy. We may go to the past for principles, but in order to succeed we must study the present, gauge the future, and adapt ourselves to the changing conditions.

"We, as bankers, realize full well the constant care and vigilant attention necessarily given to the management of our respective institutions by elaborate system, check and countercheck, in order to protect ourselves against loss through unfaithful officers or employes, forgers, swindlers, check-raisers, and kiters. We also realize the difficulty of running down such malefactors and securing their conviction.

### Leniency to Criminals.

"In order to obtain exact information upon this subject I made inquiry from the governments of each State, and also the Government of the United States, asking how many individuals had been pardoned since Jan. 1, 1893, whose crimes fall within the following classification:

"First—Individuals, either officers or employes of banks, convicted of misappropriation of funds or malfeasance in office.

"Second—Individuals convicted of swindling banks by forgery, forged indorsements, check raising, 'kiting' or otherwise; and

"Third—Individuals convicted of burglary or robbery of banks.

"It appears that in Vermont criminals of this class are most rigorously dealt with. In that State five criminals have been pardoned since Jan. 1, 1893, whose average sentence was 8 years 2 months and 12 days. The average period actually served was 5 years and 4 months.

"During the same period in New York there were twenty-seven pardons. The average sentence was 7 years 4 months and 5 days, the average period actually served 3 years and 3 months.

"During the same period there were fifty-nine pardons of such criminals convicted in the United States courts, with an average sentence of 5 years and 11 months, and average period actually served 3 years and 6 days. In some of our large Central Western States the greatest leniency seems to have been extended, the average period served being less than one-third of that imposed.

"The United States has no commutation law, and yet the average period actually served was but 51 per cent. of the average sentence. Executive clemency wiped out 49 per cent. of the penalty imposed by the Court. There seems to be no justification for this. These expert criminals are, many of them, individuals of rare accomplishment and ability. They make preying upon honest industry a profession. They are entitled to no sympathy, and the business public are entitled to every protection.

"From data obtained it appears that the greatest degree of leniency is extended to the 'Napoleons of finance,' who, in the furtherance of some scheme of speculation, or in the indulgence of a desire for fashionable and expensive living, appropriate the funds intrusted to them for safe keeping. The social position, friends, and influence, which these stolen funds enable them to obtain, seem to avail in obtaining a modification of their sentence. Surely this class sin against greater light, and it is difficult for one to see wherein they are entitled to greater leniency than the brutal burglar.

### Should Protest Against Pardon.

"The ease with which executive clemency is obtained, and the freedom with which it is interposed, seem, in my judgment, to call for a protest on the part of the banking and business community.

"We certainly need important legislation in order to adapt our banking system to the changing and growing commercial wants of the Nation. A proper remedy for the evils complained of by the South and West, is not to be found by waging war upon the existing banks, but by the establishment of more. They need competition and greater facilities for exchange. What the country needs is a system of branch banks. If our large banking institutions in our money centres were allowed to establish branches throughout the country the funds that they now hold in idleness, or begging for investment at 1½ to 3 per cent. interest, would seek investment through their branches at a better rate of interest. Thus would the interests of both sections, and all sections of the country, be conserved. The lender would get a fairer rate for his money, and the borrower be subjected to a less burdensome charge. The present war has made a long stride in the direction of wiping out the sectional feeling that has so long complicated our politics, involved our business, and embarrassed our progress. There is nothing which would tend more strongly to complete this good work than an equalization of the rates of interest throughout the country."

The report of Treasurer Barker showed the receipts of the year to be $6,229.94; expenses $2,100.32, leaving a balance of $4,129.62 on hand. The total membership of the association was shown to be 422.

An informal ballot for the nomination of officers was taken, resulting as follows: President—Charles Adsit, President of the First National Bank of Hornellsville; Vice President—John B. Dutcher of Pawling; Treasurer—George W. Thayer of Rochester; Secretary—William T. Taber of Herkimer. The nominations were unanimous and the nominees will be elected to-morrow afternoon.

# CORSON & MACARTNEY ASSIGN.

### Leading Stock Brokerage Firm of Washington Carried Under by Losing Speculations.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Corson & Macartney, for some years the leading stock brokerage firm in this city, made an assignment to-day to Charles M. Robinson, one of the firm's employes. The liabilities are stated at $261,143; assets, $36,095. The failure is ascribed to bad investments and losing speculations. Among the creditors of the firm are S. M. Bryan, $65,000; Laura F. Macartney, $49,000; James Wilkinson, $22,000, and J. D. Arnold, $21,000, all of this city, and Clarence M. Bush of Harrisburg, Penn., $22,000.

Mr. John Macartney has been the only member of the firm for several years past. The firm became known throughout the country owing to allegations that through it Senators and others of National prominence speculated in Sugar while the Tariff bill was pending and the refusal to answer certain questions asked by the Senate Investigating Committee. Mr. Macartney was tried in court for this refusal, but the Government lost its case. His health has been very poor for many months, and this doubtless contributed to the assignment.

John W. Macartney of the assigning firm has had membership in the New York Stock Exchange since April 1, 1886. The action taken to cease business was regarded in Wall Street as a voluntary assignment, due to a lack of profitable business, severance of important connections here and elsewhere, and poor prospects of improved conditions. Corson & Macartney were for a long time considered the most important firm in Washington, because many of their customers were members of both houses of the National Legislature. They were closely identified with gigantic New York operations as the Washington correspondents of Moore & Schley, whose partner, Elverton R. Chapman, with Mr. Macartney, was indicted as a witness in the Senate "Sugar Trust" investigation for not answering questions relative to business transacted in "Sugar" by their respective firms. Mr. Chapman was punished by imprisonment at Washington, but Mr. Macartney was tried before Justice Bradley, who entertained a motion to quash the proceedings and directed an acquittal.

Corson & Macartney ceased to be correspondents of Moore & Schley several months ago, and became the correspondents of Van Emburgh & Atterbury of 1 Nassau Street. This firm yesterday issued the following statement:

"We have had a private wire connection with the office in Washington of Corson & Macartney for several months. We have learned that there is no one at the Washington office to-day excepting a telegraph operator, who could give no information. Mr. Macartney owes us nothing, and it is our understanding that he has no debts in this city. His health has been breaking down for some time, and he is now confined to his bed."

During the investigation of the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor Mr. Macartney was credited with having telegraphed from Washington the assertion that Secretary Long had stated that the Maine incident had been eliminated from the questions at issue between Spain and America, and that Spain would not be held officially responsible for the blowing up of our war ship. This gave a bull impetus to the stock market, which, however, reacted when Secretary Long said that the statement was simply an expression of private opinion.

# BOSTON BROKERAGE FAILURE.

### James W. Hobby & Co. Were in a Stock "Investment" Business.

BOSTON, July 22.—A Sheriff's keeper was in possession of the co-operative brokerage office of James W. Hobby & Co. in this city to-day, and the place was not open for business. The immediate cause of the trouble was an attachment placed on the office furniture of the concern to-day as the result of an action brought at the instance of four or five out-of-town customers, acting through counsel. The firm has for a number of months been doing a widely advertised stock "investment" business in this city, with numerous branches scattered throughout New England.

Mr. Hobby, the senior member of the firm, was formerly connected with the firm of Stedman, Hobby & Co., which acted as representative of the E. S. Dean Company, which went down in New York several weeks ago. After the failure of the Dean Company, Mr. Hobby organized the firm of J. W. Hobby & Co., his son, William E. Hobby of Somerville being the junior member. James W. Hobby refused to say much about the concern's financial misfortunes to-day, but he did not hesitate to lay the blame for the trouble on the younger man's shoulders. Just where the latter was to-day was not known, even to his wife. Until he appears or the accounts of the firm are gone over it will be impossible to know just how many customers are involved or what the aggregate amount of their losses is. The firm has branch offices in Worcester and Lowell, and was about to open one in Providence.

# THE TARRYTOWN ASSESSMENT.

### Referee Hoysradt Holds that William Rockefeller Was Excessively and Maliciously Taxed in 1897.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Willis Hoysradt, referee in the case brought by William Rockefeller to have reviewed the action of the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant in assessing his property in that town for the year 1897 at what he considered a figure above its value, handed in his report to-day at Poughkeepsie. He finds that the assessment was excessive and unfair, and reduces the assessed valuation from $2,189,000, the amount fixed by the Assessors, to $343,775.

This reduction has created consternation here. The referee holds that Michael J. Martin, the President of the Board of Assessors, was guilty of malice in making the assessment so high, and that the assessment was made with malicious intent.

The finding of the referee will have to be confirmed by Justice Barnard July 30 to become effective. It is thought the finding, if confirmed, will carry with it the reduction of Mr. Rockefeller's assessments for 1896 and 1898 to a proportionate degree. It may also necessitate a wholesale reduction of the assessed valuations of other property holders.

# POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED.

### Chief Night Clerk at New Haven Held for Embezzlement.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—James H. Donnelly, Chief Night Clerk in the New Haven Post Office, was arrested this morning charged with the embezzlement of money from letters, and in default of $1,500 bonds was taken to jail to await a hearing before United States Commissioner Wright Aug. 8. The arrest was made by Postal Inspector Bulman of Boston, and was brought about by means of a test letter and a marked bill and two marked coins which were found on Donnelly's person. Donnelly is about thirty years of age, and has been employed in the office for ten years. It is alleged that the thefts have been going on for a period of two years.

### The Merrick Camp Meeting.

MERRICK, L. I., July 22.—Extensive preparations have been made by the residents of this village for the twenty-ninth annual camp meeting of the Merrick Camp Ground Association, which will be held under the supervision of Presiding Elder Wing. Sunday schools from all parts of the island have been invited. The meeting will open on Saturday with the twenty-second anniversary celebration of the Merrick Camp Ground School Association, beginning at 2 P. M. The meeting will close on Aug. 1. Preaching will be held daily at 10 A. M., 2:30, and 7:30 P. M., by prominent men. Congregational singing will be led by the chorus choir under the direction of J. E. Luckey. Revival services, children's meetings, Bible readings, and young people's meetings will be held daily.

# CANADIAN COMMISSION MEETS.

### Another Member Added to the American Board to Make It Equal the British Board.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American members of the Canadian-American High Commission met at the State Department at noon to-day to perfect an organization preliminary to meeting the British and Canadian Commissioners at Quebec about Aug. 10. All of the American Commissioners were present—namely, Senators Gray and Fairbanks, Representative Dingley, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, John W. Kasson, Reciprocity Commissioner, and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, who has been recently added to the commission. The general scope and purposes of the work ahead were discussed at length.

At 1:15 the commission adjourned, to meet again later in the day. During its session Senator Fairbanks, who was first named, presided. Chandler P. Anderson of New York was elected Secretary. The commission will have a joint meeting of a preliminary kind at Quebec some time in August, but does not expect to begin actual work until some time in September. The commission did not make public the subjects which are to be considered.

The Commissioners held another session this afternoon. Charles H. Butler was designated as an expert examiner, to assist in preparing the cases before the commission. It appears that the appointment of Mr. Coolidge as a member of the commission is due to the determination to have Newfoundland, which is separate from the Canadian Dominion Government, represented on the commission. The Premier of Newfoundland was named for this place, thus raising the British Canadian Commission to six. In order to equalize the commission, President McKinley selected Mr. Coolidge as the sixth American member. When the commission adjourned this evening it was until Aug. 10, when the reassembling will be at Quebec, with the British and Canadian Commission. In the meantime the cases will be prepared at the State Department, and a request is made that all communications to the American Commission be addressed to Secretary Anderson, care of the State Department.

# TO REPRESENT NEWFOUNDLAND.

### Premier Winter Will Attend the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir James Winter, the Premier of Newfoundland, returns to America on Aug. 6 by the steamer Siberian, having completed the mission which brought him to this country. It is understood that the British Colonial Office has agreed that Newfoundland should be directly represented at the coming conference on American-Canadian affairs, and the Newfoundland Premier himself will be the Commissioner from that colony.

Sir James Wilson has also had a satisfactory conference with the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, in regard to establishing a Naval Reserve Corps in Newfoundland.

The British Government has not reached a decision on the French shore and other questions.

# AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

### A Systematic War Still Being Waged Against It by Officials and Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Consul Warner transmits from Leipsic, under date of June 4, 1898, the following report from Consular Agent Neuer of Gera:

"Under the pretense of protecting the sanitary condition of the people, an unjust and systematic war is waged against American pork in this city. Warnings are published by the Magistrates against the consumption of raw American pork, though every piece of bacon and ham is subject to an inspection by duly authorized examiners before entering trade. Dealers in our hog products are required to hang signs in conspicuous places in their stores bearing the inscription "Amerikanische Fleischwaaren" (American meats.) No means are left untried to create widespread prejudice, and all local papers take up the subject of trichinae in American pork as one of their favorite themes.

"The inspection fees have recently been doubled, and now amount to 25 pfennigs, instead of 12½ pfennigs, as before, for every piece of bacon or ham, resulting, for instance, in an expense of from 35 to 40 marks ($8.33 to $9.52) per tierce of boneless hams.

"Not long ago a shipment of corned pork was detained to undergo inspection, thereby exposing the meat to decay and practically prohibiting its entrance. Moreover, the Gera authorities have ordered all American pork to be conveyed to their slaughterhouse for microscopic examination, regardless of whether it is to be sold here or elsewhere, a measure very detrimental to the interests of the dealers in this city.

"Not one case of death or even of disease can be attributed to the consumption of American pork, while I know of several cases of trichinosis from the use of freshly slaughtered German pork, in spite of microscopic inspection. If one case of trichinosis could be traced to meat from our country, the fact would be published far and wide, and it is probable that imports of American pork would be prohibited. It is an established fact, however, that in consequence of the salting, pickling, and smoking to which our hog products are subjected, the trichinae are no longer living, or have, at least, lost the power of reproduction in the human body.

"From my personal experience I am able to state that I have never known a microscopist to state that he had observed trichinae manifesting any sign of life in well-salted meats.

"The reasons for this agitation against our hog products are, it is almost generally conceded, entirely selfish. Our meats are much cheaper than those of Germany and form an indispensible article of food for the poorer classes in this country, thus arousing the opposition of German hog raisers and wholesale butchers."

# GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE SUPPLY

### Postmaster General Smith Annuls the Purcell Company's Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to-day annulled the award to the Purcell Envelope Company of Holyoke of the contract for furnishing the Government with stamped envelopes. When the agents of the company learned that this action was contemplated they entered suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, seeking to have the Postmaster General enjoined from taking this action. He was served with a notice to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, and the case will come up for hearing Aug. 2. This action of the Purcell Company could not restrain the Postmaster General at this time, and he announced that the contract had been annulled and that new bids would be asked for. When asked his reasons for this he declined to go into details, but said he considered his course best for the interests of the public.

When bids were opened for this contract last March it was found that the Purcell Company's bid was $20,000 lower than any others on the Government standard paper, and Postmaster General Gary, after an investigation of the company's responsibility, awarded it the contract. The Morgan Plymton Envelope Company of Hartford, Conn., began a strong fight to have the contract set aside, and the present Postmaster General, who came into office immediately after the award, has been besieged daily by parties interested. After a thorough investigation and full consideration he has determined to act as announced.

### St. John's Floating Hospital.

There have been this season a larger number than usual of sick babies seeking relief on St. John's Floating Hospital, and the Seaside Hospital on Staten Island is crowded at an earlier date than ever before. About 1,600 persons are being taken daily on the floating hospital. So far there have been eleven memorial trips, but contributions to the work have been checked to some extent this year, owing, it is thought, to public attention being centred on war news and relief. A new diet kitchen has been put in at the Seaside Hospital by which milk is modified and then distributed to children upon doctor's prescription. An interesting feature of the work is the increasing deposits in the Penny Provident Fund, a branch of which is established on the floating hospital, in order to inculcate even in the sick children the habit of saving. The number to go on the trip yesterday was 1,282.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## Progress of Work on the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

## TO USE THE TIFFANY CHAPEL

### It Will Be Put Into the Crypt and Used as a Place of Worship by the Cathedral Congregation Until the Choir Becomes Available.

The crypt of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Cathedral Heights and One Hundred and Tenth Street, is now being inclosed, and into it will be put the Tiffany chapel in its entirety. This chapel was shown at the World's Fair of 1893, and was recently presented to the Trustees of the new cathedral. The reason for this expenditure on the crypt is to provide a more fitting, as well as more convenient, place of worship for the steadily growing cathedral congregation during the long time which will yet be required before the choir now building will be ready for use. The present place of worship is in poor quarters in the old orphan asylum.

The cost of putting the Tiffany Chapel into the crypt of the new cathedral and into shape for use is being met by a special fund raised not long ago by Bishop Potter. It will be not less than $25,000, but the money will not be lost, since some of the work done will be available for removal to the choir, and, in any event, a suitable place of worship is required during the three to five years or more before the choir can be available.

Work on the choir is going on steadily, if slowly. It is interesting to note the fact that although that part of the cathedral now building is only the choir, it is larger than any church in New York, and in seating capacity will approach that of any church in the world.

Up to this time there has been expended for material and labor on the cathedral a little more than $750,000, and it is the intention of the Trustees to expend $100,000 more on the construction of the choir, and $25,000 in putting the Tiffany Chapel into the crypt and fitting it for purposes of worship, before the end of the current year. During three months of the Spring of 1897 Bishop Potter raised by personal appeals, by addresses, and by devoting his entire time to the task, about $250,000, all of which came from New York City contributors. There remain funds on hand to cover the expenditures contemplated for the current year on the choir, and that for placing the Tiffany Chapel in the crypt.

The site, which extends from Amsterdam Avenue to Morningside Park, and from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, cost $850,000. A reason for the heavy expenditure of $750,000 to date was the fact that rotten stone was found on this apparently rocky site immediately below the surface. This shale had to be wholly removed at enormous cost, and the excavating continued until bedrock was found. This was struck in some places seventy-five feet below grade, and in all places at least fifty feet below. Unexpectedly large sums had therefore to be laid out in stone work, which does not show, and which was not originally contemplated. So far as making a show of progress goes there will be not much more to see than now appears when there shall have been expended on site and on construction to date, say the end of the current year, the great sum of $1,725,000. With so much still to be done it can readily be believed that a total outlay of $8,000,000 will be required, and time to the year 1925 to complete the vast structure.

It is the general understanding that the original design of the tower will be changed. There is no radical criticism of the design, which may be said to have increased in favor with the members of the Episcopal Church at large. But it is admitted by some of the Trustees, at least, possibly by all, that the tower is not large enough for the main structure; that it needs to be strengthened and heightened. The original design has been changed in some particulars, and it is now contemplated to make further and desirable changes. As it will be some years before a design is worked out by the builders, time is being taken to ascertain in just what form the changes should be made.

The question of exterior stone has not yet been decided. Some favor white Georgia marble. Others think this stone would be too white for such a conspicuous position. Those unfamiliar with this marble will be interested to learn that they can see a sample in the new Washington Heights Baptist Church, now nearing completion at Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The objection to the marble seems to take two forms. One is its durability as compared to granite, and the other its inadaptibility to the architecture employed. Those who are presumed to know say that a gray stone would best suit the Gothic style. It may be explained that the stone now seen in the rising pillars is not exterior but interior construction. It was expected that a decision about exterior stone would be reached this Spring, but owing to small attendance at one or two meetings of the Trustees the matter has been left over until the Autumn meetings.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes on the International Series Selection for July 31.

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SUBJECT—Naboth's Vineyard. First Kings, xxi., 4-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.—Ex. xx., 17.

The dealings of God with Elijah and with Ahab were very different, and the difference is very significant. For Elijah and Ahab were as far apart in character as Mount Horeb was distant from Mount Carmel. Both were God's servants, and both belonged to His redeemed children—the one, however, was a loving, trusting child, and the other was a rebellious, self-willed child.

Last week we saw how God dealt with Elijah. At the time he was greatly distressed and low-spirited—as much as, if not more than, Ahab in this lesson. He had no desire even to live. And this, not because high expectations for himself had not been realized; neither was it because long-thought-out plans of usefulness had come to nothing; nor yet because he feared for his life from the wrath of Jezebel. His distress of mind grew out of something entirely outside of himself and of all personal considerations. God's Elijahs never "live unto themselves." He was "very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts." [xix., 10-14.] The people had not rejected him, but they had rejected God; and because He had not been glorified, and Israel had not been saved, he was greatly troubled. He seems to have had very much the same mind as St. Paul when he wrote, "I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ, for my brethren, my kinsman, according to the flesh." (Rom. ix., 2-3.) So he was sick at heart for the interests of God's Kingdom. Many an earnest, devoted child of God has had just the same experience.

How now did God deal with him? He did not punish—or even chide—him. But, as we saw last week, He comforted him. He assured him that he was not alone in Israel. There were more than seven thousand like him who never bowed the knee to Baal. Then He revealed to him more fully the far-reaching plans of His grace. From that communion on Mount Horeb Elijah went forth strong in faith and zeal and humility. Fully aware that Elisha must increase, and that he must decrease, he at once anointed him as his successor, and through him he afterward anointed Hazael and Jehu. (Second Kings, viii., 7-15, ix., 1-10.) After anointing Elisha he suddenly disappeared, and no mention is made of him for several years. During that time he is supposed to have been with Elisha at the schools of the prophets which had been established in Gilgal, Bethel, and Jericho. (Second Kings, ii., 3-5.) Now he suddenly reappears in the Vineyard of Naboth.

### God's Dealing with Ahab.

This reappearance brings before us God's way of dealing with Ahab, and its effect upon him. He has no fellowship with God or God with him. Abundant mercies are given him, and he is fully instructed as to the will of God. If he shows the least sign of repentance, God is ready to bless him more and more; if he turns back to his folly, judgment quickly follows mercy. He is left to do his own will, but he is held to a strict account for every detail of his conduct. Implicit obedience is always demanded of him, with no recognition of his weakness or of the power of temptation. He is a standing witness to the patience of grace toward impenitent sinners.

The scene upon Mount Carmel evidently made a deep impression upon Ahab, and upon the people as a body, but not upon Jezebel. She remained as hard and callous as ever, wholly given up to her worldliness. Ahab, however—and he stands in all this history not simply as an individual man, but as the representative of all rebellious Israel—began to pay some attention to the demands of God's prophets. Like most worldlings he recognized that even in a worldly sense it was better to be on God's side than to entirely cast Him off. But he thought that a merely outward respect to His ordinances would be sufficient.

In this condition of affairs Ben-hadad, King of Syria, with an army of immense numbers, under thirty-two Kings, "besieged Samaria and warred against it." (xx., 1.) In this strait a prophet, supposed to be Micaiah, came to Ahab with instructions how to meet his enemy, and with the promise of victory. In the divine plan Ben-hadad was to be overthrown, and the occasion of visiting him was used as a means to confirm the faith of Ahab. (xxi., 13.) A year later Ben-hadad again came against Samaria, under the impression that the God of Israel was like the gods of the heathen—"The Lord God of the hills but not God of the valleys." (xx., 23.) Again he was "appointed to utter destruction" (xxi., 42.) and again the prophet came to Ahab and told him that God would give him the victory. It was not, however, because of his worthiness, but that both he and his enemies might know who was the Lord. (xx., 28.)

The victory was complete, and Ben-hadad was at the mercy of his conquerer. Ahab, however, seems to have looked upon it as the result of his own strength and skill, and not at all as the gift of God. So he returned no thanks, and took no counsel of God or of His prophet as to what he should do under the circumstances. Instead of being drawn closer to God and anxious to promote His glory, he thought only of providing for the future by a wise forethought and plan of his own. So he not only let Ben-hadad go, but he bound himself to him by a covenant. None of the divine interpositions on his behalf had brought him to repentance, and again the prophet came to him, both to rebuke him and to pass sentence upon him. The sentence, however, was not to be executed speedily, and God left him to himself.

### Longing for Naboth's Vineyard.

For a number of years the country enjoyed great quietness and prosperity. Ahab's power became widely extended; his wealth increased, and luxury everywhere prevailed, but the people drifted further and further away from God. Worldly prosperity did not give entire satisfaction. "Hard by" Ahab's palace in Jezreel was a vineyard which he longed to possess. He could not be happy without it. It belonged to a wealthy Israelite named Naboth, and Ahab proposed to buy it from him as his father, Omri, had bought the hill Shemer. Apparently he offered him a liberal price, but Naboth declined to sell. The refusal was a sore disappointment to Ahab. It affected him as seriously as had the prophet's sentence that his life should go for the life of Ben-hadad and his people for the people of Syria. (Comp. xx., 43, with v. 4.)

Now, Naboth was evidently a devout man who feared God and maintained his integrity in the midst of the surrounding idolatry. Probably he was one of the "seven thousand" who had not bowed the knee to Baal. If so, it would account for Jezebel's ready plan to get rid of him, as Herodias planned concerning John the Baptist. To understand his refusal to sell, we must consider briefly its grounds. It was not, probably, from mere churlishness or obstinacy, but because of conscientious, religious scruples or conviction.

The law of God on the subject is recorded in full in Lev., xv., and repeated in brief in Num., xxxvi, 7. It was not a mere matter of custom or of ceremonial observance, but it was a matter of the divine government; it was given "in Mount Sinai." No man could obey God's Law and part with his land permanently, even to one of his own brethren; how much less to one who had no fear of God before his eyes?

The law was given in close connection with the great feast of Jubilee. This was the crowning feast of the Jewish ritual. It completed the remarkable series of Sabbaths provided for in the ritual. It began "in the Day of Atonement"; with the blowing of trumpets, "to proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." (Lev., xxv., 9, 10.) It marked the time of the great restoration. It was the type of that rest which remaineth for the children of God, when the complete cycle of time shall be ended and man restored to his original fellowship with God forever—when he that is justified shall be glorified. (Rom., xiii., 30.)

Thus this law in regard to land regulated all the affairs of men by considerations concerning the coming time of restoration. Men were always to think of that time. When the land was bought or sold its price was to be thus regulated; more if the jubilee was far off; less if it were near at hand. Earthly possessions were to be looked upon as only temporary; men were to hold them as those who were to live in the great jubilee of God. Hence this refusal of Naboth to part with his land marked his standing. It separated him from his Baal worshipping neighbors. It rebuked Ahab's indifference to God's law.

Undoubtedly Naboth explained all this to Ahab. But it only angered him. He could not deny the reasonableness of Naboth's position, but it made God's claims and law stand in the way of his pleasure. He became sullen and morose. Naboth seemed very unneighborly and over conscientious. Still he could not bring himself to openly defy God, and compel Naboth to sell; neither was he willing to exercise the arbitrary right and power of an Oriental King to confiscate the estate to his own use.

### Jezebel's Plot Against Naboth.

Such consistency as that of Naboth, however, with Jezebel, and with all of her worldly spirit, has always intensified hate. As Ahab lay upon his couch, brooding over his disappointment, she gathered from him the story of his offer to Naboth. At once it awoke within her the spirit of Herodias, and gave her an opportunity to make herself more important than ever to him. So she at once wrote to the elders and nobles of Jezreel in the name of the King, and sealed the letter with his seal, directing them to proclaim a fast, probably asserting as the reason for it that some one had blasphemed God and the King, and the matter must be promptly investigated.

To keep this fast a great company was gathered together, and Naboth, as a wealthy and prominent citizen, was given the post of honor in the assembly. In the midst of the investigation two worthless men brought charges against him, "saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the King." (v. 13.) The penalty for the first offense by the Mosaic law was stoning, (Lev. xxiv., 16,) and custom and civil law made confiscation of property the penalty for the second. No opportunity was given Naboth to vindicate himself, and with apparent righteous indignation Jezebel's willing tools hastened to execute the penalty. So "they carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones that he died." (v. 13.)

By giving Jezebel his royal seal, Ahab gave his sanction to all that she did. And the deed being done, he was perfectly willing to take what his conscience had forbidden him to touch. At once he ordered his chariot, and taking at least two of his officers with him—Jehu and Bidkar (II. Kings, ix., 25)—he went to Jezreel, to formally enter into possession of the coveted garden. But as he was walking "in the vineyard," delighted with its beauty and probably congratulating himself on becoming its owner, suddenly Elijah stood before him.

His whole view of the garden and all connected with it at once became greatly changed. It is always so with the sinner when he stands face to face with God, with his sin in his hand. It no longer has any power to give him satisfaction. It is not, however, because he hates the sin, but because he hates the God who condemns and punishes sin. He thinks that God is his enemy, because he is at enmity with God. So the first exclamation of guilty Ahab is, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" And Elijah answered, "I have found thee." Then, as Elijah—the Almighty God—he pronounced the divine judgment against him—"In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine." (v. 19.)

This sentence threw Ahab into great fear. His conscience pricked him, and the coming judgment made him tremble. So he "rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly." (v. 27.) But the sentence was not mitigated, only its execution was deferred. In due time, however, it was perfectly fulfilled—not a jot or tittle failed.

United to Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, (see Chapter xxii.) Ahab, in the face of the remonstrances of the Lord's prophet, who dared to speak the truth, went against Ramoth-Gilead. Although he endeavored to outwit God by putting on a disguise to deceive men, a random shot "smote him between the joints of the harness." In the evening he died, and the blood washed from his chariot was licked up by the dogs at the pool of Samaria.

Several years later "Jehu, the son of Jehoshaphat, the son of Nimshi," was anointed, by Elisha's direction, as God's instrument for the overthrow of the house of Ahab. (II. Kings, ix., 1-37.) At the time he was "Captain of the Host" of Jehoram, the son of Ahab. At once he was proclaimed King by the army, and led it in all haste to Jezreel. There, "in the portion of Naboth, the Jezreelite," he "drew a bow with his full strength and smote Jehoram between his arms; and the arrow went out at his heart and he sunk down in his chariot. Then said Jehu to Bidkar, his Captain, "Take up, and cast him in the portion of the field of Naboth, the Jezreelite, according to the word of the Lord."

As he entered Jezreel, "Jezebel heard of it, and she painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window." By Jehu's direction she was seized and thrown down, "and some of her blood was sprinkled on the wall and on the horses; and he trode her under foot." When they came to take up the body for burial, "they found no more of her than the skull, and the feet, and the palms of her hands."

So the judgment of God was sternly, and to the very letter, enforced. So it ever has been, so it ever will be. "Till Heaven and earth pass, one jot, or one tittle, shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." (Matt. v., 18.)

### Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the differences between God's dealings with Elijah and with Ahab?

In what condition of mind was Elijah when God dealt with him?

What was the effect of the interview on Mount Horeb upon Elijah, and what did he do?

What is said of Elijah's reappearance, and of Ahab's position?

What was the effect of the scene on Mount Carmel upon Ahab, and what is said of it?

What is said of the two incursions of Ben-hadad, and why was he delivered into Ahab's hands?

What did Ahab do when he gained the victory, and what was the result?

What was the condition of the country when God left Ahab to himself, and what is said of Naboth's vineyard?

What was the character of Naboth, and what was the law in regard to the selling of land?

With what great feast was this law connected, and how did it regulate the affairs of men?

What did Naboth's refusal to sell show concerning him, and how did it affect Ahab?

What did Jezebel do, and how were her directions carried out?

How did Ahab regard his possession of the vineyard when Elijah met him, and what is said of it?

What effect did Elijah's sentence have upon Ahab, and what was the result?

How and when was the sentence executed upon Ahab and upon Jezebel?

What is the lesson concerning God's law?

# ARMY WORK BY Y. M. C. A. MEN.

### By an Odd Chance Workers Destined for Santiago Sail with Miles for Puerto Rico.

By an odd fortune of war and not by design, the Army Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association in Twenty-ninth Street believes that it has already sent workers and equipment to Puerto Rico. Messrs. E. R. Hyde and C. F. Rodgers, two experienced workers with tent, hymnals, Testaments, paper, and complete outfit, sailed from Newport News for Santiago, prepared to supplement the Cuban work already started by Messrs. C. F. Barrett and C. M. Brittain, who went from Tampa to Santiago some time ago. But the two first named were detained on the transports in Santiago Harbor and were not permitted to land on account of yellow fever. Now they have sailed with Gen. Miles for Puerto Rico, and hence, while not intending it, the Army and Navy Commission has been able to send with the Puerto Rico invading expedition a Young Men's Christian Association outfit, with facilities for letter writing, and a tent in which chaplains may hold religious services on Sundays.

The Messrs. Barrett and Brittain have erected their headquarters on the high ground above El Caney, where the permanent Santiago camp of the American enlisted men is. Realizing that one tent is insufficient for the work there, additional tents and workers are to be dispatched at the earliest possible moment. The commission is, however, somewhat crippled in its work through want of ready money. It has now, in addition to the new Puerto Rican outfit, 65 tents scattered through the various camps, a naval headquarters at Key West, some chaplains on auxiliary cruisers and hospital relief ships, a chaplain at the Leiter hospital at Chickamauga, two men with tents who will arrive at Manila with Gen. Merritt, and 135 men, many of them on salary lists. There is need for more tents and workers in the men are to remain in and around Santiago, while at least four more men and two more tents should be sent to Puerto Rico. All of these enterprises mean heavy outlays.

Army officers forming the Philippine expeditions suggested to the commission that its representatives ought to wear a uniform. The workers modestly demurred at first, but at last, upon Gen. Merritt's suggestion, who strongly favored the uniform, the dress of a lieutenant was decided upon, the only change being a triangle, signifying the Trinity, worked in gold on the left sleeve, and the letters "C. C."—Christian Commission—in gold underneath the triangle. Buttons of the uniform were provided of a special design, white, with a polished triangle, and a flag in colors in the centre. Around the triangle are the letters "A. N. C. C."—Army, Navy, Christian Commission.

When a box was packing to go to Key West for use of men on the Cuban blockading squadron a dealer in sporting goods in this city sent half a dozen baseball bats and two balls. The commission's representative at the naval base at Key West was at a loss to know what to do with baseball outfits on ship board, but the box had hardly been opened an hour before some jackies from the Miantonomoh came anxiously inquiring for baseball bats, saying they had organized a nine to play the marines, but could not find any good bats in the city. Of course they received the New Yorker's contribution, have had several games—the nines are about evenly matched—and have attended the church services at the invitation of the man through whom they obtained their outfit.

Gen. Howard has gone to Santiago for a three weeks' trip and to assist in the commission's work there.

# THE CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL.

### The Rev. George S. Pratt Has Undertaken to Build Up a New Congregation.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Archangel, whose misfortunes resulted in the sale of its place of worship, the loss of a property worth $30,000, and a decline in membership from 300 to fewer than 60, is recovering from its trials. Homeless and penniless, the congregation got together its few remaining members and last month moved into the small hall above the store at 244 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

A few months ago the Rev. George S. Pratt, one of the curates at St. Michael's Church, became interested in the remnant of the congregation, and he has been called to its rectorate. He was retained on the clergy staff of St. Michael's, in order to help the Archangel Parish, but in October expects to take up work for the Archangel members exclusively. The church has a communicant list of about sixty. The Wardens are J. O. Marr and Dr. Gaudineer, and the remaining vestry Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment, Henry I. Thornton, George A. Nelson, J. A. H. Short, H. Wilson Hoyt, and J. H. Goodwin. The choir is under the leadership of Robert J. Winterbottom, and William R. Neidlinger is the organist. The choir is a mixed one of about twenty voices.

In a late canvass made by the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers between 400 and 500 families in the immediate vicinity of the hall where the service is now held reported themselves as Episcopalians without a church home. A few of the old 300 members of the church have enrolled themselves in the new organization, but most of them have become scattered. The new Archangel Parish, or rather the old one re-established, already looks forward to the erection of a new church. Services are now held on Sunday mornings only, but in September evening service will be started.

# TO TAKE A PASTORATE HERE.

### The Rev. J. H. Elliott to Come from Rochester to the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church.

The Rev. John Henry Elliott will take charge of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, near Eighth Avenue, and become one of the officiating clergy of the Collegiate Reformed Church foundation of this city on Sept. 1. He is now assistant minister at the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, where he has been since 1896. Previous to that date he was a Young Men's Christian Association General Secretary. He is one of the best known among the younger members of the Presbyterian Synod of New York. The Rev. Mr. Elliott is a native of Canada, and before he was a Presbyterian he was a Congregationalist. Entering the Reformed Classis this Fall, he will have been a minister of three denominations in a little more than four years.

The pulpit of the Thirty-fourth Street church became vacant through some differences in the congregation regarding the work as carried on by the recent pastor, the Rev. K. F. Junor, who resigned some few months ago. The pastorate is recognized as a difficult one, because the field from which its support comes is a changing one, and not improving in a material sense. There is a membership of about 400, with as many more adherents. There is a Sunday school of 350, with R. H. Robinson as Superintendent, and an active missionary society, of which Mrs. R. H. Robinson is President.

### Services for Catholic Seamen.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. William Doherty of St. Teresa's Church as Chaplain of the sailors' reading rooms, in Christopher Street, and he will devote his time to that work. Since the establishment of the reading rooms the Chaplains of the navy in this vicinity have taken turns in ministering to the spiritual wants of the Catholic seamen. Commencing to-morrow, Father Doherty will hold services in the rooms every Sunday, but they will not be of a strictly Catholic character, so that sailors of all denominations may take advantage of them. They will include a short sermon and congregational singing. Contributions of books for the reading rooms will be thankfully received by Father Doherty.

### Feast of St. Vincent de Paul.

Over 20,000 members of the various conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Societies connected with the several Roman Catholic churches in this borough, and 12,000 in Brooklyn, will observe the Feast of St. Vincent de Paul, charity's patron saint, with special religious services to-morrow. The day will be observed by many of the conferences by attending Holy Communion in a body in the morning at their respective churches. Others will hold meetings in the evening. There will be special ceremonies in honor of the feast in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street.

### The Rev. Dr F. W. Gunsaulus.

Since coming to New York the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago has undergone an operation in the hope of obtaining relief from rheumatism. He was unable to preach at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, last Sunday, but said yesterday that he will be able to do so to-morrow. The hours of service are 11 and 4. His engagement in New York is at the Old First to-morrow, and one week from to-morrow and during August at the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. His children arrived from Europe yesterday, and the reunion was a happy one. They are staying at the Grand Union.

### Church News and Notes.

Services for July and August in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, 218 West Twentieth Street, will be held as follows: Early celebration of holy communion at 8 A. M., morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M., and even song at 5 P. M.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, which occurred on July 13, has been postponed until September. The interior of the church is now being decorated and renovated.

The twentieth anniversary of the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be observed on Aug. 9 by an outing of the parishioners. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the new church building, which is rapidly nearing completion.

A handsome marble altar rail is being placed in position in the Chapel of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in the Church of St. Alphonsus, in West Broadway. A new marble floor is also now being put down, and when the work is finished the chapel will be one of the handsomest in the country.

A new Presbyterian church society has been formed in Dyker Heights, a suburb of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, and a house of worship will be built soon. Commencing to-morrow, services will be held during the Summer in the music room of the Dyker Heights Club, beginning at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon.

St. Barnabas's Guild Club, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, has sent one trained nurse, Miss Keeler, to Fort Monroe to assist in caring for soldiers, and two nurses, the Misses Robinson and Von Homrigh, into the general service of the Red Cross. The club, which started in its present quarters with one floor, now has two, the last to be taken being fitted up as a home for nurses. The New York branch of the guild, a National organization governed by Episcopal rules, has 350 members, of whom about 70 belong to the club.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

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BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services, Sunday, July 24, at 11 A. M.
Rev. William S. Hubbell, D. D., will preach.

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BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Broadway and 34th St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

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CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning subject, "Christ's Sympathy." Evening, "Our New Possessions and Christian Missions." Strangers welcome.

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CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

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CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George L. Curtiss of Baltimore will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

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CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low masses, 7:30-11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

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CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, COR. OF LEXington Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 A. M.; holy communion on first Sunday in month.

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FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

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FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

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GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

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HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. AND 122d St., Rev. Charles DeWitt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:45 P. M. The curate, Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

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ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue,
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

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UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

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MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Chas. J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

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FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Church closed during month of July.

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WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.

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MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach 11 A. M. Topic, "A Good Soldier." Rev. J. B. Russell, D. D., 8 P. M. Topic, "Joshua's Last Words to Israel."

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UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St., the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor; the Rev. Frederick Emerson Stockwell, Assistant Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the assistant pastor. Meeting for song and praise at 8 P. M.

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### PLATT AND BLACK.

When Gov. Black, very soon after his inauguration and in defiance of "irresponsible popular clamor," appointed Louis F. Payn Superintendent of the Insurance Department, he won the respect and admiration of Mr. Richard Croker. "That is the sort of man we Democrats want," he said, "a man that will do things."

Gov. Black, as all the world knows, stopped doing things about six months ago—that is, he stopped doing things for Mr. Platt. During the session of the Legislature he openly disobeyed the Republican boss in respect to several important measures, notably the Ellsworth Caricature bill, which Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker agreed to pass, while Gov. Black thought it a bad bill and said so, intimating that he would not sign it. At times Mr. Platt is the most patient of men. He has not openly rebuked the Governor, and nobody except those who are in his confidence can say that he is not friendly to him and disposed to further his ambition to be renominated.

Yet indications are not wanting that Gov. Black has been drawn into the rapids of his political Niagara and is smoothly, swiftly approaching the crest of the fall unconscious of his doom. There is no evidence, so far as we know, that Mr. Platt either authorized or approved the Metropolitan Elections act. The suggestion, the preparation, and the enactment of that evil law appeared to be the work of Gov. Black. Yet it was a measure of party policy of capital importance. Ordinarily the boss of the party would have been consulted at every step in a matter of such moment. We are not informed that Mr. Platt issued any orders to the Legislature for or against the bill, yet everybody knows that if he had decided to defeat it the Governor could not have controlled the Legislature in its favor.

Mr. Platt appears to have decided to let the Governor have all the rope he wants and to build his own scaffold. If he wants to commit political suicide the boss will not oppose his wish nor deny him the required facilities. If the Elections act turns out to be a fatal blunder that fact will be developed before the date of the Republican Convention. Its author will then be declared unavailable and his laboriously gathered delegates will desert him for some wiser and more obedient candidate, selected, of course, by Mr. Platt. If the party repudiates the author of the Elections act because he was the author of it the most dangerous issue of the campaign will be wholly or in large part eliminated. If the Democrats denounce the act as tyrannical and unjust the Platt Republicans will reply "So do we," and will point to the forlorn and hopeless Black as a substantial evidence of their disapproval.

Gov. Black's too great independence of the boss commends him to the admiration of all good men. He has been a better Governor since he began to cater to the passions and prejudices of the better element than he was while he wore and loved the collar. But his attempt to make the City of New York an outlaw community kills him with the independent voters of his own and other parties. It exhibits him as a perfectly reckless and dangerous partisan. Besides, in renouncing his allegiance to Platt and putting himself under the tutelage of Payn he has not improved his position politically—or morally.

### GEN. GARCIA'S POSITION.

The tone of Gen. Calixto Garcia's letter to Gen. Shafter is respectful, and, on the face of it, he would seem to have some grounds of reasonable complaint. If it be true that he was left to learn of the surrender of Santiago from outside sources, and unless there are reasons which we do not as yet know why he did not receive the courtesy of an invitation to be present at the formal surrender, it would seem that Gen. Shafter had committed an error of tact or judgment. On these points, of course, we must await the American commander's explanation, but until that is received it is permitted to excuse the emotion shown by the veteran Cuban officer.

But this is a matter of no very great import and it is plain that Gen. Garcia's chief cause of resentment is that Spanish officials are allowed to continue to discharge their functions under the authority of the American General. As to this, he makes two points. One is that these officials "are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain"; the second is that they "are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty." As to neither of these points is Gen. Garcia's course justified. It must be plain to him that it would have been absurdly impracticable to hold an election at the present time for local officials. Neither would it be possible to place Americans in the local offices. What he doubtless wished is that our General should have turned the offices over to the insurgents, and, practically, to him. But this would have involved some serious consequences, to say nothing of the fact that Gen. Shafter had no authority to take such a course. It would, in effect, be recognizing what Gen. Garcia calls "the Government of the Republic of Cuba," which our own Government has deliberately refused to do. Either the surrendered district had to be given up entirely to the Cuban insurgents or left to be administered by them under military supervision. The first was impossible, the second needlessly difficult and embarrassing. Military supervision of the Spanish officials will be much easier and give much better results, and mainly for the reason—and here we come to Gen. Garcia's second point—that they are not "ministers to defend against the Cubans Spanish sovereignty." They become, on the contrary, what the Cubans would not like to be, agents of the United States in the performance of their necessary functions. They will be pledged and held to that obligation. Spanish sovereignty is, for the present, in Santiago, extinct. Spanish laws and their machinery will be used to attend to the usual functions of daily life, but their authority derives not from the sovereignty of Spain but from the Government of the United States. It will be exercised, extended, curtailed, or changed as our Government, through the military commander, shall deem best.

On this essential point Gen. Garcia's conduct is foolish, or worse. The United States have undertaken to give Cuba independence, and they will do so at the time and in the manner best suited to secure a just, efficient, and stable Government. In such a Government the insurgent leaders might well hope to have a considerable part, but they will deprive themselves of the chance if they are going to pursue the course entered on by Gen. Garcia. That course betrays a desire to claim entire control of Cuba, to which they would have been entitled had they themselves driven the Spanish from the island, but which is, in the circumstances, preposterous. The "Government of the Republic of Cuba" cannot change the course of events, or force the United States to omit the performance of a plain duty. They may, however, seriously compromise their own usefulness in the island which they have so long fought to liberate.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

That is an eminently "Anglo-Saxon" dispatch which Gen. Anderson, in temporary command at Manila, sends to the Government. After casually mentioning for its information that Aguinaldo has proclaimed himself Dictator, and that the people expect independence, he comes to the real point and "recommends China ponies" for the remounts of our cavalry.

To the military mind the question of putting the cavalry into an efficient condition naturally precedes the question of the political complications. But it is evident that "our allies" are going to be as troublesome to us in Luzon as they are in Cuba. We have declared that the people of Cuba are and by right ought to be free and independent. Luckily for us, we have made no such declaration about the inhabitants of the Philippines. The testimony of the best observers is that they are not and by right ought not to be free and independent. It is at least extremely doubtful whether they would govern themselves even as well as Spain has been governing them. Spanish cruelty and bad faith, and especially the oppressions of the monastic orders, which have been carried to a far greater length than in Cuba or perhaps than in any Spanish-American country, have fully explained and justified the revolt of the natives. But that the natives could do any better is a proposition which nobody who knows them seems prepared to accept.

The recent behavior of Aguinaldo has not been pretty or promising. It seems to show that suspiciousness which is the natural attitude of a barbarian in the presence of a civilized man, and also that desire to magnify himself which is equally characteristic of the barbarian. We may be quite sure that Admiral Dewey has given him no just cause of complaint beyond the insistence that his hostilities shall be limited by the rules of civilized warfare. This admonition seems to have been fairly well observed, but it may very well be that, even while it has been observed, it has also been resented. However that may be, it seems clear that in his intercourse with the American military commander the leader of the insurgents has been guilty of some impudent trifling. The "alliance," which of course is nothing more than co-operation in such objects as the Americans and the Filipinos have in common, will not stand such a strain.

The one consolation we have with reference to the troubles we shall shortly be facing in the Philippines is the evident sagacity of Admiral Dewey to the situation. We have reason to expect an equal competency on the part of Gen. Merritt, after he shall have informed himself of the conditions of his new command. But of the Admiral we are already sure. His quiet decision has already had its effect upon the mind of the German Admiral, and it can hardly have failed to make its impression in Berlin. If Aguinaldo is disposed to be troublesome he can be disposed of very easily in comparison.

### MR. CEBALLOS'S COMPANY AND MR. SCHWAB'S COMPANY.

The criticisms upon the award of the contract for carrying home the Spanish prisoners of war to a Spanish steamship company lack merit and point. It was really a very fortunate opportunity that offered itself to us to show that we are not carrying on this war in a spirit of hate. The business reasons for awarding the contract to this company were sufficient, but they gained force from the novelty and strangeness of the transaction. It is something of a solecism in war to hire the enemy's shipowners to carry home the enemy's soldiers who have become our prisoners, but it is a good business transaction and a valuable precedent.

The objection urged by some of the disappointed bidders that the Compania Trasatlantica Española has played a sharp game on the Government by making a contract which will enable it to bring its ships out of their hiding places and send them home without risk of being captured as prizes by us, and that will enable the Spanish Government to arm these vessels and add them to its auxiliary navy is not well founded. Most of the ships to be used as transports are in Spanish waters now. The time has gone by when Spain can gain anything by fitting out merchant vessels as cruisers. If her warships run to cover at the first hint of a visit from an American fleet to the Spanish coasts, what advantage would be gained by adding converted steamships to her navy?

But even if these ships do enter the Spanish service their owners have at least the justification of selling their steamers for the defense of their own country. The transaction would not be altogether sordid, for patriotism would enter into it.

In selling its ships to its own Government the Trasatlantica Company would be in a very different position from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, for instance, which sold the Havel to Spain to be used as a war vessel against the United States. The business of the North German Lloyd is principally, almost wholly, with the United States. An enlightened business judgment would have decided that to sell a ship to the enemy of its best customer to be employed in destroying the commerce and the property of the best customer was bad policy for the company. The maintenance of a neutral position was the very least recognition this company could in decency give of the obligations of its business relations with the United States. Yet it showed great eagerness to make the sale, as if it were actuated not merely by the wish to make a good bargain, but by a lively desire to help Spain, the enemy of the United States.

The conduct of the Compania Trasatlantica Española is straightforward and businesslike. The sale of the Havel to Spain by the North German Lloyd was a very stupid and short-sighted business policy, to say the least. If the North German Lloyd really felt so deep a sympathy with Spain, and so ardently desired that the Spaniards should triumph over its own best customer, it would have been more prudent to make a large private money contribution to the Spanish Treasury.

### THE RETURN OF HOBSON.

It has not often happened in the history of the world that a young man like Hobson has found himself become suddenly a National hero by doing what to him was the performance of a simple duty. As a naval constructor Lieut. Hobson had convinced himself and afterward succeeded in convincing his superiors that it was mechanically possible to block the entrance to Santiago Harbor so that the imprisoned Spanish warships should not break out. He was so engrossed with this proposition, and so anxious to put his theory to practical proof, that it is not likely that it occurred to him, except as a detail, that his own life would in any case most probably be forfeited. He was wrong in both expectations. His project came to nothing, by reason of the failure in the one point in which success might have been reckoned as almost certain. The rudder of the Merrimac was disabled by shot and so she could not be swung exactly across the channel at exactly the proper place. Admiral Cervera's squadron was able to come out, one by one, when it was ready, although it came out to certain destruction. It is probable that Lieut. Hobson was much more irritated over the failure of his calculations than consoled by the fact that all the world rang with his name. He achieved at the same time a professional failure and a brilliant personal success. His gallantry was recognized by the Spanish Admiral with a freeness and cordiality that have inclined the hearts of the American people toward that chivalrous officer. The recognition was made with equal heartiness all over the world, and the disgusted naval constructor, whose plan had gone wrong, found himself also a National hero.

Now he has come home to take his reward, as it should seem. But that is not at all the view he himself takes of his mission. He has shirked the "ovation" which was waiting for him, being recognised only by accident and in spite of himself. He is altogether too much absorbed in business to take account of the circumstance that he is a hero. He has made the best of his way to Washington to tell those people at the department that, if they do not quicken their operations, the country will lose two magnificent ships which might be highly serviceable to it, and which can be saved if sufficient dispatch is used. It is true that besides being very useful ships of war, the two Spanish cruisers will be the proudest trophies which the American Navy has had an opportunity to acquire in eighty-odd years. But this sentimental aspect of the matter is not likely to appeal so strongly to the practical and scientific mind of a naval constructor as the frightful waste of throwing away two three-million-dollar ships for want of prompt action for their rescue and preservation. The mechanical proposition that the ships can be saved seems to be engrossing the mind of Lieut. Hobson, just as it was engrossed by the mechanical proposition that the Merrimac could be sunk so as to prevent the egress of the Spanish squadron from Santiago Harbor. This is a new type of National hero. He would not do at all for a melodrama. But he will do very well indeed for real life. To go zealously about one's business, leaving aside as a detail the fact that one's business brings him into imminent risk of death is a highly modern method of achieving glory. Nothing could be more American, as nothing could be less Spanish.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would not be fair to show any except the most sympathetic of amusement at the panic into which the inhabitants of the Spanish littoral have been thrown by reports of United States warships seen by fishermen in the neighboring waters. The reports are absurd, of course, for there isn't even one of our vessels yet on her way to that coast, much less a fleet of them in its vicinity, but American shores, too, have been terrified by phantom ships, and it wasn't so long ago, either, that echoes of hysterical squeals, rather louder, if anything, than those of the Spaniards and far less reasonable, were yet lingering in remote corners of Massachusetts Bay. In that case, also, yarns told by fishermen supplied what little foundation there was for alarm. This similarity of origin suggests a few remarks on fishermen in general, on their knowledge of things marine, maritime, and nautical, and on their right, always claimed and often accorded, to receive from the landsman a deeply respectful hearing whenever they condescend to instruct or inform him. The average fisherman, in these parts and elsewhere, is a person who understands extremely well the management of the two or three kinds of small boats with which he has had to do, and he is intimately familiar with the narrow stretch of water over which his sailing has been done. Beyond those limits he is utterly lost—but he never admits it. He will sit on the stringpiece of a wharf and answer with beautiful assurance and grotesque inaccuracy and all questions about ships of which he could not tell the stem from the stern, he will promulgate solemn weather prophecies based on proverbs made centuries ago in another hemisphere, and he will narrate as his personal experiences at sea episodes too improbable even for comic opera. These sailors of the shallows inspire with awe the dry goods clerk on a vacation, but the real yachtsman, though urban, regards him as an amiable humbug; any industrious reader of the newspapers can beat him nine times out of ten in the identification of distant vessels, any assistant observer in the Weather Bureau can convict him of complete ignorance of meteorology, and deep-sea Captains can make a sailor sooner out of a boy from an Illinois farm than out of him. These are the experts that turn tramp steamers into battleships, and start thrilling tales about monitors in pursuit of ocean greyhounds. But they are brave, lovable, and honest. They don't know that they don't know. The naive trust of nurse maids and Bostonians has led them astray, that's all.

—A strangely small amount of public indignation was created by the false charge in a local paper that members of the Seventy-first Regiment had been guilty of cowardice at Santiago. The accusation was one which, if it had been believed for a moment, would have shaken not only this city, but the whole country, and inspired a fierce and universal demand for the calumniator's instant punishment; but, as a matter of fact, the story was not believed, either for a moment or longer, and nobody did much more than say calmly that the other papers would soon disprove it. This they have done, as was their duty. Not even a shadow of doubt now rests upon the slandered heroes, and the only effect of the stupid libel has been to make better known than would otherwise have been the case their limitless and unhesitating devotion to their duty and the flag. This public has learned to judge news by its origin and the place of its appearance, and refuses to get excited by anything whatever that has only the authentication which does not authenticate.

—A lavishly illustrated pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture is devoted to "House Flies." The title is one which we would not have regarded as needing explanation, but the department seems to have felt that an interpretation was necessary, and it inserts a parenthetical "Musca domestica et al.," so that there will be no uncertainty about the subject treated. But never mind that. We have read the pamphlet and found it interesting throughout and in many places quite understandable. The early life of the house fly, if one may judge from the diagrams, is most complex, and the fact that while still immature he can go through all the difficult operations described by his biographer indicates that his intelligence is as marvelously precocious as was that of the Greeks and Romans, who all learned in infancy languages with which nineteen in twenty of modern collegians struggle in vain all through the best years of their lives. Perhaps, however, people don't care much how flies come into being and grow up. One person at least rejoiced when he came to a paragraph headed "Remedies and Preventives," for he hoped that it would tell how to get rid of the little pests—information at least as valuable as instruction how to rear them. He read: "A careful screening of windows and doors during the Summer months, with the supplementary use of sticky fly papers, is a preventive measure against house flies known to every one." It is indeed—and known to be of little use. The next sentence caused despair: "There seems to be little hope in the near future of much relief by doing away with the breeding places, for a single stable in which a horse is kept will supply house flies for an extended neighborhood." Then comes a queer statement: "Absolute cleanliness, even under existing circumstances, will always result in a diminution of the numbers of the house fly, and, in fact, most household insects are less attracted to the premises of what is known as the old-fashioned housekeeper than to those of the other kind." Evidently the fly expert is a mother's-biscuit sort of a man, and we'll quote from him no more.

### PERSONAL.

—Oppression of a weak nation by a strong one has rarely been carried to a more outrageous length than it has been by France in its last quarrel with the Haitian Government. A certain Mme. Hermance, whose color is not stated, recently went to the cathedral at Port au Prince and seated herself in the chair customarily occupied by the wife of the President of the Republic, a lady of the color fashionable in that part of the world. Soon arrived said eminent and stately dame, Mme. Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam, and marched with dignity to her chosen and therefore sacred resting place. Her feelings on discovering that it was already occupied by a feminine alien can be more safely imagined than described in print, and it would be positively dangerous to do more than refer to the shrill interchange of argument and epithet that preceded the eviction of Mme. Hermance from the church. As might have been expected, the incident within a week assumed international proportions. The rescue of her chair did not content Mme. Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam. She demanded of her supposedly all-powerful husband the expulsion of the audacious offender from Haiti. It was not much to ask and he granted it, wondering, possibly, that the request had not been for a matinée performance on the guillotine, with Mme. Hermance in a passive, but important rôle. The decree of expulsion was issued, and the taker of other people's chairs went—to the French Consul and claimed protection from the consequences of her crime. She declared that she wasn't "a person dangerous to the public security"; the Consul upheld her in this preposterous assertion, and he telegraphed full details of the case to Paris. There it received grave attention in the Foreign Office, and the Haitian Government was ordered to hold its hand on penalty of bombardments and slaughter. It was hard, cruelly hard, to submit, but President Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam has done it, and Mme. Hermance will leave Port au Prince when she—to use a French idiom—"gets good and ready." This is not a case demanding American interference, perhaps, though the Monroe Doctrine has shown signs of restlessness ever since it began, but the United States can at least extend most heartfelt sympathy to President Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam. His domestic life can hardly be hereafter what it was before.

—Isn't there something just a little contradictory, or at least inconsistent, in the two statements that Admiral Cervera intends to remain in the United States and that he will settle in Boston? The geographies, to be sure, seem to assert that it would be possible to do both of these things, but anybody who reads the more representative Boston papers, daily and weekly, or who studies the telegraphed reports of speeches delivered there by revered guides of public opinion, is justified in suspecting that the geographies are wrong, and that the Spanish Admiral will have some difficulty in carrying his announced plan into execution. It would be easy for him to remain in the United States, for we all like him, and only the possession of peculiar tastes and ideas is necessary to enable him to settle in Boston, but we doubt if he or anybody else can do both. Once—but that is ancient history, and modern history is so very interesting.

—Philadelphians are disturbed because their Director of Public Safety, one Riter, is such a thoroughgoing person that, having been ordered to put Independence Hall in the condition familiar to the Fathers, he is about to remove the clock from its steeple and the flagstone pavement in front of its steps. This may be consistency, they say, but it will be inconvenient, and they must have it. "There was once," says The Ledger, "a pump in front of Independence Hall, on the sidewalk, at which the people of the early days of the city slaked their thirst. There was also originally no fine granite coping around Independence Square. Neither were there any electric or gas lights in the building. If Director Riter wants to be thoroughly consistent in his idea of restoring Independence Hall to its original condition, regardless of the convenience and comfort of the people, he should replace the pump and its appurtenances, take away the granite coping, and put up an old fence or an imitation of what was there in the first place, permit nothing but candles or rush lights to be burned within the building, and have the place guarded not by a modern policeman, but a watchman of the ancient type, lantern and all." This is sarcasm, but The Ledger can also threaten. "The removal of the clock from its present location, even for the sake of 'restoration,' ought not to be considered for a moment, and any proposition to do so should arouse a storm of popular indignation." Mr. Director of Public Safety would better look out for his own.

### HIS IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Allow a recent buyer and reader to congratulate you on your paper in two or three all-important particulars. New York sometimes disappoints its friends and amuses its ghoulish enemies by putting effrontery into its cosmopolitanism. Perhaps the penalty of big-towndom is that it should be loud, and to think itself the most up-to-date, and to think that thinking so comprises all the civic virtues. The press is exponential in this matter, but I find The Times sonorous, without a tom-tom accompaniment. One gleans from it that there are readers of newspapers here who like their editor to work in his coat sleeves, if you please, but who rejoice to see him (to use the Bowery vernacular) keep his shirt on; in a word, to be alive to all the big deeds and thoughts going, and have a nose for what is most significant, and yet not to fret or fume or fury. The Times has a head and keeps it.

But there are others in that category. It is quality of head that makes The Times now, to my thinking, the paper of the town, and as such, interesting beyond its function as a server of news and comment; and psychologically important.

It is frank and candid, and gives an observer the impression of doing its work for the joy of work without intellectual or other subvention. I discover no fads nor fanaticisms nor special pleading of any kind, on several weeks' careful perusal, and I think if The Times should err, it would own up. That the paper is clean is not to be boasted of; yet, sadly enough, that is to be remarked, the comparison with what is published to slake the insatiable insane. Good newspapers, like good men, are rare, (and the commonplace is one of those that bear repetition.) May those who appreciate you wax very numerous, and may you always be what a newspaper ought to be, practically as ideally a force, as well as a telegraph tape elongated into columns, is the wish of a NEW SUBSCRIBER.

New York City, July 20, 1898.

### TRADE WINDS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Not all the trade winds blow in the tropics. Though the issues of war may have obscured general observation, yet stout breezes from many lands and seas are being felt away up in this northern latitude, and this notwithstanding the will of protectionists, who, in consequence, are not forecasting the commercial weather. The exports of the month of June foot up $48,500,000, against $12,000,000 for the same month last year; net credit balance of $47,000,000, against debit balance last year of $1,000,000. The balance to our credit resulting from exports for the year ending June 30 is $559,500,000, against $295,000,000 for the year previous.

The significance of these round numbers should not be lost. Beginning to be a creditor Nation under President Cleveland, the balance has continued to rise in our favor until our drain of the world's gold is getting to be as appreciable to other nations as it is to ourselves. The markets of the world are inviting our competition, and the achievements of American tradesmen are rivaling in brilliancy our conquests in war. The coincidence of commercial with political expansion is not less remarkable. If the July thoughts of the Nation are not as its January thoughts with reference to territorial acquisition, a like change of view has transpired within the few past years with reference to foreign trade. Evidently a radical revision of traditional policies is preparing America, as a power in civilization, for a mission larger than was ever dreamed.

The rapid development of our commerce, stimulated mightily as it is by the success of our arms, will have a far-reaching and beneficent effect upon political doctrines and dogmas. Under the advantages which usually accrue to a political party from the successful prosecution of war, the Republicans are likely to retain office for another Presidential term at least. Protection and the Dingley bill will not, however, be the megaphones of the party. Mr. McKinley has already, though anomalously, opened the port of Santiago to the world's trade. Exigencies connected with the advanced international relations which we are about to assume will strike other shackles from our commerce. Events are unmistakably gravitating toward increased freedom of trade. The heresy of yesterday will to-morrow occupy the post of honor. J. O. KELSEY.

Long Island City, July 21, 1898.

### GEN. GARCIA TO GEN. SHAFTER.

From The Sun of Yesterday.

SANTIAGO, July 20.—The ill-feeling produced among the Cubans by Gen. Shafter's latest orders in Santiago culminated this morning in a serious rupture between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia. As a consequence Gen. Garcia has withdrawn with his army from the outskirts of Santiago to the interior, taking the road to Jiguani, which is fifty miles notheast of Santiago. He first held a council of his officers, and tendered to Gen. Gomez, the Cuban Commander in Chief, his resignation as Commander of the Cuban Army of the East. A special courier was sent to Gen Gomez's headquarters carrying the resignation.

Gen. Garcia also sent the following letter to Gen. Shafter:

"Sir: On May 12 the Government of the Republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban Army in the East to co-operate with the American Army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, Sir, to fulfill the wishes of my Government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The City of Santiago surrendered to the American Army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish Army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

"I was neither honored, Sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban Army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, Sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison, and the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army, and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent Government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence the ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, Sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army, Major Gen. Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior. Very respectfully yours, CALIXTO GARCIA."

Gen. Shafter will return a formal answer to the Cuban leader's letter.

#### Praise from a Neighbor.

From The New York Journal.

The literary supplement furnished with the Saturday edition of The Times is an admirable piece of journalistic work. It meets the old-established literary weeklies on their own ground, and, though yet in its first youth, outdoes them in the quantity of its literary news and the quality of its special features. The enterprising publisher of The Times is to be congratulated upon the acumen which hit on a feature that makes his Saturday edition thoroughly distinctive, and the skill by which that feature has been developed and perfected.

### NUGGETS.

#### Spain's Overtures.

Spain is now discussing "overtures," but she shows mighty poor judgment in postponing it until the last act.—Chicago Times-Herald.

#### Another Hint to the Bureau.

What the Weather Bureau needs to do is to wring the atmosphere out and hang it up somewhere to dry out. Then it can let the thermometer do its worst.—Baltimore American.

#### He Rests.

"Hampsley worked hard for three years trying to get a public office."

"Indeed? What's he doing now?"

"Not a thing."

"Why, how can he afford that?"

"He got the office."—Chicago News.

#### Lost Faith.

"Have you any faith in the sea serpent story?" asked the tourist.

"Well," replied the seaside landlord, "I used to have, but it doesn't seem to attract people any more. I guess we'll have to think up something else."—Washington Star.

### ROB. EVANS, CHEVALIER.

From The Washington Star.

Rob. Evans, we have heard of you.
They call you "Fighting Bob."
We know you never sought the name,
Because you are no snob.

But still, when fights were passing round,
And each man at his station,
We've known you stretch a point or two,
To draw a double ration.

And sometimes, we have heard it said,
In rather careless moods,
You mix up ancient Bible words
In ways to shock the prudes.

We've heard about a recent fight,
In which, to save your men,
You held the ships a mile apart,
And pitched in shot like rain.

But when your foe lay wrapped in flames,
And helpless on the water,
Her decks piled up with mangled men,
And red with human slaughter,

You quite forgot or never thought,
These men in sore travail
Had fought against you and your flag,
And fed you iron hail.

They say the smoke got in your eyes,
In gazing on the scene;
And so you could not see the flames
Creep toward the magazine.

You wiped your eyes, and laid your ship
Close to that burning wreck;
And held her there till every man
Was safe upon your deck.

Her chief, bowed down with weight of grief,
His sword to yield essayed;
But dimness in your eyesight, Rob,
Concealed the offered blade.

Rob, should you live a hundred years,
As every brave man prays,
And every year be rich in fame,
As you grow old in days,

You'll never do a braver deed,
And men will never hear,
Of a nobler thing, than when you gave
Your vanquished foe a tear.

### TROUBLE AT SKAGUAY.

#### The Town Still Under Martial Law—New Yorker Drowned in Copper River.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 17.—The town of Skaguay is still under martial law, and all saloons are closed. Twenty-six men, who have been bound over by the United States Commissioner, have been taken to Sitka. City Surveyor Reid, who killed "Soapy" Smith recently, received a wound in the hand and may die of blood poisoning.

A number of disappointed gold seekers have returned from the Copper River country. Richard Shaw, a well-known man of means of Rochester, N. Y., who took what was considered the best outfit to Copper River, was drowned, and his body has not been recovered.

A. J. Northcott of Buffalo, N. Y., and J. J. Skelly of Homer, N. Y., succeeded in getting up the river. Northcott says that near its head they found flour gold in a few scattered places, but the ground was not rich enough to work.

### KLONDIKE TRAVEL DWINDLING.

#### Canadian Pacific Railway Abandons Its Alaska Transportation Business.

TACOMA, Washington, July 22.—Travel to Klondike by the so-called all-Canadian route, via Stickine River and Lake Lesline, has collapsed to such an extent that the Canadian Pacific Railway has abandoned Alaska transportation business and withdrawn its two ocean and four Stickine River steamers. The steamers Athelian and Tartar are tied up at Victoria and the river steamers at Wrangel. The failure of the Stickine route was due to the inability of prospectors to travel, much less carry outfits, across mountains and through swamps on the 140-mile portage between the Stickine River and Lake Lesline.

### ARMY QUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

#### Barracks for About 2,200 Men and Hospital to be Erected.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Secretary of War Alger, through Adjt. Gen. Corbin, is in correspondence with Gen. Merriam in regard to barracks, officers' quarters, and army hospitals at Honolulu. The site of the proposed hospital was purchased by Gen. Merritt, under instructions from the War Department, while in Honolulu recently en route to Manila.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has an idea that barracks and officers' quarters for about 2,200 officers and men should be built, and a hospital for the proper care of ninety patients at a time. Gen. Merriam is to make proper recommendations on the subject, but will not be able to do so until he pays a visit to the islands.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Orders were issued to-day for a battalion of the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers to proceed to Honolulu, in company with the First Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Barber commanding, which is to constitute the first garrison of United States troops stationed on this newly annexed territory of the United States.

It is expected that the troops will sail for that port in a few days.

#### Hawaii's ex-Queen Returning Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, attended by her physician, Dr. English of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Heleluke, has arrived from Washington, en route to Honolulu. The party will leave on the Gaelic next Tuesday for the Hawaiian Islands.

### MRS. WHITNEY AT BAR HARBOR.

#### The Invalid Made the Journey Without Suffering—Cottagers' Kindly Interest.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and his invalid wife arrived here to-day on board J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Sagamore, formerly owned by Edgar T. Scott of Philadelphia. On board were J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. Whitney's sister, and Dr. McGahn.

The yacht arrived here about 3 o'clock, but, as the tide was too low to permit the boat to make the private pier in front of Mrs. Whitney's cottage, a landing was postponed until high tide to-morrow morning. Shortly after the arrival of the Sagamore Mr. Whitney came ashore to make final preparations for receiving Mrs. Whitney at "The Anchorage."

When seen there, Mr. Whitney said that the trip from New York had been very successfully made, and Mrs. Whitney had been caused no additional suffering. She seemed pleased to get back again to Bar Harbor, where so many happy days have been spent, and where she married Mr. Whitney two Summers ago. The kindest interest and deepest sympathy are taken by society here in the sick woman's noble struggle for recovery.

### NEGROES DISCUSS AGRICULTURE.

#### Importance of the Subject Recognized at the Hampton Institute Conference.

HAMPTON, Va., July 22.—Agriculture was the subject discussed at the third day's session of the negro conference at Hampton Institute. Special interest and importance was attached to it because a large proportion of the colored people in the South are and must continue to be farmers, and also because of the recognized exhausted condition of the soil on the Southern plantations. The subject was introduced by the Professor of Agriculture in Hampton Institute, C. L. Goodrich. His theme was the wastefulness of the Southern farmers as viewed in the light of modern scientific knowledge.

A representative of the Calhoun Colored School, in the Black Belt of Alabama, explained the admirable efforts of that institution which have resulted in the placing of several hundred poor colored farmers upon lands of their own bought through the agency of the school. At the conclusion of the final meeting a set of resolutions was adopted by the conference. Briefly summarized, they were:

There is need of closer unity of plan and action, and better facilities are needed for the industrial training of teachers. More attention should be paid to musical training and the kindergarten. Industrial education should be extended, agriculture encouraged, and an understanding be sought with labor organizations which will insure equal rights to labor. Teachers, ministers, and physicians should impress upon their pupils, congregations, and patients the importance of cleanliness and all modern sanitary conditions. All consistent methods should be used to hold and interest the young people in the churches, and to promote temperance and right living. Local associations should be organized for promoting the social and domestic virtues of the home. It is the duty of the State to care for the defective and dependent classes and to surround the helpless orphans and juvenile offenders with educational and moral safeguards.

### SOLDIER NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

#### Lieut. John Lind Accepts Minnesota Fusionist Nomination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22.—Lieut. John Lind, Quartermaster of the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, has formally accepted the nomination for Governor tendered to him by the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists. His formal letter of acceptance is brief and does not discuss politics, nor does he say whether he will return to the State to participate in the campaign. It is believed he will stay with his regiment. Lieut. Lind was formerly a Republican Congressman from the old Second Minnesota District.

#### Mr. Grosvenor Going to Europe.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22.—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor and daughter, Grace, will sail from New York next Tuesday on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave. Mr. Grosvenor will spend one week in London, returning home Aug. 20. On account of his relations with President McKinley it has been freely said his visit was in connection with an Anglo-American alliance, but he claims the trip is only for rest and recreation.

#### Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day appointed Max J. Baehr of Nebraska to be Cousul at Kohl, Germany, and Milton C. Elstner to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

# AGUINALDO POSES AS A DICTATOR

### Philippine Insurgent Leader Declares Martial Law.

### PEOPLE EXPECT FREEDOM

### Rebel Chief Not to be Allowed to Embarrass This Government,

### His Conduct Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting—Second Expedition to Manila Disembarked Almost Within Range of Fort Malate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Anderson at Cavite sent a message saying that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and martial law over the Philippines, something that gave the Cabinet food for consideration at their regular meeting to-day. There was no disposition to force any issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States Government in the future treatment of the Philippines question. The following is Gen. Anderson's cablegram:

"HONGKONG, July 22.—Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies."

Gen. Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its Hongkong date. The reference to China ponies means that Gen. Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

## GOLD WHISTLE FOR AGUINALDO.

### Self-Styled Dictator Issues a Proclamation Awarding Himself Various Insignia.

LONDON, July 23.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The latest mail advices from Manila reports that the rebels have lately suffered several reverses and have lost territory south of Malate.

"Gen. Aguinaldo has issued an absurd proclamation dealing chiefly with official insignia. He, as President of the Philippine Ministry, is to wear a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant, engraved with the sun and three stars, and to carry a gold whistle as well as a stick with a gold handle and a tassel of gold. The badges of innumerable other officials are minutely dealt within the proclamation.

"Mr. Williams, the United States Consul at Manila, has written as follows to Mr. Wildman, the American Consul at Hongkong:

"'If the United States would be the suzerain and protecting power, Aguinaldo would hoist our flag and look to us for honor and emolument which would be liberal and lasting and would be followed by the largest measure of solid advantage to his people."

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S CALL.

### Dr. von Holleben's Visit to the President May Have Had Reference to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, returned last night from an extended visit to New York, and at 10 o'clock this morning called at the White House, where he had a conference of twenty minutes' duration with the President. Secretary Day came to the White House shortly before the Ambassador's arrival, and was present during the talk.

Naturally the visit created much comment, as personal calls by members of the Diplomatic Corps on the President are rare, and, moreover, recent conditions in the Philippines and talk of foreign peace overtures led to the belief that these questions would come in for a share of discussion. It is stated positively, however, that the call had no purpose of presenting any question relating to the war. It was rather of a social character, as the German Ambassador has been absent more or less for some time, and he has been desirous of having a general talk with the President.

Without, therefore, initiating any formal discussion of affairs connected with the war, it is not improbable that these may have been touched upon in the course of the conference. As to this, however, both sides are reticent. From this standpoint it appears to have been another evidence of the entirely friendly purposes of the German Government, despite the reports of friction, and it is probable that the conference permitted an agreeable exchange of expressions of good feeling between the President and the representative of the German Government.

## HURRYING ASHORE AT MANILA.

MANILA, July 19.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field near Paranajo, and other regiments will be transferred without any loss of time from the transports to the camp in native boats.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of the guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by Gen. Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the United States monitor Monterey is anxiously expected.

The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila on June 6, but is believed to have been delayed, for her sailing was again reported from San Francisco on June 7. She arrived at Honolulu on June 24, and left there again on June 29.

HONGKONG, July 22.—The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima has arrived here from Manila. She reports the situation there unchanged. The Americans are landing their second detachment of troops, but no advance had been made when the cruiser left Manila.

## MORE MEN EMBARK FOR MANILA

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The troops going to Manila on the transport Rio Janeiro left Camp Merritt to-day and marched through the streets. The Rio will carry two battalions of the First South Dakota Infantry, recruits of the Utah Light Artillery, 53 men of the Signal Corps, and others attached to Brig. Gen. Otis's headquarters—in all 50 officers, 840 enlisted men, and 10 civilians. Brig. Gen. Otis will command the expedition.

## PRIESTS BRIBE THE REBELS.

HONGKONG, July 22.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 19, differ from the advices received direct from Manila. The former says the insurgents have been repulsed near Malate and that they are now making less progress. There is also said to be much dissension among them, owing to alleged bribery upon the part of priests.

## SPANISH DOUBT CUBAN NEWS.

MANILA, July 19.—It is said on semi-official Spanish authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba about the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the fall of Santiago is "a vile English fabrication"; that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, and that "Admiral Camara's squadron has coaled at Singapore" and is expected here on July 25.

## WAKE ISLAND UNIMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Anderson, the commander of the first military expedition, made no mention of the reported seizure by the second detachment on its way to Manila of Wake Island, lying about half way between Honolulu and the Philippines. No particular significance, however, is attached to this seizure, even should it be reported officially, for it was known in advance that the programme was for both the naval and military expeditions to touch on their way westward from Honolulu at any of the small Spanish islands or islands not possessed by any other nation for the purpose of taking on coal from the colliers accompanying them, a work which can be undertaken safely only in smooth water. It is very likely that this has been done at Wake Island, and that as an incident a flag may have been hoisted, though from the described character of the island it is likely to be of little service as a coaling station without expensive harbor improvements, and of no service at all as a cable station, because it is a coral island and therefore destructive to cables.

### Coal for Dewey's Ships.

MANILA, July 18.—The British steamers Cyrus and Nyanza have arrived here with coal for the American fleet.

### Insurgents Using Artillery.

MANILA, July 19.—The insurgents are gradually getting artillery into action against Pondo, Santa Meso, and Malate.

The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside Malate, and the insurgents are strongly intrenched near the walls of the fort. The insurgents have begun to bombard Malate Fort, and have struck the telegraph company's cablehouse.

### Spaniards Claim a Victory at Manila.

MADRID, July 22.—According to a dispatch from Hongkong the insurgents attacked Manila, but were repulsed with a loss of 500, the Spaniards having 50 killed and wounded. A second attack was equally unsuccessful.

### Germans Grow Fond of Americans.

BERLIN, July 23.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette from Shanghai asserts that the relations between the Germans and Americans at Manila are very friendly.

## MINIATURE NAVAL FIGHT.

### Imre Kiralfy and Assistants Will Arrange an Aquatic Spectacle at Madison Square Garden.

Imre Kiralfy, accompanied by his son and several assistants, arrived in New York yesterday from England on the Hamburg-American steamer Fuerst Bismarck. They came direct from Earl's Court, London, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a naval spectacle that is to be given at Madison Square Garden the early part of next month.

Extensive preparations are now under way for this production, and over 100 carpenters are engaged in the construction of an immense tank, which will hold over 1,600,000 gallons of water, and will be four feet deep. The show will present in miniature the American Navy in action at Manila and at Santiago. Mr. Kiralfy, in describing his programme yesterday, said that it would be divided into two parts, the first, entitled "Peace," commencing with the evolutions of the entire fleet. A sham fight next displays the opposing squadrons, continuously wheeling about while they are supposed to be firing at each other. The larger vessels then depart and a torpedo target is placed in position. The first part concludes with the entry of all the ships of the squadron, gaily bedecked from stem to stern in bunting.

The second part of the programme, which is entitled "War," gives an opportunity for a change of scene from daylight to night. In the darkness a ship returning home from a voyage sails boldly in, and is chased by a cruiser and fired upon. A torpedo boat then endeavors to ascertain the position and defenses of the town, but is espied by those on land, who use a brilliant searchlight, and she is fired upon, but succeeds in eluding the vigilance of the enemy and signals for assistance. The attacking flotilla is at first driven back, but is soon reinforced. The crowning scene of this mimic naval battle then takes place. The ships blaze away at each other, the heavy guns of the forts making reply. The bombardment goes on furiously for a little time, ships are destroyed, and the town is reduced to ruins. The navy proves triumphant.

The vessels, of which there will be more than sixty, are built of sheet iron, propelled by electricity, and the evolutions of the vessels will be supervised by competent naval officers.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Maestro Eugenio Sorrentino, director of the Banda Rossa, returns to Europe to-day on the steamer Ems. He will return to this country next Fall with many new men for his band.

Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Miss Adams, on invitation, went to Windsor Castle one evening last week and sang before Queen Victoria and the members of the royal family. Amhurst Webber acted as accompanist.

Mme. Adelaide Herrmann is engaged in London rehearsing a series of new dances. She has secured some new illusions which she will produce in this country next season. Mme. Herrmann expects to return to this country early in August.

L. M. Rubens, the musical director, for many years identified with Maurice Grau in the production of grand opera in this country, is traveling through Sweden directing a concert tour for Mme. Camille Seygard, Emil Fischer, and Constantin V. Sternberg, a pianist.

Al Canby, director of comic opera for Charles Frohman, is expected to arrive from England to-day. He went abroad in the interest of the new musical comedy "Little Miss Nobody," which will be produced the early part of next season, and at the Lyric Theatre, London, Sept. 1. The scene of the comedy is laid in Scotland.

A cable received yesterday from Manager F. Ziegfeld, Jr., announces that Mlle. Anna Held will appear at the Gaiety Theatre, Paris, July 31, at a benefit that has been arranged by her for the Red Cross relief of wounded American soldiers. Mr. Ziegfeld writes that since her return to Paris Mlle. Held has been conspicuous in public places for her display of the American colors, and the sentiment of the French people toward this country, observed on these occasions, demonstrated that they are distinctly cordial and friendly.

### Jersey City's New Library.

The Trustees of the Jersey City Free Library yesterday considered plans submitted for the proposed new building to be erected on Montgomery and Mercer Streets and Jersey Avenue. The plan accepted was designed by Brite & Bacon of 111 Fifth Avenue, New York. The building will be 50 by 200 feet, three stories high, of brownstone and brick, in Renaissance style, and will cost $120,000. There will be three entrances, one on each street. So far as possible the building will be made fire-proof throughout.

### Trains Stalled by Grasshoppers.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—Grasshoppers are delaying trains in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Last night two sections of the Rock Island Express were stalled at the State line for several hours on this account. Millions of hoppers were killed upon the tracks, which then became so slippery that the wheels went around without moving the cars forward. The rails were as though they had been soaped. The hoppers are of the green variety, and complaints of their devastation of crops have begun to come in.

## LARGER NAVY FOR ENGLAND

### House of Commons Receives with Cheers a Proposal to Build More Warships.

### FLEET TO COST $75,000,000

### Russia's Action Makes the Supplementary Programme Necessary, So the First Lord of the Admiralty Declares.

LONDON, July 22.—The eagerly expected statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, on the supplementary naval programme, was made to-day in the House of Commons. He reviewed the original programme, which was considered sufficient when it was framed, being based upon the two-power theory—that the navy of Great Britain must be equal to the combined fleets of any two powers. But, in consequence of the action of Russia on the same system, the Government was compelled to present a supplementary programme, paralleling the Russian increase of six battleships which Russia proposed to begin in 1898. Only two battleships were taken into account in the original British programme, and the First Lord of the Admiralty now asked the House to grant four more battleships. [Cheers.]

Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked: "The Russian programme provides for four cruisers. We propose to build four, [cheers,] and also twelve destroyers. It is estimated that the cost of the new programme will be £8,000,000, ($40,000,000,) making the entire expenditure for the new ships £15,000,000, ($75,000,000.) The battleships will be especially adapted for the passage of the Suez Canal."

Mr. Goschen pointed out during the course of his remarks that her Majesty's Government desired Europe to note that the proposal was not aggressive, but essential to maintaining a principle laid down. Nor was Russia's action a menace to Great Britain. She had the right to build such a fleet as she thought her position required.

## DEATH OF PROF. A. P. O. RIVIER.

### He Was an Eminent Authority on International Law.

LONDON, July 22.—Prof. A. P. O. Rivier of the University of Brussels, who was appointed about June 22 as arbitrator to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by Russia to Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Russian sealing grounds, died at Brussels yesterday.

Alphonse Pierre Octave Rivier, the eminent authority on international law, was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 9, 1835. He studied law in his native town and received a license to practice his profession there. At the age of twenty he went to Berlin in order to continue his law studies and obtained the degree of Doctor in 1858, and was received privat-docent in 1862. He was Professor of Law at the University of Berne from 1863 to 1867, when he was appointed to the chair of International Law at the Free University of Brussels. He was elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium in 1873.

He wrote much on the law of nations, both as regards its history and present interpretations. Among his works are a Latin thesis with which he obtained his doctor's degree in 1858, "De Discrimine quod inter regulam Catonianam et eam quae lege 29 de R. J. continetur juris antiqui regulam interest," "An Historical Introduction to Roman Law," "Introduction historique au droit romain," (Brussels, 1872;) "Traité élémentaire des successions à cause de mort en droit romain," (Brussels, 1878;) "Revue littéraire et historique des systems et theories du droit des gens depuis Grotius," Brussels, also published in Berlin, and entitled "Literarhistorische Uebersicht der Systeme und Theorien des Volkerrechts seit Grotius"; "Les dix premières annees de l'Institut de droit international," (Brussels, 1884.)

He has also edited an edition of "Unpublished Letters of Claude Chansonnette, Jurisconsulate," (Brussels, 1878,) "Lettres Inedites de Claude Chansonnette, Jurisconsulte messin,") a translation from the German of Bluntschli of "La Responsabilité et de l'Irresponsabilité du Pape dans le Droit International," (Paris, 1877,) and from the Dutch of Asser of "Eléments de Droit International Privé, on du Conflit des Lois," (Paris, 1884.)

M. Rivier was editor in chief of La Revue de Droit International and of the first six volumes of L'Annuaire of the Institute of International Law. He wrote for a number of law reviews of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and published biographies of Bluntschli (1882) and of W. B. Lawrence, (1883.)

He was deeply interested in the legal aspect of United States intervention in the Cuban-Spanish war, and expressed the opinion that the United States were eminently justified in the course taken.

## COURT LADIES WANT TO SMOKE.

### Russians Petition the Czarina to be Allowed to Puff Cigarettes.

LONDON, July 22.—The Daily Telegraph to-day publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the ladies of the Russian Court are greatly upset by the fact that the Czarina has forbidden cigarette smoking in her presence. The dispatch adds that the ladies have petitioned her Majesty to withdraw the prohibitory ukase, pointing out that ladies smoke cigarettes at all the Courts of Europe, and that there are smokers among the crowned heads of Europe and the Princesses of blood royal, including the Dowager Czarina, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, while, they allege, the greatest devotee of all is Princess Henry of Prussia, the sister of the Czarina.

## NO NEW NAVY FOR RUSSIA.

### Reason for the Sudden Change of Mind Not Known.

LONDON, July 23.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard says:

"It seems that Russia has dropped the idea of spending 90,000,000 rubles on her navy. Evidently the decision is a sudden one, because the representative of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, who was summoned to St. Petersburg to take orders for ironclads, had actually arrived there when the Government changed its mind.

"The motive for the change is unknown, but it is supposed to indicate that the party favoring an Anglo-Russian instead of a Russo-German entente is gaining strength."

## CHINESE REVOLT NOT SUBDUED.

### Viceroy Is Sending More Troops to the Disturbed Districts.

HONGKONG, July 22.—Advices received here from Canton say the rebellion in that part of China had not yet been subdued. The Viceroy is sending more troops to the disturbed districts. Five hundred braves have been ordered to be enlisted for the protection of Canton, 1,000 braves will proceed to Kwang-Si, and the fleet under Admiral Kokwanmun has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Kwang-Si.

### American Killed on Mount Blanc.

LONDON, July 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says: "A wealthy American named Riegel has been killed while attempting to ascend Mont Blanc without a guide. His corpse was found on a glacier."

### Oil Found Near Buluwayo.

LONDON, July 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is asserted here that a valuable petroleum field has been discovered within thirty miles of Buluwayo."

### Ex-Lord Mayor's Daughter Engaged.

LONDON, July 22.—The engagement is announced of Sir Thomas Lipton, the well-known provision merchant, to the daughter of ex-Lord Mayor Sir George Faudel Phillips.

## HIS WIFE'S SPRAINED ANKLE.

### It Led to the Arrest of Michael Connolly and the Ill-Treatment of an Innocent Physician.

Some weeks ago the Nassau Railroad discharged its valued employe, Michael Connolly, who lives at the corner of Rockaway Avenue and New Lots Road, Brooklyn. Michael's friends, feeling sorry for him, forthwith proceeded to take up a subscription for his benefit. Yesterday morning the Chairman of the Subscription Committee counted the amount that had been secured up to that time, and decided that Michael would not be offended by the size of the sum. So Michael's friends were gathered together and Michael sent for. The presentation was made.

It was a happy occasion—adorned with speeches, congratulations, &c. Michael thanked the crowd with all due eloquence. Then they dispersed, and Michael started home. He, unfortunately, tripped on the way and fell headforemost into a barroom. Before he could get up and out, he had looked too often upon the wine when it was red, and was, in consequence, in a very happy frame of mind.

In the meantime things were not going well at McConnolly's home. His wife during his absence in some manner fell down the steps and sprained her ankle. An ambulance call was sent in and Ambulance Surgeon Gaynor, driven by Driver Cummings, came rushing to her relief. The doctor ran up stairs. Mrs. Miller explained her hurt. Dr. Gaynor set to work. While he was bathing the injured ankle Michael and his happy frame of mind strolled in. Michael didn't see the doctor and his wife at first. But pretty shortly he did. Then his eyes opened wide with shocked surprise and he shouted: "What are you doing here?"

The doctor began to explain. But Michael, no longer happy, wouldn't listen, but sailed in with both hands. Dr. Gaynor called help and Driver Cummings rushed up. Michael turned from the physician long enough to floor Mr. Cummings with a right-hand swing and kick him back whence he came. Then Michael resumed the engagement with the doctor.

Mr. Cummings, as soon as he could scramble to his feet, made a break for a police alarm box, and sent in a series of pressing calls. Then he returned to the assistance of the distressed physician. Michael again received him warmly, and Cummings again went down. In the same instant the physician got up, and again was sent to the ground. Cummings, who had by this time risen once more, was treated in a similar manner. And so it went for twenty minutes, until the police arrived. They overpowered Michael and took him and his wife away. Both were locked up on a charge of intoxication—Michael in the Canarsie Station, Mrs. Connolly in the Liberty Street Station.

## SLOW TO BID ON TORPEDO BOATS.

### Hesitation of Builders Leads to an Extension of Time for Proposals.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Owing to the dilatoriness of the prospective bidders for the construction of the sixteen new torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats the time for opening the bids was to-day extended, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to Aug. 16, instead of Aug. 1. So far the following firms have asked for and received copies of the plans and specifications of the new craft, which are the necessary preliminaries to submitting bids:

Chicago Shipbuilding Company, Craig Shipbuilding Company, Toledo, Ohio; Fore River Engine Company, Weimouth, Mass.; Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.; Lawley & Son, South Boston; Charles S. Lynch, 1507 Tioga Street, Philadelphia; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Md.; New York Yacht, Launch and Engine Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.; Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.; Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, 64-66 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa; Atlantic Works, 70 Border Street, East Boston; Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia; Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J.; Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Penn.; Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I.; Hillman Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia; Moran Brothers Company, Seattle; Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Oregon; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Marietta Manufacturing Company, Marietta, Ohio; Richard B. Painton, Williamsport, Penn.; Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis.; John N. Robins Company, 15 Whatehall Street, New York; R. M. Spedden Company, Baltimore; F. W. Wheeler & Co., West Bay City, Mich.; Tod & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Continental Iron Works, West and Colyer Streets, Brooklyn; Nearfie & Levy, Philadelphia, and Samuel T. Williams, 1,719 East Lanvale Street, Baltimore.

It does not follow that all these concerns will even submit proposals for the work, but the successful bidders are almost sure to come from this list.

## NEW COMMISSIONER TO PARIS.

### Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago Appointed Commissioner to the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has appointed Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago Commissioner General of the Paris Exposition.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Ferdinand W. Peck is a native of this city. He was born in 1848 upon the present site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He was graduated from the Chicago High School, the University of Chicago, and the Union College of Law. Nearly all his time has been devoted to the care of the Peck estate.

He has devoted a large share of his time and means to the encouragement of public and educational institutions in the city. Mr. Peck was one of the hardest workers in Washington to secure the World's Fair for this city. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair Board of Directors, much of the important work in building and supporting the World's Fair devolved upon him.

Mr. Peck is a Trustee of the University of Chicago and is a member of nearly all the important social clubs in Chicago.

## DANCE AT NEWPORT CASINO.

### A Brilliant Assemblage of Guests Present at the Function.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—The Casino dance this evening was a most enjoyable affair, dancing being more generally indulged in than heretofore. Among those present were Prince Victor Emmanuel, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Miss Clapp, Miss Whitehouse, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mr. Fitshugh Whitehouse, Jr., Mr. W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. T. Sanford Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss French, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. William Stackpole, Mr. R. L. Cutting, Commodore C. H. Perkins, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. H. P. Rogers, Jr., George Bond, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss Paulding.

## PRINCE VICTOR AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Prince Victor Emanuel, with his aide de camp, Major Carpeneto, and the Cavalier G. M. Lecca, visited the Golf Club yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a game of that now popular sport. In the evening the Prince dined with the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at one of the Pinard cottages, and at the dinner the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombley, Mr. T. Sanford Beatie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. George Bond, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Paulding.

The table decorations were American Beauty roses.

This evening Mrs. Potter Palmer will entertain at dinner in honor of the Prince, after which an impromptu dance will take place.

The Prince, when he leaves here next week, will go to the Rocky Mountains to shoot game, and from there he will visit the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, and India.

## DAVID B. HILL RETICENT

### He Arrived Here Last Evening, but Has Nothing to Say.

### TALK ABOUT COL. ROOSEVELT

### Independent Republicans of the Thirty-fourth District Indorse Him and His Candidacy Is to be Discussed by Brookfield Men.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived in this city early last evening, and spent the night at the Normandie, where he received calls from quite a number of friends. The Senator had nothing to say about the political situation, and was very cautious in replying to questions. He said that to-day he would go to Normandie-by-the-Sea. He would divulge nothing further concerning his plans, or whether he intended to see Senator Murphy.

Senator Murphy, John F. Carroll, William F. Sheehan, and other leaders are at Long Branch, only a short distance from the proposed stopping place of Mr. Hill, who, if he chose to talk over matters with any of the Long Branch gathering, could do so with little trouble. Most of the Democratic politicians here take it for granted that, as he will be so near Senator Murphy's stopping place, he will undoubtedly see him.

The ex-Senator was asked about the report that he had wished all the Democratic Assemblymen to resign in a body before the final vote on the Elections bill, so as to deprive the Assembly of the three-fifths attendance necessary to a quorum when bills with money appropriations in them can be passed. According to the report, the Tammany Assemblymen defeated this plan by refusing to join with the Assemblymen from King's County and the counties up the State, who were ready to resign to prevent the bill from being passed. The ex-Senator would neither deny nor affirm the story. He smiled and shook his head, saying he did not wish to talk about it.

During most of the evening he was in company with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Danforth said there was nothing particularly new in Democratic politics, and no special significance in the ex-Senator's visit. He said that Jersey mosquitoes were getting pretty thick in Manhattan during the hot spell, and that the ex-Senator had got one or two bites already.

### The Roosevelt Boom.

Outside of the talk Mr. Hill's visit aroused, the politicians about the hotels last night were talking principally about Gov. Black's chances of renomination and the Roosevelt boom. Next Monday night the General Committee of the New York County Republicans will meet in the Mott Memorial Hall, and it is expected that the Roosevelt movement will come up for discussion. Many of the members are in favor of indorsing Col. Roosevelt for the nomination.

There is, however, a resolution already before the committee for the indorsement of Gov. Black. This resolution was introduced at a meeting held a month ago. At that time it had some friends, and several enemies, who seized the opportunity to denounce the Governor in vigorous language. It is expected that since the Governor signed the Elections bill the resolution will have very little chance of being adopted. There is also another resolution to indorse candidates nominated by the Citizens' Union, which is to come up for further discussion at Monday's meeting.

William Brookfield, who, up to the time of the passage of the Elections bill, at least, has been friendly to the Governor, said yesterday that Col. Roosevelt's nomination would be a good one, and that if he were nominated he could be elected. "But," said Mr. Brookfield, "he won't be nominated. Gov. Black is pretty sure of being renominated, and I do not consider that the talk in favor of nominating Col. Roosevelt has serious foundations."

Joseph Murray, formerly Excise Commissioner, who was closely connected with Col. Roosevelt when he was Police Commissioner, said he was sure the Colonel had not been consulted about the matter of his candidacy. "Perhaps," he said, "his nomination might prove the means of harmonizing the regulars and antis in the Republican ranks."

### Independent Republicans Act.

The independent Republican organization of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District met at 485 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street last night, and unanimously adopted resolutions recommending to the independent Republicans of the city and State that they nominate Col. Roosevelt for Governor. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the District Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Organization of the Independent Republicans of the County of New York, do now and hereby most heartily recommend to the leaders of the Independent Republicans of our city and State that they nominate for Governor that sterling citizen and valiant soldier, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Resolved, That we, the members of the District Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Organization of the Independent Republicans of the County of New York, do respectfully request the General Committee of the Independent Republicans of the County of New York, to place Col. Roosevelt's name in nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New York, at its meeting to be held Monday evening, July 25, at the Mott Memorial Hall.

## A FLATHOUSE DEFINED.

### Not a Private Residence, Says Chancellor McGill of New Jersey.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday gave a decision to the effect that a flathouse is not a private residence. The case before the court was the application of Sarah F. Skillman for an injunction to prevent William J. Smathurst from erecting a flathouse on a lot Mrs. Skillman had conveyed to Smathurst by a deed containing a restriction to the effect that only a private residence should be erected on the premises.

"Not only does the term 'private dwelling,'" said the Chancellor in reviewing the case, "restrict the character of the building by eliminating all buildings for business purposes, but it also, by force of the word 'private,' excludes buildings for residential purposes of public character, such as hotels, general boarding houses, or community houses. A flat cannot be deemed a private dwelling. It is a community house, designed to accommodate more than one individual and his household. If it be conceded that a flat designed for three families is a private dwelling, then it must be conceded that a flat twenty stores high with forty or eighty sets of apartments, is also a private dwelling."

## A JEALOUS BRIDEGROOM'S WAYS.

### Quarrels and Leaves His Wife at the Wedding Reception.

JERSEY CITY, July 22.—John Peterson, twenty-one years old, of 221 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, and Annie Busser of Hamilton Avenue, North Bergen, were married Wednesday night by Justice Fornoff. Among the guests who attended the reception that followed at the home of the bride's parents was Henry Keyser, who was at one time engaged to Miss Busser. He was so attentive to the bride that the groom's jealousy was aroused.

He quarreled with his wife over the matter and finally he bade her good-bye, saying she would never see him again. Thereupon he rushed from the house and no one has heard from him since. The police were asked to-night to look for him, and a general alarm was sent out.

## DENIES CHARGING BRIBERY.

### No Poolrooms to Offer Bribes in Capt. O'Reilly's Precinct.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Adams Street Precinct, Brooklyn, denied yesterday that he had charged his men with receiving three-dollar bribes for protecting poolrooms. He said there was not a poolroom in his precinct. The Captain was, however, summoned to the borough Police Headquarters by Deputy Chief Mackellar, and had a long talk with that official on the subject. Neither would say what took place, but it is believed by O'Reilly's men that their Captain was asked to be either more cautious or more definite in making charges.

"Big Fritz," who keeps the saloon at 5 Willoughby Street, was very indignant over the charges yesterday. "Miles O'Reilly," he said, excitedly, to a reporter, "talks mit himself much foolishness. Eferypoddy tinks I am de man he means, and dey call me 'Three-dollar Fritz.' What you tink? Three-dollar Fritz! Do I look like trei tollars? I tink me I don't look like thirty cendts!"

## GUARDING A MOVING HOUSE.

### West Orange Residents Object to a Residence with Scarlet Fever Germs.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—A policeman is on guard to-day in Meade Street, West Orange, to prevent a house from slipping across the line from Orange to West Orange without a permit. The house, which is owned by Patrick Shalloo, stands in Burnside Street, Orange, but the owner had decided that it would fit better on a lot he owns on the west side of Meade Street. As the centre of Meade Street is the dividing line between the city and township, and the western side is in West Orange, the authorities of that place are afraid the building may get across the line when they least expect it.

There is not a man, woman, or child in Meade Street who will not take up arms to repel the invasion. The house is unpopular because a few weeks ago it contained a case of scarlet fever. The patient recovered and the contagion sign was removed—a prima facie evidence, according to the Orange health code, that the premises have been disinfected. But West Orange people, no less than West Orange authorities, are suspicious, and the Township Committee last night ordered the police to guard the township from the invasion at any cost until a permit had been granted, which will not be until the township health authorities are satisfied the house is free from fever germs.

Mr. Shalloo has not yet decided whether he will capitulate upon the terms demanded by West Orange or not, as the house has only twenty-five feet to travel in West Orange before reaching its destination. Residents of the vicinity have organized a volunteer guard to assist the police in repelling the invasion, if necessary.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### James Otis.

James Otis, who was State Senator from the First District of Queens and Suffolk Counties in the Legislature of 1884-5, to which he was elected as a Republican by a majority of 1,235 over his Democratic opponent, Benjamin W. Downing, died at his residence, at Bellport, L. I., yesterday morning. Mr. Otis had been ailing for some time past. He was very ill in New York last Winter, but improved on his return to the country in May, and had hoped to spend the Summer at Newport, as was his usual custom. He was taken ill again three weeks ago, and, although tenderly nursed by his daughters, Mrs. Edey and Mrs. Clarkson, sank until his death.

James Otis was born in New York Oct. 12, 1836. His father was a member of the well-known Massachusetts family of that name. Educated in New York, he began life as an East Indian commission broker, but on his marriage to the wealthy Miss Ludlam he retired from active business and devoted himself to the care and cultivation of his country place at Bellport, L. I. At the beginning of the civil war he went with the Twenty-second New York Regiment, in which he was at first Captain, and afterward a Major, to the front, and served with the regiment at Harper's Ferry in 1862 and in Pennsylvania in 1863. In 1875 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate, and was also defeated in his candidacy for Congress in 1876.

Mr. Otis was a man of handsome presence and rarely fine physique. He was always devoted to society, and in his death New York society loses perhaps the best-known and most popular of its old beaus. He was for many years a famous cotillion leader, and led the cotillions at the old Assembly balls given at Delmonico's, then at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, in the late sixties and early seventies, as well as cotillions danced at Newport and in New York during the past few years. He was also noted as a bon vivant and raconteur.

Mr. Otis's wife died some ten years ago. His children who survive him are Mrs. Robert Clarkson, formerly Miss May Otis; Mrs. Munroe of Paris, formerly Miss Martha Otis, and Mrs. Frederick Edey, formerly Miss Birdie Otis. Mr. Otis was a member of the Union League and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

### Obituary Notes.

**JOHN F. R. BROWN**, for twenty-seven years proprietor of the Old Pleasure Bay House at Long Branch, N. J., died there yesterday morning. He was eighty-one years old. He was born near Sing Sing, N. Y. He had been ill for some time.

**ALBERT GILBERT** of this city died at the home of his son, Capt. Albert Gilbert, in Jamestown, N. Y., yesterday morning. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1849-50; Secretary of the Board of Education of New York 1851-58, and was for many years Secretary of the free college and free library of this city. For some years past he had resided in Paris.

**JAMES G. BATNET**, Vice President of the Murphy Varnish Company, died at his Summer home, at Belmar, N. J., on Thursday night. He had been ill and weak from old age for a long time. He was born in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., in 1817. At an early age he became a carpenter's apprentice in Newark, but never followed the trade. He became prominent by his connection with various mercantile enterprises. He was an Alderman of Newark for eleven years, and ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He was active in church and charitable work.

## REFEREE'S FEE REDUCED.

### Justice Pryor's Judgment on the Claim of Francis P. Lowery.

An application made to Justice Pryor for the confirmation of the report of Francis P. Lowery, as referee in a suit brought by Abraham Charles Finkel and Rachael Finkel against Arnold Kohn and the State Bank, has resulted in a reduction of both the referee's and the stenographer's fees. The action was brought in a foreclosure proceeding. The referee sent in a bill for $375 and the stenographer claimed $130. The sums were reduced to $100 each.

Justice Pryor in his decision says: "A charge of $10 a day is made for the seventeen days on which the referee was engaged in the determination of the case. But he is to be accorded only a reasonable time in his quest after a conclusion, else 'it would be in the power of a referee to prolong his investigation or deliberation to any length of time to enhance his compensation.' I am of opinion that the referee should have mastered the case within ten days.

"A referee is entitled to '$10 for each day spent in the business of the reference,' but this means necessarily so spent; otherwise there would be no limit to the amount of his compensation. If the system of references is to escape public execration there must be some proportion between the work and the reward of a referee. Should he desire more than the law allows he has but to procure a stipulation or decline the reference."

## DECREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS.

### Attributable to Use of Funds for Bond Subscription—Loan Rates Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—The condition of the National banks of this city, as shown in the report prepared for the Controller of the Treasury at the close of business, Thursday, July 14, indicates a sharp decrease in deposits, although as a whole it has not been sufficient to cause the slightest disturbance of rates. The statement shows a decrease in deposits from May 5 to July 14 of $4,264,520, which is 2.51 per cent.

The falling off in deposits is attributed mainly to the withdrawal of funds for Government bond subscription purposes. So far, the demand from the country banks has been light, and, in fact, the deposits from that quarter seem to have been about equal to the withdrawals. The conditions of the money market are so favorable, and the financing of the loan is being conducted so successfully by the Secretary of the Treasury that is seems reasonably certain that the payment of the remainder of the money for the new 3 per cent. Government bonds will not cause the slightest ripple in rates for loanable funds.

### Horses Burned in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, July 22.—The stables of B. B. Byron, a contractor, were burned early to-day. Six horses, two of which were valued at $1,000 each, were lost. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The loss is $5,000.

### Bicycle Factory Destroyed by Fire.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 22.—The works of the Ellicott Cycle Manufacturing Company were destroyed by fire to-night, causing a damage of $50,000 on the plant and $20,000 on the stock.

## FERRY FRANCHISE SOLD.

### Tenth Street and Greenpoint Franchise Bid In by Its Present Occupants—Commissioner's Decisions.

The Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday sold at auction the franchise of the Tenth Street and Greenpoint Ferry. The present holders bid the upset price of $5,500, and in the absence of competitors secured the franchise.

The franchises for the Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip Ferries are to be resold, the sureties for the Long Island Railroad Company having purposely neglected to sign the contracts. This was due to the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad having refused to bid for a renewal of the leases of its ferries because of the clause requiring it to dispose of its plant to its successor should it fail to be the successful bidder in the next ensuing sale. The Sinking Fund Commissioners thereupon struck out the objectionable clause. The Long Island Railroad hearing of this action decided not to complete its contract negotiations, and by such failure to secure a resale at which it could bid under the terms of the new ruling.

The Commissioners yesterday decided that the little steamboat plying from the Battery to Bay Ridge and Norton's Point must apply for ferry franchises, and the question of requiring the boats running to points in Jersey to secure franchises was also discussed. No decision was reached.

The board granted the request of the School Board to be allowed to set off 250 square feet of space on the recreation piers in Manhattan Borough in which to maintain Summer kindergartens in connection with the "school play grounds" recently opened in twenty schools.

## DIED.

**ABENDROTH.**—On Wednesday, July 20, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Edward Willis, son of John and Amanda W. Abendroth.

Funeral services Saturday at the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, upon arrival of 8:50 A. M. train from Grand Central Station. Interment Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

**POPE.**—On July 21, at his late residence, 310 East 15th St., New York, Charles C. Pope, in his 62d year.

Funeral services Saturday at 4 P. M. Interment at Syracuse.

Troy and Syracuse papers please copy.

**NEWELL.**—At Parker's Landing, Penn., July 19, 1898, Zenas Newell, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on Saturday, July 23d inst., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:15 P. M.

**OTIS.**—At his residence, Bellport, L. I., on Friday, July 22, 1898, James Otis, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral at Christ's Chapel, Bellport, L. I., Monday, July 25, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 8:30 A. M. Special train will return to New York immediately after services.

**FRANKARD.**—Suddenly, on Friday, July 21, at her late residence, 275 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Catherine Walker, wife of the late John Frankard.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

**RICHARDS.**—At Noroton Heights, Conn., on Friday, July 22, 1898, Mary Amanda, wife of Andrew Richards, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Greene, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

**ROTHSCHILD, ELIZA A.**—At West End, N. J., on Wednesday night, July 20, after a short illness, Eliza A., beloved wife of J. Henry Rothschild.

Funeral services will be held at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, 68th St. and Western Boulevard, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn.

**SHAFER.**—At Stillwater, N. J., on July 21, 1898, Jehiel T. Shafer, aged 76 years.

Chicago papers please copy.

**SWIFT.**—On July 21, Mary, daughter of the late John P. Swift, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, July 23, at 2:15 P. M.

## DEATHS REPORTED JULY 22.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. July. |
|---|---|---|
| AMABELE, Frank, 886 E. 187th St. | 1 | 20 |
| ANDERSON, John, 519 W. 51st St. | 58 | 22 |
| ANDERSON, Hans, 202 E. 104th St. | 41 | 22 |
| BIDDER, George F.—Riverdale | 36 | 18 |
| BUTLER, Lizzie, 431 West 44th St. | 51 | 20 |
| BRADY, Thomas, 465 2d Av. | 44 | 20 |
| BARNSTEIN, Mary, 187 Clinton St. | 15 | 22 |
| BARDAROUS, Giovanni, 258 7th Av. | 41 | 21 |
| BROWN, Maria, Congers, N. Y. | 53 | 20 |
| BRANTNER, Vaclar, 405 E. 70th St. | 43 | 21 |
| COHN, Theresa, 595 3d Av. | 31 | 21 |
| CALLAHAN, Grace, 25 Mangin St. | 1 | 21 |
| COUGHLIN, Patrick, 218 E. 70th St. | 87 | 20 |
| CAFFERO, Joseph, 301 E. 61st St. | 1 | 22 |
| CHAMBERS, Ethel N., 115 E. 72d St. | 27 | 19 |
| GARDANO, John, 60 Mulberry St. | 26 | 21 |
| CURCHILL, Mary, 104 W. 44th St. | 49 | 22 |
| CHINOCO, Stefano, 62 Baxter St. | 7 | 21 |
| CONNELLY, Michael, Alms House | 73 | 22 |
| DONAHUE, William, Foundling Hosp. | 1 | 19 |
| DREEVES, Ida, 1,055 3d Av. | 27 | 17 |
| DOLAN, Eugene, 418 W. 42d St. | 1 | 21 |
| EDWARDS, George, 713 E. 149th St. | 1 | 20 |
| FLANAGAN, John, 319 E. 76th St. | 28 | 16 |
| FITZGERALD, Dora, 1,561 Lexington Av. | 1 | 21 |
| FREUND, Anna, 400 E. 54th St. | 1 | 21 |
| GOTTHUF, Bertha, 160 E. 105th St. | 85 | 21 |
| GILBERT, Lizzie B., 438 E. 6th St. | 25 | 20 |
| GUINEA, Patrick J., 607 W. 45th St. | 29 | 20 |
| GOLDSTEIN, Raphael, 135 E. Broadway | 70 | 22 |
| GILLIGAN, Martin, 162 Bowery | 45 | 22 |
| GRAUBARTH, Sidonie, 163 E. 102d St | 19 | 22 |
| GOLDBERG, Hannis, 56 Cannon St. | 1 | 21 |
| HORTON, Henry, 427 W. 33d St. | 1 | 21 |
| HOROWITZ, Bessie, 163 Allen St. | 5 | 20 |
| HACKETT, Mary E. C., 447 E. 77th | 1 | 22 |
| HAFNER, Florian, 255 E. 10th St. | 44 | 22 |
| HANNON, Elizabeth, 16 King St. | 70 | 22 |
| ISRAEL, Richard, St. Joseph's Hosp. | 49 | 20 |
| JOHNSON, Jussana, 151 E. 3d St. | 30 | 22 |
| JACKSON, Joseph, 98 Bowery | 53 | 21 |
| JACKSON, Constantia, 833 W. 53d St | 40 | 21 |
| KLEISS, Sophie, 1,459 Madison Av. | 7 | 20 |
| KORRELL, Maria, 527 St. Ann's Av. | 54 | 19 |
| KENAL, Margaret, 451 11th Av. | 35 | 20 |
| KEILT, Richard, 209 E. 48th St. | 56 | 20 |
| KEUCH, Lewis, 1,836 2d Av. | 63 | 20 |
| KLEIN, Mary, 223 E. 100th St. | 31 | 20 |
| LUHRS, George, 618 E. 11th St. | 1 | 20 |
| LUTERING, Moses, 26 6th Av. | 75 | 21 |
| LINK, Willie, 338 E. 39th St. | 1 | 17 |
| LOTKA, Stephen, 331 E. 54th St. | 1 | 20 |
| MARKS, Elias, 1,684 3d Av. | 24 | 17 |
| MAGNER, Dennis, 174th St., Eden Av | 30 | 20 |
| MAHON, Cornelius, 710 E. 137th St. | 4 | 19 |
| MO, Jung, 12 Pell St. | 33 | 20 |
| MYLES, Michael, 119 Henry St. | 36 | 21 |
| McDONALD, Daniel, 420 W. 42d St. | 32 | 20 |
| McMAHON, Frank, 335 1st Av. | 20 | 20 |
| McFADDEN, James, 609 E. 13th St. | 1 | 21 |
| NAGEL, Elizabeth, 11 Christopher St. | 71 | 21 |
| NORKIN, Rachel, 140 Delancey St. | 3 | 20 |
| OBERG, Elizabeth, 459 W. 49th St. | 46 | 20 |
| POPE, Charles C., 310 E. 15th St. | 61 | 21 |
| PERRONE, Diana, 184 Hester St. | 12 | 21 |
| POLINSKY, Annie, Foundling Hosp. | 1 | 22 |
| ROERTHI, Orazio, 2 Washington Pl. | 60 | 21 |
| ROGGEN, Beriah, 36 Henry St. | 22 | 22 |
| ROONEY, Bridget, 1,893 3d Av. | 50 | 22 |
| SEAMAN, Emeline, 162d St. and Woodycrest Av. | 81 | 19 |
| SCHROEDER, George, 735 Melrose Av | 55 | 19 |
| SMITH, Mary, 239 W. 37th St. | 32 | 20 |
| SLOAT, Louise H., 552 Broome St. | 1 | 20 |
| SOPHIO, Frank, 315 E. 111th St. | 28 | 22 |
| SWENSON, Annie, 303 Bowery | 23 | 22 |
| SPIESS, Frederick, 111 E. 59th St. | 76 | 21 |
| TOMEY, John E., 535 Morris Av. | 1 | 20 |
| TIGHE, Katie, Riverdale | 24 | 18 |
| TIERNEY, Luke, 315 E. 88th St. | 52 | 20 |
| TORGERSON, John T., 773 2d Av. | 1 | 21 |
| WALKER, Stanley W., 333 W. 17th St | 21 | 21 |
| WHITE, Mary, 126 W. 63d St. | 21 | 20 |
| WARBURG, Mariam, 2,319 1st Av. | 1 | 21 |
| WILSON, George, 280 E. 30th St. | 45 | 16 |
| WILSON, William, 23 Grand St. | 40 | 21 |
| WEISS, Catharine, 221 E. 2d St. | 41 | 21 |

### Brooklyn.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. July. |
|---|---|---|
| ALMADA, Leo, 338 22d St. | 22 | 20 |
| ALLEN, Anna, 209 Broadway | 1 | 21 |
| BEHAN, John, 121 Kent Av. | 7 | 21 |
| BANNAN, Eliza, 164 Hamburg Av. | 1 | 20 |
| CREIGHTON, Thomas, 143 Smith St. | 1 | 21 |
| COHEN, Mamie, 158 Gwinett St. | 1 | 21 |
| CURRAN, James, 116 W. 8th St. | 68 | 21 |
| COUGHLIN, Mary, 342 Fulton St. | 58 | 20 |
| COONEY, Edward, 148 Jackson St. | 55 | 20 |
| EAGAN, William, 771 Gates Av. | 1 | 21 |
| FORREST, George, 884 Putnam Av. | 77 | 21 |
| FLYNN, Austin, 241 Chauncey St. | 1 | 21 |
| GALVIN, Marty, 154 Baltic St. | 20 | 21 |
| GIELDI, Henry, 174 Saratoga Av. | 61 | 20 |
| GARDNER, Eliza, 164 S. 3d St. | 50 | 21 |
| GELLER, Catharine, 169 McKibben St. | 62 | 20 |
| GOLDMAN, Moris, 220 Jackson Av. | 1 | 21 |
| HERRICK, William, 54 Grand St. | 68 | 21 |
| JANSEN, Annie, 257 Bleecker St. | 35 | 20 |
| KEENAN, Ellen, 5 Post Place | 5 | 20 |
| KURTZ, Carrie, 251 10th St. | 45 | 20 |
| KEMPF, Laurence, 239 Suydam St. | 1 | 21 |
| LOUGHLIN, Joseph, 387 Hicks St. | 1 | 21 |
| LOPEZ, Isaac, 700 Gates Av. | 66 | 20 |
| MORSE, Eliza, 203 43d St. | 80 | 21 |
| MILLER, Bella, Kings County Hos. | 1 | 21 |
| MONTAGUE, John, 716 6th Av. | 1 | 21 |
| MASON, Martha, 325 Lafayette Av. | 18 | 21 |
| MAHONEY, Catherine, 1,220 St. Mark's Av. | 2 | 21 |
| MOONEY, Thomas, 386 State St. | 38 | 21 |
| MALDINGER, Maria, 4th Av. and 9th. | 81 | 20 |
| McKEVITT, Mary, 745 Myrtle Av. | 35 | 19 |
| McCORMACK, Margaret, 278 1st St. | 64 | 21 |
| McNAMARA, William, 72 Summit St. | 1 | 21 |
| OSTERMEYER, Eliza, 215 Hopkins St. | 80 | 21 |
| POTTER, Emma, Home for Aged | 86 | 20 |
| QUINN, James, 130 2d Place | 65 | 21 |
| REYNOLDS, James, 134 Lorimer St. | 1 | 20 |
| REILLY, Jane, 171 Monitor St. | 70 | 20 |
| STIER, Carolina, 1,259 Willoughby Av. | 30 | 20 |
| SPIELMAN, Ida, 172 Stagg St. | 1 | 21 |
| SALENO, Andrew, 70 Degraw St. | 56 | 21 |
| SMITH, Johanna, 738 Gates Av. | 6 | 20 |
| SCHOCHE, Rudolph, 98 Cornelia St. | 43 | 19 |
| SEGRIFF, Kate, 111 Bush St. | 1 | 22 |
| SCHUBERT, Hortense, Cropsey Av. and Bay 20th St. | 58 | 21 |
| SIEBER, Theresa, 1,589 Gates Av. | 31 | 21 |
| THONLAC, Joseph, 84A Utica Av. | 1 | 21 |
| THOMPSON, Frank, 64 Boerum Place | 25 | 20 |
| VETTER, Peter, 75 Bleecker St. | 1 | 21 |
| VON GLAHN, Margaret, 421 11th St. | 65 | 20 |
| WHITE, Arthur, 114 Chauncey St. | 49 | 20 |
| WUERZ, Annie, 36 Central Av. | 1 | 20 |

FINANCIAL.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $9,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

## Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
**Investment Securities.**
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

## P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
**Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

## LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

## Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
### REORGANIZATION.

**To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

## Wheeling & Lake Erie
### REORGANIZATION.

**To the Holders of Central Trust Co.'s Certificates of Deposit for Stock.**

Notice is hereby given that the time for the presentation of Certificates of Deposit for Preferred and Common Stock at the Central Trust Company, and the payment of the installment of $2.00 and $1.00 per share on Certificates for Preferred and Common Stock, respectively, expires on Monday, July 25, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway.

## Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
**First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.**

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 309, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 24, 1898.

## People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
**First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.**

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
June 28, 1898.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.
New 3½% Prior Lien Bonds,
New 4% First Mtge. Bonds,
New Preferred Stock,
when issued,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
*QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.*
**A. R. PICK & CO.,**
29 Broad St., New York.

## The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

## International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
THOMAS L. MANSON, JR., & CO.,
32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market dull.

Again yesterday excessive dullness characterized the stock market. Total transactions were less than 140,000 shares, and only two stocks figured for as much as 10,000 apiece. The market was wholly professional, commission brokers doing practically nothing.

***

The market's tone was very uncertain, and, except in some few specialties, fluctuations were over a narrow range. Except in the industrial, where substantial gains were made, the net changes were only fractional. The inactivity in the standard shares is shown by the fact that barely 1,000 shares of Rock Island and less than 5,000 shares of Burlington and Quincy changed hands.

***

It was another midsummer market, and the Street paid very little attention to the changes in prices. Traders showed no disposition either to bid the market up or to hammer it aggressively. The whole Street seemed to be awaiting some news or development upon which to take action.

***

Industrial stocks were the features. Those shares were about the only ones in which there was any activity, and early in the day all of the group showed notable strength. Later, however, reactions cut down the early gains.

***

Money continues to show great ease, and in high quarters great stress is laid upon this feature of the situation. Conservative authorities insist that with loaning rates down where they are productive of no profits, with mercantile paper enjoying a more favorable market than has ever been known, and with a general lack of demand for funds, the vast capital lying idle in vaults must sooner or later go into securities, where alone there is to be found opportunities for profitable investment.

***

The feature of the Government bond market was the activity of the new 3s, which were dealt in for the first time on the Stock Exchange. The closing bids were ¾ higher for the 4s, 1925, registered; ½ for the 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, and ¼ higher for the 5s, coupon. There were sales of $25,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¼; $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125½; $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113¼, and $732,500 3s, when issued, at 104⅛@104⅝.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | ½ | Central Pacific | 1¼ |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf | 1⅜ | Chi., G. W. pf., A. | 2⅝ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. pf. | ⅞ | Consol. Ice | ⅞ |
| Canadian Pacific | 1⅛ | Michigan Central | ⅞ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Express | 2 | Mo., K. & T. pf. | ⅝ |
| Am. Malting Co. pf. | ¾ | National Lead | 1⅛ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg | ½ | Nat. Lead pf. | ½ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | ½ | N. J. Central | ½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | ½ | N. Y. Air Brake | 1½ |
| Brook. Rap. Tr. | ½ | St. J. & Gr. Isl. | ½ |
| Col., H. V. & Tol. | ½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | ½ |
| Consol. Gas | ½ | St. P., M. & M. | 1½ |
| Detroit Gas | ½ | U. P., D. & G., t. r. | ¾ |
| Hawaiian Sugar | ½ | U. S. Rubber pf. | ½ |
| Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | ½ | | |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. & O. 5s, 1988, reg. | 1⅛ | Kan. C. & P. 1st | 1½ |
| B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r., reg. | 1⅛ | L. & N., N. F. & S. 1st | 2 |
| B. & O. 6s, P'g Bh. | 1 | Or. Sh. L., inc. A. | 1 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. con. | 1⅜ | Pitts. & West. 5s | 3 |
| D. & R. G. Imp. | 2 | Term. of St. L. 5s | 1 |
| East Tenn. reor. lien | 1 | Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r. | 1 |
| Int. & G. Nor. 1st | 2 | | |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid | 1 | Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s | 2 |
| | | Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d | 1 |

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $99,765,715; balance, $7,759,907; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $643,565.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@4.83⅞ for sixty days, $4.85¼@4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.83@4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 102⅛; Reading, ⅜, to 8¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 111; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅜. Declined—New York Central, ⅜, to 121. Atchison sold at 13⅝, Canadian Pacific at 87⅛, Erie at 13⅛, and Erie first preferred at 35¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 7-16, for money, and were unchanged, at 111 7-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 20c. Exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 170.70 and in Rome at 107.80, in Madrid at 73¾, against 69.62 Thursday and 71½ a week ago. In Lisbon the premium was 80, unchanged from Thursday.

### IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,624,464, against $1,719,432 last week, and $1,910,183 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,501,960, against $1,572,832 last week, and $2,115,507 in the same week of last year.

### TAXES AND GRAIN SPECULATION.

Regarding the effect of the war taxes upon speculation in grain, The Chicago Times-Herald says:

"After twenty days' operation of the new internal revenue stamp law it is found that its burden, so far as the Board of Trade is concerned, is proving onerous only to the scalping element. Some commission houses are paying as high as $100 a day in stamps, and may pay double that when the market gets active, but the charge is scattered among customers and is consequently no particular hardship. Some of the concerns which are doing both a grain and a stock business find that their tax is amounting to $150 a day, and this, too, on a small market. The new law is proving a very serious matter to the scalper, the emptiness of the wheat pit at times attesting this. He is trying to relieve himself as much as possible by transferring trades. This is being carried on to such an extent as to prove a real burden, even to the commission man, who, after making a trade with a scalper, is sometimes asked to transfer it a half dozen times before the day is over.

"The scalper is also being forced to more or less change his methods, trying for larger profits because of the new charge money. Heretofore it has been a common practice, where the scalper cleared trades through a regular commission firm, for the latter to charge no commissions where the trade was made and closed at the same figure. This often induced a scalper to make a trade, but he does not now care to do it, as he must pay the tax. The scalper under the new law must now, if possible, secure some sort of a profit before closing a trade, or he finds himself out at least the amount of the tax. The scalping speculator, the man who is likely to be in and out of the market on a large line from one to a half dozen times in a day, is being hit harder than the scalper for the small fractions. Both these classes are curtailing their operations.

"The absence of these two elements is very noticeable in wheat. Their operations formed a sort of cushion to ease a decline or to relieve an advance. Now the execution of a fifty-thousand-bushel order in wheat by a commission firm cannot always be filled within the limit of ⅛ cent. Just at present the big speculative trading is in corn, and one reason of this is that the tax counts up only half as fast as in wheat. But even in corn the scalper is missed."

### LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of July to-day will cover seventy-five roads, and will show 4.15 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week of last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

SECOND WEEK OF JULY.

| | 1898. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Great Southern | $29,512 | $287 | .... |
| Ann Arbor | 20,975 | 1,527 | .... |
| Atlantic & Danville | 11,299 | 582 | .... |
| Baltimore & Ohio S. W. | 119,858 | 12,386 | .... |
| Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. | 79,671 | 5,982 | .... |
| Burl., Ced. Rap. & North. | 62,852 | .... | 2,226 |
| Canadian Pacific | 486,000 | 9,000 | .... |
| Central of Georgia | 89,280 | 8,963 | .... |
| Chattanooga Southern | 1,319 | .... | 221 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 200,631 | .... | 26,977 |
| Chicago & East Illinois | 74,690 | 15,209 | .... |
| Chicago Great Western | 86,410 | 12,848 | .... |
| Chi., Indianap. & Louisv. | 64,790 | 5,804 | .... |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 550,687 | .... | 46,835 |
| Chi. Terminal Transfer | 23,918 | 8,102 | .... |
| Chi. & West. Michigan | 29,850 | 3,174 | .... |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. | 268,140 | 4,873 | .... |
| Cleve., Lorain & Whe'l'g. | 25,137 | 7,171 | .... |
| Col., Sandusky & H'k'g. | 17,015 | 9,162 | .... |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 148,400 | 8,700 | .... |
| Det., Grand Rap. & West. | 22,721 | 2,910 | .... |
| Detroit & Lima North. | 7,500 | 2,051 | .... |
| Duluth, S. S. & At. | 39,048 | 464 | .... |
| Evansv. & Indianapolis | 5,981 | 483 | .... |
| Evansv. & Terre Haute | 20,783 | .... | 499 |
| Flint & Pere Marquette | 52,067 | 1,239 | .... |
| Ft. Worth & Denver City | 18,604 | .... | 8,980 |
| Ft. Worth & Rio Grande | 5,109 | 1,417 | .... |
| Georgia & Alabama | 17,399 | .... | 426 |
| Grand Rapids & Indiana | 42,440 | 3,810 | .... |
| Cincinnati R. & Ft. W. | 8,141 | 667 | .... |
| Traverse City | 763 | 94 | .... |
| Musk., Gr. Rap. & Ind. | 2,349 | 389 | .... |
| Grand Trunk—<br>Chi. & Grand Trunk<br>Det., Gd. H. & M. | 485,084 | .... | 16,941 |
| International & Gt. N. | 46,602 | .... | 3,685 |
| Iowa Central | 30,181 | 1,099 | .... |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 11,101 | 848 | .... |
| Kansas C., Ft. S. & Mem. | 64,639 | .... | 2,554 |
| Kansas C., Mem. & Birm. | 19,121 | 3,838 | .... |
| Kansas C., Pitts. & Gulf. | 52,120 | 12,497 | .... |
| Kansas City Sub. Belt | 9,002 | 2,657 | .... |
| Lake Erie & Western | 54,999 | 1,413 | .... |
| Louisv., Evans. & St. L. | 25,593 | 1,767 | .... |
| Louisv., Hend. & St. L. | 9,783 | 180 | .... |
| Louisville & Nashville | 407,375 | 11,360 | .... |
| Mexican Central | 210,821 | 14,829 | .... |
| Mexican National | 113,875 | 16,963 | .... |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 38,667 | .... | 5,620 |
| Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 64,024 | .... | 17,285 |
| Mo., Kansas & Texas | 162,516 | .... | 929 |
| Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt. | 410,000 | 81,000 | .... |
| Central Branch | 16,000 | 1,000 | .... |
| N. Y., Ontario & Western | 74,793 | .... | 5,818 |
| Norfolk & Western | 286,290 | 12,290 | .... |
| Northern Pacific | 419,075 | 25,986 | .... |
| Ohio River | 17,787 | .... | 616 |
| Oregon R. R. & Nav. | 121,046 | 28,835 | .... |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evans. | 15,667 | 2,120 | .... |
| Pittsburg & Western | 59,447 | .... | 3,228 |
| Rio Grande Southern | 8,424 | 1,724 | .... |
| Rio Grande Western | 60,100 | 9,100 | .... |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island | 17,380 | 2,115 | .... |
| St. Louis & San Fran. | 108,301 | 1,243 | .... |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 74,800 | 6,000 | .... |
| Southern Railway | 418,792 | 55,022 | .... |
| Texas & Pacific | 96,628 | 117 | .... |
| Toledo & Ohio Central | 40,746 | 19,908 | .... |
| Toledo, Peoria & Western | 17,443 | 1,025 | .... |
| Toledo, St. L. & Kan. C. | 39,313 | .... | 1,263 |
| Wabash | 233,856 | 36,290 | .... |
| Western N. Y. & Penn. | 54,800 | .... | 5,800 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 23,546 | 10,466 | .... |
| Wisconsin Central | 95,436 | .... | 5,731 |
| Total, (75 roads) | $7,043,579 | $436,181 | $155,769 |
| Net increase, (4-15 p. c.) | .... | 280,412 | |

### STRENGTH OF THE NEW THREES.

Wall Street paid much attention to the activity of the new Government 3 per cents. yesterday. The bonds sold on the Stock Exchange, "when issued," as high as 104⅝. There were heavy transactions in them. The larger bond houses are active in bonds, and higher prices are talked for them.

### INDUSTRIAL STOCKS ACTIVE.

The industrial stocks monopolized the attention of the Street yesterday. Activity centred in those shares, and theirs were the widest fluctuations. Rubber common got up close to 33, later dropping back to below 32, and closing without change for the day. Nearly 10,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Leather preferred was again the most active stock on the list, and sold as high as 69. Cotton Oil common showed new activity, transactions aggregating more than 10,000 shares. The stock sold close to 25. Cotton Oil preferred sold at 78, and closed with a gain of 1⅜ points. Lead common made a loss for the day on selling by traders who were buyers yesterday. The professional contingent was active in all of the group, and among the traders sentiment on the industrials is decidedly bullish.

### LONDON FIGURING ON PEACE.

London houses were buyers of some 10,000 shares of stock yesterday, chiefly St. Paul and Northern Pacifics. On the foreign bourses considerable attention was given the many peace rumors, and undoubtedly the foreign buying of American stocks was largely due to this. In Wall Street, however, but little attention was given to these stories, probably because of their indefinite character. They induced some little professional bullishness, but no outside interest.

### AS TO ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND.

According to rumor, the next St. Paul dividend is to be 2½ per cent. regular—meaning the establishment of a regular 5 per cent. rate on the stock. Heretofore St. Paul has been regularly only a 4 per cent. stock, the last semi-annual dividend having been 2 per cent., with an extra ½ per cent.

### TRADERS AND THE COAL STOCKS.

The traders did not seem disposed to make any further attacks upon the coal stocks yesterday, although they were equally indisposed to cover any of their short contracts in them. As a result the coalers were at a standstill, and the trading in them was light. Lackawanna jumped a point, but net changes in the others of the group were only fractional. Several of the coal stocks are still commanding a loan premium.

### THE BONDS IN BOSTON.

Says The Boston Globe, in discussing Boston's chances for a bid allotment of the new Government bonds:

Boston undoubtedly made the most decided scramble for the new Government 3 per cent. bonds of any city in the United States. Boston, as is known, is the greatest bond city in the United States, not even excepting New York.

Naturally, the bond houses were especially anxious to secure options on the new bonds, and, as in other cities, scoured among their employes for signatures to applications for bonds of $500 and over. There are fifteen bond houses in Boston whose business is confined exclusively to the sale and purchase of bonds, aside from fifty-nine National banks and about 175 legitimate brokerage houses, with memberships on the Boston Stock Exchange.

This aggregation of banking institutions went looking for subscriptions, not only through the business section of the city, but the young men in the offices went calling in the evening on all their friends, in the suburbs for the purpose of affixing their signatures to a subscription blank for a five-hundred-dollar bond or over.

Nothing was lost in signing the blanks, as the banks and brokers offered sums of $2 for a signature on a bond application running from $1,000 to $5,000.

Different methods were practiced in the payment of these fees. The methods were as follows: First, a payment of $1 on signing the subscription blank, and another dollar if the bonds were awarded to them; second, the payment of $2 if the bonds were awarded to the signer, if not he received nothing; third, a payment to the signer of the check sent by the Government as interest on deposit made from date of deposit to Aug. 1, which amounted to about $2 on a subscription on a five-thousand-dollar bond.

The most popular method was a payment of $1 on signing the bonds and $1 if an award was made. It was due to this method that the "straw bid" came to the front.

The bankers on receiving their signed subscription blanks, (in some instances as many as eighty being sent by one firm,) they were all inclosed in one envelope, with a check for the entire amount signed by the banking house in whose interests the subscriptions were sent. The falsity of a bona fide bid showed itself on the surface and a few weeks after the bids were received all the bids as sent were returned to the banking institution.

Another way in which straw bids were discovered was in a banking institution sending a blank, with the name properly attached to the blank, but sent with the power of attorney given the concern sending the bids. These bids were also rejected.

### WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in gold premium at Madrid from 69.62 to 73¾.

Statement that amount of assessment on Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock is still undecided.

Application to Stock Exchange for the listing of $8,801,000 additional Atchison general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Call by the Controller of the Currency for a report of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on July 14.

Reported conference in Chicago of Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific and James J. Hill of the Great Northern, at which agreement was reached for the settlement of the transcontinental passenger rate war.

Suggestion to be made in a circular to preferred stockholders of General Electric that courts settle question as to whether the company can pay dividends on the preferred stock without impairment of capital.

Important hearing in Milwaukee in connection with Wisconsin Central foreclosure suit.

Increase of $81,856 in Northwest's gross earnings for the month of June.

Increase of $905,032 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $714,281, as compared with corresponding week last year.

### DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"A state of war does not disturb business. But reaction after a phenomenal movement of grain causes relative loss, which many mistake for decrease in the volume of trade. So much grain has been required and shipped during the past twelve months that a decrease was inevitable, and Granger and Pacific roads show a loss in earnings, even compared with 1892, though not much yet compared with last year. Owing to this the aggregate of railroad earnings during the first half of July has been 3.2 per cent. larger than last year and 6.2 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Yet the volume of business has not decreased. Payments through Clearing Houses for the past week show increase over last year of 4.5 per cent. and 10.9 per cent. over 1892. Last year the week was exceedingly busy, but for the month thus far payments have been 9.1 per cent. greater than last year and 9 per cent. larger than in 1892. In spite of the great decline in prices, the business done is in volume greater than ever, and in quantities greater than in value. In the stagnant midsummer season, with business larger than ever before, the great manufactures nearly all share the gain. Once before, in 1895, with an extraordinarily small movement prior to July, the shipments of boots and shoes were larger than this year, but in no other year have shipments in three weeks of July been as large. While very many orders are refused because higher prices are not paid, the shoe manufacturers are accepting enough to do more business than in any other year, while leather is stagnant and hides are weaker. Print cloth works at Fall River have in part combined to curtail production—half of the spindles of that city for a month—but in other branches of the cotton goods trade no such heroic measures appear necessary. There is an increased demand for woolen goods, although in some lines slow and disappointing, but the number of establishments at work increases, though the mills are not yet assured of satisfactory prices. Only 5,233,200 pounds of wool were sold last week, and in three weeks only 12,879,900 at the three chief markets, of which 8,629,700 were domestic, against 34,124,700 last year and 23,347,550 in the same weeks of 1892, 18,509,000 being domestic.

"The iron manufacture seems to be at the verge of another revolution, since Bessemer pig is held by curtailment of production in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys at $10.25 at Pittsburg, and yet some steel works have made enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at prices unknown, 20,000 tons to various parties at Chicago at $15.75, and 20,000 tons at Pittsburg at $14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy, and includes for the week 3,500 tons at Chicago in three contracts and 7,800 at Pittsburg in four others. While the plate mills are everywhere crowded, sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore, and the prolonged weakness in cast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured. Heavy sales of lake copper have fixed the price at 11⅝ cents, and the output for the last half year has been 120,487 tons American, against 40,880 tons foreign, although three years ago the foreign output considerably exceeded half the American. Tin at 15.55 cents, lead at 3.92½ cents, are both a shade weaker."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"Midsummer conditions still govern most lines of trade and manufacture, but the volume of business as indicated by bank clearings shows little decrease, and is evidently considerably in advance of previous years at this time. A feature in trade this week is the better demand reported for wool East and West, largely confined, it is true, to a few grades of wool. This appearance of activity has given a decidedly more hopeful tone to this business, which, however, is not yet reflected in the manufacturing branch. Eastern wool markets are relatively the lowest in the world, and stocks held now, it is claimed, cannot be replaced at lower prices here or abroad. Indications that important developments may shortly be witnessed in the iron trade accumulate. This is partly the result of expected good orders from railroads for rails, of a larger export business, and of a good volume of small orders for various classes of steel. The statistical position of pig iron has been strengthened by the curtailing of production and the reducing of stocks, following a production of an average of nearly 1,000,000 tons a month since Jan. 1, but some shading, especially of Southern iron prices, imparts an air of irregularity to the trade. Effects of the reported advance in prices by the Bessemer iron combination have not yet been measured, and the result of this announcement is awaited with interest.

"Detailed telegraphic advices from the West and Northwest show that, notwithstanding a further quieting down of demand, superinduced mainly by hot weather, more business is doing than usual at this period. This is illustrated by the continued receipt of orders for Fall delivery at such points as Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and the leading markets in the Spring wheat sections of the Northwest. Kansas City reports packing houses busy on Government contracts. Buyers are more numerous at St. Louis, and wool has improved on Eastern demand. Iron and steel mills are reported especially busy. Omaha reports shipments on Fall orders the heaviest for years. Harvesting has begun in the southern part of the Spring wheat belt. Lumber and flour are more active at Minneapolis, while hot weather has checked business slightly at Milwaukee. The Fall trade outlook, as a whole, is still reported as excellent. Harvesting is active in Oregon and Washington, as is also fruit packing and shipping. Heavy arrivals of gold at Pacific Coast points are expected to give an impetus to the outfitting trade. A fair trade is doing at the South, and New Orleans and Memphis report good Fall orders, with crop conditions still favorable. Business is still of a warm-weather volume at the East, but there is a better tone in wool as a result of enlarged demand. Eastern woolen mills are changing machinery from heavy to light goods. The feeling is more hopeful for a good business the coming season. Dry goods are in fair demand at Philadelphia, and there is a little more doing at New York. There is more doing and there is a better feeling in iron and steel at Pittsburg. Bank clearings for the week in the United States aggregate $1,152,889,000, 5 per cent. smaller than last week, but 5 per cent. larger than last year, 16 per cent. larger than in 1893, 24 per cent. larger than in 1895, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 9 per cent. larger than in 1892.

"Cereal exports continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments (flour included as wheat) aggregating [illegible] bushels, as against [illegible] bushels last week and compared with 1,979,828 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, [illegible] bushels in 1896, [illegible] in 1895, and 2,385,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are still in excess of last week, aggregating 2,822,129 bushels, as against 2,522,848 bushels last week, 2,296,579 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,258,432 bushels in 1896, 770,004 bushels in 1895, and 236,000 bushels in 1894."

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 212 | 220 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway & Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend | 210 | 212 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued | 24 | 28 |
| Brooklyn El. pf., when issued | 59 | 60 |
| Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 110 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 80 | 81 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con. | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 110 | 118 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 48 | 50 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 97 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 335 | 345 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 60 | 64 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 90 | 91 |
| Kings County Elevated | 4 | 7 |
| Kings County Inc. | 8 | 11 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 103½ | 106 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1 | 2 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 7 | 9 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 188 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108 | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry) | 113 | 114 |
| Union Railway stock | 175 | 190 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 92 | 94 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 90 | 91 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 106¾ | 108 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 40 | 41½ |
| Union Ferry bonds | 100 | 102 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s | 89 | 90½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 104¾ | 106¼ |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 77 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock | 54 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 54 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 71 | 73 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 30 | 31 |
| Amsterdam preferred | 74 | 74½ |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 102 | 102¾ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 23½ | 24½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 95½ | 96 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 104½ | 105 |
| Columbus Gas | 86 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 103¾ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 76 | 79 |
| Mutual of New York | 340 | 345 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 56 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int. | 111 | 113 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int. | 106 | 107½ |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 33 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 90 | 93 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 139 | 141 |
| Standard Gas preferred | 158 | 160 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 85 | 88½ |
| Western Gas, ex div. | 84 | 85½ |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 102 | 102¾ |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 39 | 41½ |
| American Typefounders' | 36 | 38 |
| Barney & Smith common | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 70 | 75 |
| Glucose common | 50¼ | 50½ |
| Glucose pf. | 107 | 107½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | ¼ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 6 | 9 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 85 | 88 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 85 | 90 |
| International Paper common | 37¾ | 39 |
| International Paper pref., ex div. | 85 | 87 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 112 | 113½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 9 | 11 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 89 |
| National Biscuit common | 30 | 32 |
| National Biscuit pf. | 91 | 92½ |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 7 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 354 | 356 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 400 | 400½ |
| Trenton Potteries | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 38 | 42 |
| Union Typewriter | 6½ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 94 | 95 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 87½ | 90 |
| Wagner Car Company | 166½ | 167½ |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds | 95 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 9 | 13 |
| Central and South American Tel. | 103 | 104½ |
| Commercial Cable stock | 175 | 185 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 1⅛ | 1⅝ |
| Electric Vehicle common | 8 | 10½ |
| Electric Vehicle pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 69 | 73 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4¾ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 55 | 60 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Iron Silver sold at 1.35, and 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .48 seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002, 6,000 Sentinel at .008½ cash @.009@.008⅝.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

**STOCK EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .30 | Hale & Norcross | .85 |
| Belcher | .10 | Horn Silver | 1.20 |
| Best & Belcher | .13 | Kings. & P. Iron | .15 |
| Breece | .85 | Leadville | .07 |
| Brunswick | .10 | Little Chief | .15 |
| Chollar | .15 | Mexican | .07 |
| Chrysolite | .07 | Ophir | .15 |
| Com. Tun. Co. | .02 | Phoenix Gold | .10 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .15 | Plymouth Cons | .07 |
| Crown Point | .05 | Savage | .12 |
| Deadwood | .85 | Sierra Nevada | .40 |
| Enterprise Min. Co. | .80 | Standard Cons | 1.50 |
| Father De Smet | .12 | Utah | .05 |
| Gould & Curry | .06 | Yellow Jacket | .06 |

**CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .75 | Ontario | 2.50 |
| American Coal | 1.25 | Ophir | .10 |
| Belcher | .08 | Occidental | .40 |
| Best & Belcher | .11 | Plymouth | .12 |
| Breece | .35 | Potosi | .05 |
| Brunswick Consol | .09 | Quicksilver | 1.50 |
| Belmont | .10 | Quicksilver pf. | 5.00 |
| Caledonia B. H. | .10 | Savage | .08 |
| Chollar | .12 | Sierra Nevada | .40 |
| Crown Point | .02 | Standard | 1.40 |
| Chrysolite | .10 | Small Hopes | 1.00 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .80 | Union Con. | .02 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .08 | Utah | .01 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .08 | Victor | 5.00 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .02 | Yellow Jacket | .08 |
| Deadwood Terra | .30 | Argentum Juanita | .17 |
| Eureka Consol | .10 | Alamo | .02 |
| Father de Smet | .17 | Anaconda | .35 |
| Gould & Curry | .04 | Cripple Creek | .08 |
| Hale & Norcross | .40 | Creede & Cripple Cr. | .02 |
| Homestake | 47.00 | Golden Fleece | .17 |
| Horn Silver | 1.20 | Isabella | .19 |
| Iron Silver | .73 | Mollie Gibson | .16 |
| Kings. & Pem. | .10 | Mount Rosa | .10 |
| La Crosse | .14 | Pharmacist | .06 |
| Leadville Con | .05 | Portland | 1.00 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Union Con. | .11 |
| Mexican | .08 | Work | .03 |
| Moulton | .20 | | |

**MINING EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Havana | .75 | Garfield Con | .12 |
| Lagonda | .20 | Golden Fleece | .21 |
| Rocky Mountain | .09 | Isabella | .21 |
| St. F. Cariboo | 2.30 | Jefferson | .06½ |
| Yukon | .10 | Justine | .02 |
| Alamo | .02½ | Mollie Gibson | .20 |
| Anaconda | .40 | Mount Rosa | .12 |
| Anchoria Leland | .71 | Old Gold | .002 |
| Cripple Cr. Con. | .08½ | Portland | 1.07 |
| Cannon Ball | .002½ | Sentinel | .008¾ |
| Copper Rock | .001⅝ | Union | .13½ |
| Elkton | .86 | Work M. & M. Co. | .03 |
| Gold Coin | .50 | | |

### BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 22.—About the only feature in to-day's market was a loss from 67½ to 66½ in Boston Elevated, but this means only ½ net loss from yesterday's closing. Wisconsin Central 5s rose ⅝, to 49½, receding to 48½. Boston and Montana Mining was ½ higher, at 205, Centennial ¾ higher, at 14¼, Humboldt up ⅛, at 5¼. Arnold up ⅝, at 15½. New Haven and Hartford was ½ better at 189½ and other home railway shares were firm. Comment is heard that for so narrow a market with so few stocks in brokers' hands there is quite a good-sized short interest in Boston. Six months' money has been borrowed at 3 per cent. this week, and so easy is the market that some 2 per cent. call money has been paid, and time money has been taken at 3 per cent. Bankers borrow freely at 2 per cent. on call. Loans, [illegible] time money, [illegible]; commercial paper, [illegible].

Closing bid and asked:

**Railroad Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 252 | 252½ |
| Boston & Lowell | 229 | .... |
| Boston & Maine | 161½ | .... |
| Boston & Providence | 275 | 280 |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards | 116 | 117 |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf. | 118 | 120 |
| Fitchburg pf. | 100¼ | 100½ |
| Maine Central | 127 | .... |
| Old Colony | 193 | 194 |
| West End | 85 | 85½ |
| Wisconsin Central | 2 | 2½ |

**Mining Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna, (quicksilver) | .... | 4 |
| Allouez | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Arnold | 15½ | 15¾ |
| Atlantic | 26 | 28 |
| Boston & Cripple Creek | .... | .30 |
| Boston & Montana | 204½ | 205 |
| Butte & Boston | 23½ | 24 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 550 | 560 |
| Centennial | 14 | 14¼ |
| Franklin | 11½ | 12½ |
| Gold Coin Mines | .87½ | 1 |
| Napa, (quicksilver) | 7 | .... |
| Osceola | 46¼ | 46½ |
| Pioneer, (gold) | 5½ | 5¾ |
| Quincy | 110½ | 112 |
| Santa Ysabel | .... | 5 |
| Tamarack | 153 | 155 |
| Tecumseh | 2¼ | 2½ |
| Wolverine | 23 | 23¼ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 273 | 275 |
| Dominion Coal | 21 | 22 |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 108 | 108½ |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 175 | 185 |
| Erie Telephone | 69½ | 70 |
| General Electric | 38 | 38¼ |
| General Electric pf. | 93 | 95 |
| Illinois Steel | 56 | 57 |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 21 | 22 |
| New England Telephone | 132 | .... |
| Philadelphia Company | 81 | 82 |
| Pullman Palace Car | 200½ | 200¾ |
| United States Oil | 14½ | 14¾ |
| United States Rubber | 31½ | 32 |
| Westinghouse Electric | 24½ | 25 |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 54½ | 55½ |

**Unlisted Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Merced Gold Mining | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 22½ | 23¼ |

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The tone of the market to-day was good. A lively demand developed for a number of the local specialties, all of which advanced sharply in consequence. The industrials, Welsbach excepted, figured conspicuously in this movement, important gains being recorded for United Gas, Storage Batteries, and Pennsylvania Manufacturing, while even Marsden improved fractionally. Large buying orders were executed in Philadelphia Traction and Electric and People's certificates, both of which have been in active request for investment since the appearance of the Union Traction Company's annual earnings statement. Closing prices for all these issues were at nearly the highest level reached. The remainder of the list ruled quiet, with but trifling changes in prices.

Closing bid and asked prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 20 | 21 |
| Northern Pacific common, t. c. | 29¼ | [illegible] |
| Northern Pacific pfd. | 70 | 70⅛ |
| Pennsylvania | 58¼ | 58⅜ |
| Reading t. c. | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| Reading 1st pf. | 19½ | 19 11-16 |
| Reading 2d pf. | 9 15-16 | 10 |
| St. Paul | 98⅞ | 99 |
| Welsbach Light | 55 | 56 |
| New Jersey Traction | 49 | 49½ |
| American R. E. L. | 2¾ | 3 |
| Marsden | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| Choctaw | 21 | 21½ |
| Choctaw pf. | 38 | 38½ |
| Western New York & Penn. | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Metropolitan Railway | 150½ | 151 |
| Philadelphia Traction | 88¾ | 89 |
| Baltimore Cons. | 22⅜ | 22½ |
| Union Traction | 17⅛ | 17¼ |
| Electric Storage | 32 | 32½ |
| Electric Storage pf. | 34½ | 35 |
| United Gas Imp. | 110¼ | 110½ |
| Penn. Mfg. 5s pf. | 17½ | 17¾ |
| Reading G. 4s | 81 | 81½ |
| Electric & P. 4s | 89¾ | 90 |
| Equitable Gas 5s | 105½ | 105¾ |
| People's Electric 5s, t. c. | 95½ | 96 |
| Cons. T. Pittsburg | 14½ | 14¾ |
| Cons. T. Pittsburg pf. | 48¾ | 49 |

### CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Biscuit common to-day ranged only from 29⅞, at the opening, to 29⅝, at the close. The preferred advanced from 92 to 92½. Diamond Match opened at 139 and closed half a point lower. West Chicago had only two sales, and dropped ⅛ from the opening, at 93.

Settlement prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 26½ |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 58 |
| Diamond Match Co. of Illinois | 138½ |
| National Biscuit Co. common | 29⅝ |
| National Biscuit Co. pf. | 92 |
| Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. | 7⅛ |
| Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf. | 28 |
| Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. | 6⅛ |
| Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf. | 30⅞ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. | 23 |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf. | 48½ |
| N. Chi. St. R. R. | 212 |
| W. Chi. St. R. R. | 92½ |
| South Side El. R. R. | 60 |
| Lake St. Elevated | 12½ |
| Lake St. El. tr. ctfs. | 10 |
| Street's W. S. C. Line | 18½ |
| Am. Steel & W. com. | 38½ |
| Am. Steel & W. pf. | 88 |

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
## STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Geo. Parker and J. P. Wintringham, Executors.)
$4,000 Erie R. R. Gen. Mtg. Lien 4 p. c. Bonds.
(By order of Executors.)
45 shs. Nat. Bank of Balt., Md.
200 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
17 shs. Del & Hudson Canal Co.
$3,000 Nashville & Decatur R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Sink. fund Bonds, 1900.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minneapolis Ry. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bond, 1918.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Cons'l Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1930.
$500 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjust. Bond, 1922.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. pref., (Hypd.)
$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1946.
18 shs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Gold & Stock Teleg. Co.
20 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Leather Manufs. Bank.
300 shs. Eastern Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Certif. right to 50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with stockholders of Standard Nat. Bank in liq., (Hypd.)

FINANCIAL.

## THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
### Second Mortgage 5% Bonds

In view of the Receivership of the above Company, under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the mortgage made to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date May 21st, 1891, and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, the undersigned, at the request of a majority of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage, have consented to act as a Committee in the interests of the holders of said bonds and to prepare a plan of reorganization.

The Committee are now prepared to receive deposits at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of said bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30th, under a bondholders' agreement, copies of which, for the signature of bondholders, will be furnished upon application.

JOHN T. TERRY,
DUMONT CLARKE,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
SIMON BORG,
Committee.
CHARLES C. DEMING, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secy.,
120 Broadway.
New York, July 14, 1898.

## METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
## $1,000,000
### First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds
4% 5-20 Year. Series G.
OF THE
## United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
(Capital & Surplus, $3,250,000)
DUE AUGUST 1, 1918.
REDEEMABLE AUGUST 1, 1903.
INTEREST FEBRUARY 1 & AUGUST 1.
**Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.**
PAYMENT AND DELIVERY AUGUST 1, 1898.

**Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the Company in New York City.**

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST, OR BOTH.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Company and are further secured by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of not less than $1,000,000 of First Mortgages on improved, income-producing Real Estate in certain selected cities of the United States.

The properties covered by these mortgages are conservatively appraised as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land | $1,342,635 |
| Buildings | 1,097,560 |
| Total | $2,440,195 |
| Fire Insurance | $954,200 |
| Gross Income | $182,750 |
| Taxes, Ins., Repairs, &c. | 51,422 |
| Net Income | $131,328 |

SUBSCRIPTIONS **AT PAR** FOR THE ABOVE BONDS, SERIES G, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY. LISTS WILL BE OPENED ON THURSDAY, JULY 28, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSED AT 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT OR REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF ANY SUBSCRIPTION. PAYMENT TO BE MADE ON AUGUST 1, WHEN THE BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

*Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, Series B, C, D, E, and F being already listed.*

**Prospectus Mailed on Application.**

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Isaac Brown | $92.83 |
| Charles Carew | 361.60 |
| H. McAleenan | 164.01 |
| Estate Cath. O'Neill | 66.29 |

State of New York, City and County of New York, s. s.:

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
jel6-law6wS

## Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

## ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, July 12th, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1st, 1898.

HENRY C. KREISER,
Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
**Illinois Central Railroad Co.**

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1898, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 22d, 1898.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20, 1898.

**Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.**
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

**The Hudson River Bank,**
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d.

PETER SNYDER,
Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Indp., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad St., (Mills Building.)—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

**Quincy Mining Company,**
New York, July 12th, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 60.—A dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be payable August 15th next to registered holders 22d inst. Transfer books will be closed 22d inst. in the afternoon, and opened August 1st.

WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

**Pacific Bank,**
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, July 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2 Per Cent.) payable on and after August 1st, next. The transfer books will be closed to August 1st, 1898.

J. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

# NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

## STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

**All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.**

[No. 3415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
**SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,**
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $7,221,516.40 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 170,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits | | 50,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand | | 3,300.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds | | 24,834.76 |
| Stocks, securities, &c. | | 910,146.08 |
| Due from National banks (not reserve agents) | | 462,590.60 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 186,427.45 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 5,863.91 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 938,278.07 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 17,110.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 855.75 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $2,010,199.65 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 644,180.00 | |
| U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 210,000.00 | 2,864,329.65 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 7,650.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund) | | 10,000.00 |
| Total | | $12,822,902.67 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 300,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | | 48,587.58 |
| National banknotes outstanding | | 153,000.00 |
| Due to other National banks | $4,950,071.72 | |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 2,168,765.14 | |
| Dividends unpaid | 45.00 | |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 3,366,409.47 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 322,408.00 | |
| Certified checks | 763,937.02 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 204,678.79 | |
| United States deposits | 40,000.00 | 11,816,315.14 |
| Reserved for taxes | | 5,000.00 |
| Total | | $12,822,902.67 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, STUART G. NELSON, Vice President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
STUART G. NELSON, Vice President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FRANKLYN QUINBY,
EDWARD V. LOEW,
DANL. O'DAY,
Directors.

[254.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
## Sixth National Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14, 1898:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $840,297.88 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 12.41 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 200,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c. | | 736,572.50 |
| Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) | | 67,248.43 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 532.40 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 2,488.23 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 76,985.87 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 8,928.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 493.28 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $410,674.80 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 25,195.00 | 435,869.30 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 9,000.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | | 8,000.00 |
| Total | | $2,386,428.30 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 148,270.59 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 170,000.00 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 4,348.49 |
| Dividends unpaid | 420.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 1,644,461.67 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 6,765.00 |
| Certified checks | 11,862.55 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 300.00 |
| Total | $2,386,428.30 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. A. P. W. KINNAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
**NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,**
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 14th July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $1,549,112.36 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 6,033.87 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c. | | 1,583,954.27 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 60,000.00 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned | | 69,071.69 |
| Due from National banks, (not reserve agents) | | 152,706.19 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 12,946.97 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 116,939.06 |
| Notes of other National banks | | 40,009.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 1,633.23 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $586,697.00 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 313,869.00 | 900,566.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 2,250.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund | | 252.50 |
| Total | | $4,545,475.14 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 40,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 403,631.40 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 45,000.00 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 311,867.55 |
| Dividends unpaid | 310.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 3,386,569.30 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 22,378.58 |
| Certified checks | 72,982.21 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 12,736.10 |
| Bills payable | 50,000.00 |
| Total | $4,545,475.14 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of July, 1898. LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public, City and Co. New York.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. LELAND,
JOSEPH PARK,
WM. H. JENNISON,
Directors.

## PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

# THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
July 14, 1898.

RESOURCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $13,434,786.83 |
| Due from banks | 895,665.13 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 1,436,285.26 |
| Cash and reserve | 5,002,270.76 |
| | $20,769,007.98 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus and net profits | 1,217,723.91 |
| Circulation | 675,000.00 |
| Deposits | $17,376,284.07 |
| | $20,769,007.98 |

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

*Report of Condition of the*
# TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA.
July 14th, 1898.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans | $3,280,529.38 |
| Due from banks | 552,088.82 |
| Cash and reserve | 1,327,647.81 |
| | $5,160,266.01 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 231,499.43 |
| Circulation | 301,457.50 |
| Deposits | 4,127,309.08 |
| | $5,160,266.01 |

R. S. HUBBARD, Cashier.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

## Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 22, 1898.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 24½ | 10,795 | American Cotton Oil | 24 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24 | +½ |
| 77⅝ | 78 | 2,585 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 77½ | 78 | 77½ | 77⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 135 | 138 | 1,086 | American Express | 135 | 135 | 134 | 134 | −2 |
| 28 | 28 | 150 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 76¼ | 76½ | 76½ | 76⅝ | −⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 1,955 | Am. Spirits Mfg. | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11½ | −½ |
| 32½ | 33 | 420 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | 32½ | −½ |
| 132 | 132½ | 9,701 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 132⅝ | 132½ | 132 | 132 | −½ |
| 113½ | 114 | 817 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 113⅝ | 113⅞ | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | +½ |
| 94½ | 95½ | 60 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | .... |
| 119 | 119¼ | 1,500 | American Tobacco | 119⅝ | 119⅝ | 119 | 119¼ | −⅜ |
| 89¼ | 39⅝ | 350 | Am. Steel & Wire | 89½ | 89¼ | 89⅛ | 89⅞ | −⅝ |
| 88½ | 90 | 25 | Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | .... |
| 13½ | 13⅝ | 60 | At., T. & S. F. | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ | .... |
| 84½ | 34½ | 4,417 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 84½ | 84⅝ | 84½ | 84⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 13 | 4,313 | Baltimore & Ohio | 18⅛ | 18½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | +½ |
| 3 | 3⅛ | 2,450 | Bay State Gas | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | −⅛ |
| 54½ | 54⅝ | 983 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 55 | 55 | 54½ | 54⅞ | +½ |
| 85¼ | 85½ | 1,200 | Canadian Pacific | 84⅞ | 85⅜ | 84⅞ | 85½ | +1⅛ |
| 15½ | 16 | 614 | Central Pacific | 15 | 15¾ | 15 | 15⅞ | +1½ |
| 22¼ | 22½ | 500 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | +¼ |
| 105¼ | 105⅝ | 4,160 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105⅝ | .... |
| 14¼ | 14⅝ | 290 | Chicago Great West. | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | .... |
| 35⅝ | 36¼ | 1,500 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A. | 33½ | 36¼ | 33½ | 35⅞ | +2⅝ |
| 98¾ | 99 | 7,250 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 99 | 99¾ | 98¾ | 98⅞ | +⅜ |
| 151 | 152 | 80 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 152 | 152 | 151⅞ | 151½ | .... |
| 128⅝ | 128¾ | 1,058 | Chicago & Northw. | 128⅝ | 129 | 128⅞ | 128⅞ | +¼ |
| 95⅝ | 96 | 1,015 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 96⅞ | 96¼ | 95½ | 95⅞ | −⅜ |
| 41¼ | 41½ | 100 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 41⅛ | 41½ | 41¼ | 41⅞ | +⅛ |
| 14¼ | 14½ | 800 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 14¼ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | −⅜ |
| 20 | 21 | 300 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | −⅜ |
| 5¼ | 6 | 100 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +⅜ |
| 195 | 196 | 1,100 | Consolidated Gas | 196½ | 196½ | 195¼ | 196 | .... |
| 41¾ | 42 | 400 | Consolidated Ice | 41 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¾ | .... |
| 105 | 105½ | 217 | Del. & Hudson | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | .... |
| 150 | 153 | 120 | Del., Lack. & West. | 153 | 153½ | 153 | 153⅛ | −⅛ |
| 49⅞ | 50 | 250 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 50¼ | 50½ | 50 | 50 | .... |
| 56 | 60 | 400 | Detroit Gas | 58 | 58 | 57½ | 57⅛ | +¼ |
| 34⅛ | 34⅝ | 100 | Erie 1st pf. | 34¼ | 84¼ | 84½ | 84½ | .... |
| 39 | 39⅞ | 1,030 | General Electric | 38⅞ | 39⅝ | 88⅝ | 89¼ | −½ |
| 126¾ | 127½ | 1,850 | Great Northern pf. | 127⅛ | 127⅞ | 127 | 127 | .... |
| 22½ | 23⅝ | 100 | Hawaiian Sugar | 23¼ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | .... |
| 107½ | 108 | 11 | Illinois Central | 107¼ | 108¾ | 107¼ | 108⅞ | .... |
| 95 | 100 | 100 | Ill. Cent., leased line | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | .... |
| 31¾ | 32½ | 50 | Iowa Central pf. | 31¼ | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | .... |
| 13¾ | 15 | 80 | Lake Erie & West. | 13¾ | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14½ | +¼ |
| 71 | 72 | 810 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | −½ |
| 52¾ | 53 | 1,080 | Louisville & Nashville | 52⅜ | 52¾ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | +⅜ |
| 104⅞ | 105¼ | 8,125 | Manhattan Con | 105⅝ | 106 | 104½ | 105⅛ | +½ |
| 150½ | 151 | 7,965 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 150¾ | 152 | 150½ | 150⅝ | .... |
| 106 | 107 | 308 | Michigan Central | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | −½ |
| 83 | 90 | 10 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 89⅝ | 89⅞ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | −⅝ |
| 58 | 60 | 110 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | −½ |
| 33¾ | 34 | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | −1½ |
| 34⅝ | 34⅞ | 1,385 | Missouri Pacific | 35 | 35⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | −½ |
| 35½ | 35¼ | 5,910 | National Lead Co. | 36½ | 36⅞ | 35¼ | 35¼ | −½ |
| 108½ | 110 | 125 | National Lead Co. pf. | 109½ | 109⅞ | 109½ | 109½ | −1⅛ |
| 88 | 88¼ | 630 | New Jersey Central | 88⅛ | 83½ | 87½ | 88 | −⅞ |
| 47⅝ | 48¼ | 420 | New York Air Brake | 49 | 49¼ | 47⅞ | 47⅝ | .... |
| 117½ | 117⅞ | 1,150 | New York Central | 118 | 118½ | 117⅞ | 117⅝ | +½ |
| 50½ | 51⅝ | 78 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | −⅛ |
| 29¼ | 29⅝ | 2,595 | Northern Pacific | 29 | 29⅝ | 28⅞ | 29¼ | .... |
| 69⅞ | 70⅛ | 1,611 | Northern Pacific pf. | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70 | 70 | .... |
| 28 | 30 | 20 | Oregon Short Line | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | .... |
| 36½ | 37½ | 888 | Pacific Coast | 36½ | 36¾ | 36½ | 36¾ | +⅛ |
| 84 | 89 | 34 | Pacific Coast 1st pf. | 84 | 84⅞ | 84 | 84⅞ | +⅝ |
| 56 | 60 | 25 | Pacific Coast 2d pf. | 56 | 57 | 56 | 57 | .... |
| 28¼ | 29 | 100 | Pacific Mail | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | −¼ |
| 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 1,910 | People's Gas, Chicago | 98¼ | 98½ | 98⅛ | 98½ | .... |
| 42½ | 44⅛ | 100 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | +⅛ |
| 6 | 9 | 222 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | .... |
| 208½ | 209 | 735 | Quicksilver | 209½ | 209½ | 209½ | 209¼ | −¼ |
| 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 400 | Reading | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | −⅛ |
| 39 | 39½ | 600 | Reading 1st pf. | 39 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39⅛ | .... |
| 65 | 68 | 105 | Rio Grande West. pf. | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66⅛ | −½ |
| 7 | 7¼ | 100 | St. J. & G. I. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | −⅜ |
| 58 | 60 | 10 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | −1⅛ |
| 28 | 28½ | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .... |
| 10½ | 11¼ | 504 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | −½ |
| 154½ | 156 | 1,068 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 154 | 154½ | 154 | 154½ | +¼ |
| 20 | 20¼ | 200 | Southern Pacific | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 400 | Southern Railway | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 31 | 1,640 | Southern Railway pf. | 31 | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | −¼ |
| 5⅞ | 6¼ | 280 | Standard R. & T. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | .... |
| 24½ | 24⅝ | 530 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 24½ | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | −⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 12½ | 250 | Texas Pacific | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | −⅝ |
| 23⅞ | 24 | 250 | Union Pacific | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .... |
| 60¼ | 60¼ | 2,044 | Union Pacific pf. | 60⅜ | 60⅝ | 59⅞ | 60 | −¼ |
| 5⅞ | 6 | 7,316 | U. P., D. & G., t. r. | 6½ | 6½ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .... |
| 7½ | 7⅝ | 1,874 | United States Leather | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7½ | −½ |
| 68⅛ | 68½ | 12,506 | U. S. Leather pf. | 68½ | 69 | 68 | 68¼ | +⅝ |
| 31¾ | 31⅞ | 9,280 | United States Rubber | 31¾ | 32¾ | 31 | 31⅝ | .... |
| 90⅞ | 91¼ | 1,990 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 91⅝ | 91¾ | 91 | 91 | .... |
| 18½ | 19 | 100 | Wabash pf. | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅞ | −¼ |
| | 92⅞ | 800 | West Chicago Street | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | .... |
| 92¼ | 92½ | 307 | Western Union Tel. | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92 | 92 | .... |
| ¾ | 1 | 2,475 | W. & L. E., $1 as. pd. | ⅞ | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | .... |
| 8 | 8⅝ | 115 | W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd. | 7¾ | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | .... |

Sales....138,102

## Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s ....83⅝
1,000
At, T & S F adjst 4s ....70⅝
30,000 ....70⅝
11,000 ....70¾
5,000 ....70⅝
8,000 ....70⅝
35,000 ....70⅝
45,000
Gen 4s ....94⅝
7,000 ....94¾
75,000 ....94⅝
500 ....94⅝
15,000 ....95
50,000 ....94⅞
5,000 ....95
30,000 ....95⅛
500 ....95
182,000
Atlantic & Danville 1st ....97⅝
5,000 ....98
5,000
B & O con 5s, 1988 ....114½
5,000 ....114⅛
50,000
Registered ....113⅝
1,000
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs, reg ....109⅝
1,000 ....110⅛
21,000
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch ....112
22,000 ....112¼
15,000 ....112½
5,000
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s ....120
5,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s ....115
2,000 ....114½
3,000
Bur, C R & N 1st ....106½
1,000
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s ....107
Canada So 1st 5s ....109
3,000
Cent Ga Ry con 5s ....88
1,000
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc ....39⅛
10,000 ....39¼
5,000
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc ....13
1,000
Cent of N J gen 5s ....112
6,000 ....112¼
3,000
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s ....84⅛
1,000 ....84
10,000
Chi, B & Q cons 7s ....115
10,000
Chi, B & Q 5s S F ....104⅝
5,000
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s ....101½
2,000
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s ....99⅞
7,000 ....99⅞
13,000
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A ....105½
1,000 ....105½
3,000s20F
Chi, R I & P deb 5s ....107
1,000
Chi, R I & P gen 4s ....103⅝
5,000 ....103⅝
10,000
C, St P, M & O cons ....135½
1,000
Colorado Midland 2-4s ....57
5,000 ....56
5,000
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid ....78
7,000
Col & Ninth Av 1st ....120½
7,000
Den & R G Imp 5s ....94
5,000
Den & Rio Grande 4s ....95
10,000
Detroit City Gas 5s ....92
16,000 ....91⅞
22,000 ....92
15,000 ....92⅛
5,000 ....92⅛
17,000
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st ....105¾
107,000
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s ....110¼
9,000
E Tenn reorg lien 4-5s ....99
3,000
Erie 4s prior bonds ....91⅛
50,000 ....91⅛
10,000
Erie gen lien 3-4s ....73¼
10,000
Evans & T H gen 5s ....84
3,000
Ft W & D C 1st ....74¼
5,000 ....74
10,000 ....73⅞
1,000 ....73⅞
5,000
Gal, Har & San An 2d ....105
5,000
Total sales.

Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s ....59¼
5,000 ....59½
8,000
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s ....95¼
5,000 ....95½
7,000
Iht & Gt Nor 1st ....120
4,000
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge ....86
10,000
Iowa Central 1st 5s ....102
10,000
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st ....72⅝
4,000 ....72
5,000
Kan City & Pac 1st ....74
5,000
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s ....105
5,000 ....105¼
5,000
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s ....100½
5,000
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st ....97
10,000
Manhattan Ry con 4s ....95⅝
10,000s20F ....95⅞
7,000 ....96½
1,000
Mexican Inter 1st 4s ....76¾
5,000 ....76¼
56,000
Mich Cent cons 7s ....114¼
4,000
Mo, K & T 1st 4s ....89¼
36,000
Mo, K & T 2d ....65⅝
20,000 ....65⅝
5,000
Mo Pac 1st cons ....103⅝
10,000 ....103⅝
5,000s20F ....103⅜
28,000
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s ....78
2,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s ....99⅝
1,000
Nash, C & St L con ....102½
5,000
N Y Cent & H 3½s ....105¼
2,000 ....105⅜
1,000
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s ....95⅝
5,000 ....95½
120,000
Mich Cent col 3½s ....94
71,000
N Y, C & St L 4s ....105½
70,000
N Y, O & W refdg 4s ....99⅝
5,000s20F
N Y, S & W G M ....91½
3,000
Norf & W Ry con 4s ....81⅝
2,000 ....82
15,000
Nor Pac gen lien 3s ....63⅝
3,000 ....64
2,000 ....63⅝
1,000 ....64
67,000 ....63⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 ....98½
100,000 ....98⅝
86,000 ....98⅜
7,000 ....98⅝
500 ....99
5,000 ....98⅝
5,000s20F ....98⅞
54,000 ....98⅝
Oregon Short Line 6s ....127½
6,000
Oregon S L, Inc A 5s ....74⅝
500 ....75⅜
10,000 ....75½
5,000 ....76
Inc B & col trust ....53⅝
1,000 ....53⅝
14,000
Pacific Coast 1st 5s ....103⅝
2,000
Penn Cos gtd 4½s ....113⅞
2,000
Pitts & Western 5s ....53
10,000
Reading Co gen 4s ....81⅝
13,000 ....81⅞
10,000 ....81⅝
9,000 ....81⅝
1,000 ....81½
1,000
Rio Grande West 1st ....89¼
4,000
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s ....99⅝
20,000 ....99⅝
4,000 ....100
25,000 ....100⅛
5,000 ....100¼
10,000 ....99¾
20,000 ....99⅞
25,000 ....99
25,000
St L S W 1st ....77⅛
18,000

St L & San Fran 4s ....77⅝
2,000 ....77⅝
6,000 ....78
15,000
St L S W 2d inc ....31¼
5,000 ....31
10,000
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s ....107½
5,000s30F
San An & Ar Pass 4s ....66½
9,000 ....66⅝
2,000
So Pac of Ariz 1st ....106⅛
7,000 ....106⅛
4,000
Southern Ry 1st 5s ....93⅝
1,000 ....94
1,000 ....93⅞
17,000 ....94
6,000
Standard R & T inc ....15⅛
10,000 ....15⅜
10,000 ....15½
5,000
Syracuse, Bing & N Y 1st ....126
10,000
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st ....85
8,000
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s ....110
1,000
Tex & N O cons 5s ....97¼
10,000
Tex & Pac 2d inc ....43
30,000 ....42⅞
5,000 ....43
5,000 ....42⅞
2,000 ....42⅝
44,000 ....42⅞
8,000 ....42⅝
10,000 ....42½
10,000 ....42¾
45,000 ....42½
5,000
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs ....88
8,000
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs ....91⅝
3,000
Union Pacific 4s ....97¼
10,000 ....97⅛
10,000 ....97⅛
12,500 ....97¼
32,000 ....97
500 ....97¼
1,000 ....97⅛
100,000 ....97¼
5,000 ....97
500 ....97¼
50,000 ....97
500 ....97¼
5,000
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs ....59½
1,000 ....59
1,000
U P, D & G 4½s, Trust Co certfs ....72½
1,000 ....72¼
16,000 ....72
49,000 ....72¼
1,000 ....72⅜
2,000 ....72⅛
5,000 ....72½
5,000 ....72⅜
10,000 ....72½
10,000 ....72⅜
141,000 ....72¾
5,000 ....72¾
5,000 ....73
15,000 ....72⅞
10,000 ....72⅞
5,000 ....73
20,000 ....72⅞
10,000 ....72⅜
98,000 ....72¾
15,000 ....72½
40,000
3,000
Wabash 1st 5s ....110½
10,000s20F
Wabash 2d 5s ....88
2,000
West Shore gtd 4s ....108½
5,000
W N Y & P gen ....54¾
3,000
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs ....49
85,000 ....49⅝
36,000 ....49¼
3,000 ....49
15,000 ....49¼
15,000 ....49⅞
5,000 ....49¼
25,000 ....49¼
10,000 ....49⅝
15,000 ....49⅞
6,000 ....49
10,000 ....48⅞
10,000 ....48⅞
20,000 ....48⅞
5,000 ....48⅞
35,000 ....48⅞
74,000 ....48⅞
31,000 ....48⅞
5,000 ....48⅞
20,000 ....48½
4,000
90,000
$3,751,000

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 350 | Mechanics' | 175 |
| Am. Exchange | 167 | Mercantile | 168 |
| Broadway | 230 | Merchants' | 148 |
| Central National | 120 | Merchants' Ex. | 117 |
| Chatham | 290 | Metropolis | 400 |
| City | [illegible] | Nassau | [illegible] |
| Citizens' | 125 | New York | 235 |
| Commerce | [illegible] | N. Y. County | 800 |
| Continental | 130 | Ninth National | [illegible] |
| Corn Exchange | 275 | Bank of N. A. | 180 |
| East River | [illegible] | Pacific | 180 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 130 | Park | 295 |
| Fourth National | 170 | People's | 220 |
| Gallatin National | 300 | Republic | 155 |
| Garfield National | 950 | Seaboard National | 175 |
| German-American | 112 | Second National | 450 |
| Greenwich | 165 | Seventh National | 115 |
| Hudson River | 147½ | Shoe & Leather | 93 |
| Irving | 140 | State of New York | 113 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | West Side | 275 |
| Manhattan | 220 | Western National | 150 |
| Market & Fulton | 225 | | |

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—** | | | |
| Mileage | 975 | 975 | 961 |
| 2d week July | $64,639 | $67,198 | $71,521 |
| From Jan. 1 | 2,275,918 | 2,127,116 | 1,971,818 |
| **KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—** | | | |
| Mileage | 276 | 276 | 276 |
| 2d week July | $19,121 | $15,288 | $17,248 |
| From Jan. 1 | 769,024 | 583,879 | 545,038 |
| **NORFOLK & WESTERN—** | | | |
| Mileage | 1,570 | 1,570 | 1,570 |
| 2d week July | $236,260 | $223,270 | $220,491 |
| From July 1 | 454,917 | 407,885 | 419,231 |
| **NORTHERN PACIFIC—** | | | |
| Mileage | 4,846 | 4,367 | 4,367 |
| From July 1 | 792,416 | 748,180 | 643,945 |
| 2d week July | $419,079 | $393,069 | $416,997 |
| **NORTHWEST—** | | | |
| Mileage | 5,081 | 5,081 | 5,081 |
| Month June | $3,995,888 | $2,914,537 | $2,932,281 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

## Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 97 | .. |
| 3s, 1918, when is'd | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 3s, 1918, small, w. i. | 104 | 104½ |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110 | 110¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 110 | 111 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 124¾ | 125½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 125¾ | 126½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 111½ | 112½ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112⅝ | 113⅝ |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 102 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 101 | .. |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s | 116 | .. |
| Adams Express | 101 | 108 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 190 | 200 |
| American Coal | 120 | 140 |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | 22 | 28 |
| Am. Malting Co. | 23 | 26 |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 122 | 128 |
| Ann Arbor | 11 | 12 |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 35½ | 37 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 6 | 7 |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 104 | 108 |
| B'klyn Union Gas | 120 | 124 |
| Brunswick City | 10¼ | 11½ |
| Buff., R. & P. | 27 | 29 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 66 | 67 |
| Canada Southern | 52¾ | 53½ |
| Chi. & Alton | 160 | .. |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 172 | .. |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 58½ | 59 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 107 | 111 |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. | 23¾ | 25⅛ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. | 9½ | 10 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 29½ | 31 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 172½ | 175 |
| Chi. Term. Trans. | 7⅝ | 8½ |
| Chi. Term. T. pf. | 29 | 30 |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | .. | 46 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 170 | .. |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. | ¼ | 1½ |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1½ | 2¼ |
| Col. & H. Coal | 4 | 5 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | 21½ | 24 |

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| Consol. Coal | 40 | .. |
| Consol. Ice pf. | 91½ | 92 |
| Den. & R. G. | 12 | 13 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 15½ | 16¾ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 80 | .. |
| Eastern Elevator | .. | 54½ |
| Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. | 126 | 133 |
| *E. E. I. of B'kl'n | 120 | .. |
| Eighth Avenue | 340 | .. |
| Erie | 12⅝ | 13½ |
| Erie 2d pf. | 17 | 18 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 25½ | 26 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 50 | 52 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. | .. | 12 |
| Green Bay & W. | 30 | 40 |
| Homestake | 52 | .. |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 56 | 57 |
| Iowa Central | 9¼ | 9½ |
| Joliet & Chicago | 170 | .. |
| K. C., P. & G. | 16 | 17 |
| Kanawha & Mich. | 5½ | 6½ |
| Keokuk & D. M. | 4 | 4½ |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 17 | 19 |
| Keokuk & West. | 29 | 31 |
| Laclede Gas | 50¼ | 50⅝ |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 91 | 92 |
| Lake Shore | 188 | 193 |
| Long Island | 47 | 52 |
| Manhattan Beach | 3 | 6 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 45 | 53 |
| Mexican Central | 4⅝ | 5¼ |
| Mex. Nat. certfs. | ¾ | 1¼ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 28 | 29½ |
| Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 6 | .. |
| Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 18 | .. |
| Minn. Iron | 72 | 72¼ |
| Mo., K. & T. | 10¾ | 11 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 25½ | 27 |
| Morris & Essex | 170 | 172 |
| Nat. Lin. Oil | 13¾ | 15 |
| National Starch | 6 | 7 |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf. | 16 | 25 |

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| New Cent. C. | 35 | 43 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 188 | 191 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 13½ | 15 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 65 | 80 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 30 | 37 |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 14⅜ | 15 |
| Norfolk So. | 60 | 66 |
| Nor. & West. | 14 | 15 |
| North American | 6½ | 7 |
| Ont. Mining | 3 | 5 |
| Ore. R. & N. | 48 | 50 |
| Ore. R. & N. pf. | 68 | 71 |
| Penn. Coal | 340 | .. |
| Penn. R. R. | 116 | 118 |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 1 | 1⅝ |
| Peo. & Eastern | 3½ | 6 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 60 | 64 |
| P., Ft. W. & C. | 170 | .. |
| Quicksilver | 1½ | .. |
| Quicksilver pf. | 5 | 8 |
| Reading 2d pf. | 19½ | 20 |
| Rens. & Saratoga | 180 | .. |
| Rio Grande W. | 28½ | 29½ |
| St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. | 20 | 20⅞ |
| St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf. | 7¼ | 7⅞ |
| St. L. & San Fran. | .. | .. |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 61 | 62 |
| St. L. S. W. | 5 | 5½ |
| St. P. & Duluth | 18 | 21 |
| St. P. & D. pf. | 79 | 84 |
| St. P. & Omaha | 82 | 82¼ |
| St. P. & O. pf. | 150 | 160 |
| Sil. bullion certfs. | 59½ | 60¼ |
| Sixth Avenue | 200 | .. |
| Third Avenue | 175 | 178 |
| Tol. & O. C. | .. | 20 |
| Tol. & O. C. pf. | 20 | 40 |
| U. S. Express | 40 | 44 |
| Wabash | 7 | 7⅞ |
| Wells-F. Express | 120 | 123 |

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Am. Cotton Oil | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 10 | Am. Cot. Oil pf. | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 180 | Am. Sp. Mfg. | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 6,520 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 133 | 133 | 132 | 132½ |
| 880 | Am. Tobacco | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119 | 119 |
| 420 | A., T. & S.F. pf. | 34⅛ | 34½ | 34⅜ | 34⅝ |
| 270 | Brook. R. T. | 55 | 55 | 54⅝ | 54⅞ |
| 1,350 | Chi., B. & Q. | 105⅜ | 105⅝ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 3,750 | C., Mil. & St. P. | 99 | 99⅛ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 780 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 250 | Cent. of N. J. | 88½ | 88½ | 87⅞ | 88 |
| 40 | Chi. Gt. West. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 50 | C.,St.P.,M. & O. | 82⅜ | 82⅝ | 82⅜ | 82⅝ |
| 220 | Gen. Electric | 39 | 39½ | 39 | 39⅝ |
| 140 | Louis. & Nash. | 52¾ | 52⅞ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 1,930 | Manhattan | 105⅜ | 105⅝ | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 330 | Mo. Pacific | 35 | 35⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ |
| 30 | Met. Street | 151⅝ | 151⅝ | 151⅝ | 151⅝ |
| 20 | Mo. K. & T. pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 20 | N. Y. Central | 117⅞ | 118⅛ | 117⅞ | 118⅛ |
| 50 | Nat. Lead | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 |
| 70 | Nor. Pacific | 28⅞ | 29⅝ | 28⅞ | 29⅝ |
| 480 | Nor. Pac. pf. | 70½ | 70⅛ | 69⅞ | 70⅛ |
| 210 | People's Gas | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅜ | 98⅞ |
| 20 | Reading | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 20 | Reading 1st pf. | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 20 | Southern pf | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 700 | Stand. R. & T. | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| 260 | Union Pac. pf. | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60 | 60 |
| 540 | U. P., D. & G. | 6⅜ | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 480 | U. S. Rubber | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32 |
| 870 | U. S. Leather pf. | 68⅝ | 69⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 10 | West. Union | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 19,680 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | St.L. & I. M. 5s. | 99½ | 100½ | 99½ | 100½ |
| 10,000 | St. L. South. 2d. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 5,000 | Texas Pac. 2d. | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 5,000 | U.P.,D. & G. 1st. | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 32,000 | Wis. C. 1st t. r. | 49½ | 49½ | 48⅞ | 49 |
| $67,000 | | | | | |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Friday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .08 | .08 |
| Andes | .03 | .08 |
| Belcher | .11 | .11 |
| Best & Belcher | .18 | .14 |
| Challenge Con. | .11 | .11 |
| Chollar | .16 | .15 |
| Confidence | .85 | .20 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .04 | .34 |
| Crown Point | .05 | .04 |
| Gould & Curry | .40 | .05 |
| Hale & Norcross | .04 | .04 |
| Justice | .08 | .03 |
| Kentuck Con. | .11 | .10 |
| Mexican | .50 | .50 |
| Occidental Con. | .17 | .15 |
| Ophir | .05 | .04 |
| Overman | .16 | .16 |
| Potosi | .12 | .12 |
| Savage | .01 | .01 |
| Scorpion | .46 | .48 |
| Sierra Nevada | .03 | .03 |
| Silver Hill | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Standard | .18 | .16 |
| Union Con. | .02 | .02 |
| Utah Con. | .13 | .10 |
| Yellow Jacket | | |

Silver bars, 58⅞; Mexican dollars, 46½@46⅜; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Friday. Bid. | Friday. Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Thursday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2 | 2½ |
| Anaconda | 40 | 46 | 35 | 48 |
| Anchoria | 72 | 73⅝ | 72 | 74 |
| Argentum | 20⅝ | 22 | 20⅝ | 21⅞ |
| Battle Mountain | 34½ | 35⅞ | 34 | 35 |
| Columbine Victor | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅞ | 20⅝ |
| Consolidated | 8⅝ | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 |
| El Paso | 7⅞ | 8¼ | 8⅞ | 8¼ |
| Elkton | 91½ | 91⅝ | 89⅜ | 89⅝ |
| Gibson | 19⅜ | 20½ | 19⅛ | 20½ |
| Gold Coin | 91 | 91½ | 90 | 91 |
| Gold King | 58 | 60 | 57 | 60 |
| Golden Fleece | 20 | 27½ | 20 | 27½ |
| Garfield | 11⅛ | 12⅝ | 11⅞ | 12½ |
| Isabella | 21 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 |
| Jefferson | 7 | 8 | 6⅝ | 8 |
| Lillie | 89 | 90 | 91 | 94 |
| Matoa | 21 | 22 | 20⅝ | 22⅛ |
| Moon Anchor | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| Pharmacist | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| Portland | 110 | 115 | 108 | 113 |
| Rawlings | 19 | 19⅝ | 19 | 20 |
| Rosa | 12 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12¼ |
| Union | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 |
| Work | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $258,720,129 |
| Gold reserve | 189,455,533 |
| Net silver | 12,895,116 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 44,661,826 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 3,777,251 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,488,569 |
| Total receipts this month | 31,872,019 |
| Total expenditures this day | 1,345,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 58,375,000 |
| Deposits in National banks | 57,691,921 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 314,590 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 916,278 |
| Customs | 541,049 |
| Miscellaneous | 31,246 |

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements of their condition at the close of business on Thursday, July 14, made on the call of the Controller of the Currency, are published elsewhere by the Sixth National Bank, Seaboard National Bank, and New York County National Bank of this city and the Fourth Street and Tradesmen's Banks of Philadelphia.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company Reorganization Committee, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, gives notice to the holders of Central Trust Company's certificates that the time for the presentation of certificates of deposit for preferred and common stock at the Central Trust Company and the payment of the installment of $2 and $1 per share for preferred and common stock, respectively, will expire Monday, July 25.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Edgewood Investment Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward B. Felthousen, Frank F. Williams, and Willet E. Hazard, Buffalo.

Ozo Company of New York City, to manufacture polishes; capital, $25,000. Directors—William G. Carrol, Guillume Gessinine, Ralph N. Carrol, and Aloy N. Moneyer, New York City.

"McManus" of New York City, to manufacture children's and ladies' wear; capital, $2,500. Directors—William J. Fist, Passaic, N. J.; Emory B. Freeman and Josephine E. McManus, New York City.

Scott Exhibition Company of New York City, to operate machines exhibiting photographs; capital, $1,000. Directors—John M. Gaffney, Brooklyn; Samuel C. Dodd, Arlington, N. J.; Thomas N. Scott, New York City.

Continental Wall Paper Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—George W. Bell, New York City; Julius Jackson, Sandy Hill; Robert J. Dyatt, New York City; Samuel F. Figgis, Frederick Heath, George Halbert, and John Williamson, Brooklyn.

Kinderhook Power and Light Company of Rensselaer County, to furnish electricity for heating and lighting purposes in the cities and villages of Rensselaer County; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Purcell, Valatie; James R. Hughes, James Hogan, and John Rits, Stuyvesant Falls; William D. Barnes, Brainerd.

### Statement Asked of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Controller of the Currency has called on National banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Thursday, July 14.

### Low Interest Rates at Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 22.—The city to-day borrowed $214,000 of Blake Brothers & Co. of Boston at 3.10, the lowest rate ever secured by a New England city.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

A. E. HILDICK COMPANY.—Schedules of the A. Edmund Hildick Company, dealer in leather goods, bicycles, &c., at 84 Nassau Street, show liabilities of $4,836; nominal assets, $5,154; actual assets, $1,747.

ANTHONY EISENBARTH.—An attachment has been obtained against Anthony Eisenbarth, grocer, at the corner of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, for $480, in favor of William H. Duckworth, for balance due for groceries. Efforts to collect the bill were fruitless, and on Monday Mr. Duckworth, it was alleged, was surprised to learn that Mr. Eisenbarth had sold out to auctioneers, had also disposed of a branch store in Brooklyn, and had abandoned his business. All the stock was removed from the New York store. Mr. Eisenbarth has been in the grocery business at various locations since 1887.

OWENS & CO.—James H. Owens, John A. Owens, and James L. Aylesbury, composing the firm of Owens & Co., manufacturers of soda water apparatus at 655 First Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George P. Heimberger without preference. They started in business in January, 1897, with a claimed capital of $3,500. S. V. Heimberger, the attorney, said the assignment was due to the pressure of some creditors and inability to realize on outstandings and stock to meet maturing obligations. Their business was carried on by means of small notes received in payment for soda water fountains sold by the firm. These notes and accounts, though good, are not due for a long time to come, and the firm's capital was exhausted by payment of merchandise accounts. The liabilities are only $2,600 and the nominal assets are $7,000. It is expected that they will be able to pay in full if they secure the co-operation of the creditors.

LEWIS & BROTHERS.—Creditors of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings at 315 Church Street, continue to put in their claims at the Sheriff's office. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained attachments in favor of Fred Vietor & Achelis for $7,964 and in favor of Rockfellow & Shepard for $2,903. The claim of Fred Vietor & Achelis is for merchandise sold to the firm from Jan. 16 to July 12, on the strength of a statement made by the firm that on Jan. 20 last it had assets, $297,846; liabilities, $105,038; surplus, $192,808, which statement, it is alleged, was not correct. At that time the stock was put down at $82,330, and the stock in the store now is estimated to be worth only $10,000. It was also stated the firm had transferred accounts, had confessed judgments to cover the merchandise in the store, and on July 19 had mortgaged real estate at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, 38 West Sixty-fourth Street, and on Fifty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, for $13,500, to the Franklin National Bank. It was also alleged that when the safe was opened a few days ago it was found to be empty and that the firm's books could not be found in the store. The Franklin National Bank entered judgment against the firm yesterday for $11,127, and James Talcott entered a judgment for $1,695.

### Out of Town.

PATRICK ROACH.—An attachment has been obtained here against Patrick Roach of Wells, Vt., for $5,291 in favor of McCormick, Thomas & Johnson of Middle Granville, N. Y., for money laid out in developing a slate property at Wells.

JOHN BEATTIE.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against John Beattie, granite quarryman at Leet's Island, Conn., for $9,244 in favor of the Booth Brothers & Hurricane Isle Granite Company, balance due for granite blocks. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence. The attachment was served on a third party here. Some years ago Mr. Beattie had a contract on the Bartholdi Statue.

MORFORD MECHAM WHOLESALE NOTION COMPANY.—Receiver Walter Zinn of the Morford Mecham Wholesale Notion Company of Columbus, Ohio, has selected as appraisers of the stock Messrs. Andrew J. Sherman, C. H. Kirkendall, and David Kohl. They will enter upon the work as soon as they qualify. The receiver estimates the assets at from $60,000 to $70,000, with liabilities $55,000. The exact assets will not be known until after the inventory is completed. The company, which assigned Thursday, was a joint stock concern, most of the stock being owned by parties non-resident.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| AMERICAN WAX AND PAPER MANUFACTURING Company—Coy, Hunt & Co. | $90 |
| ALDRICH, William H.—H. R. Richards | 66 |
| ALICES, Henry G.—American Lithographic Company | 506 |
| ATWATER, Theron S.—O. P. Williman | 50 |
| BRATTON, Peter—Gillette Clipping Machine Company | 72 |
| BRYANT, James S., and Charles Van Riper—C. D. Otto, costs | 78 |
| BARNEY, John—C. O. Venness | 406 |
| BUSKE, Robert—J. Natoli | 120 |
| BUSCHMANN, Henry—L. C. Tuffts | 62 |
| BERRIMAN, Charles S.—New York Telephone Company | 75 |
| BENNETT, Nellie F., or Nellie F. Hennig | 1,000 |
| CONNELLAN, Mary A.—J. P. Campbell and another | 353 |
| CLARK, Alice B.—B. Greenstein | 51 |
| CONNOR, William C.—F. Kohl | 418 |
| DALY, Raleigh A.—S. Mahoney, assignee | 130 |
| ECKER, Adolph—J. Ascheim | 185 |
| FULTON, Robert—G. A. Abbey | 80 |
| FRIEDMAN, Benjamin—H. B. Claflin & Co. | 128 |
| FRICKEN, Mary G.—A. Tolhurst | 596 |
| GEERKE, Augustine—J. C. Levinsky | 29 |
| GUSSOV, Morris—L. Siegel and another, costs | 16 |
| HEMMINGS, Henry—S. Spero | 25 |
| HELLER, Julia—A. A. Wolf | 225 |
| HERMANNY, Anton, Jr.—E. Weber and another | 190 |
| HAWKES, Daniel J., executor, &c.—A. Hawks | 972 |
| HOCHMAN, Harris—The Taylor Paint and Oil Company | 201 |
| HERRMANN, Joseph—Lyon Brothers & Co. | 130 |
| KENT, John J.—J. Aschauer | 472 |
| LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—James Talcott | 1,695 |
| LAWSON, David and Arthur, D. E. Lyman—P. Herrmann | 1,897 |
| LAWSON, David and Arthur, D. E. Lyman—P. Herrmann | 303 |
| LEWIS, Charles, Jacob, and Martin—Franklin National Bank of New York | 5,101 |
| LEWIS, Charles, Jacob, and Martin—Franklin National Bank of New York | 3,568 |
| LEWIS, Charles, Jacob, and Martin—Franklin National Bank of New York | 2,547 |
| LOHR, Charles, and William Michaels—Jacob Ruppert | 1,286 |
| LOHR, Charles—Jacob Ruppert | 95 |
| LIVINGSTON, William H.—H. J. Hoff | 1,134 |
| LINK, George H.—Mount Morris Electric Light Company | 80 |
| MEYER, Hugo—Luxemburger Tuchfabriken, costs | 111 |
| McCOY, John—Moore & Sinnott | 191 |
| McKAHARAY, Edward—Moore & Sinnott | 269 |
| NEWMARK, Joseph, and Abraham Cooper—James S. Drinker | 1,269 |
| PHYFE, Alice J.—V. Spoerri | 392 |
| POEN, Ernest—M. Somborn | 38 |
| POWERS, Katherine S.—H. Harburger | 127 |
| PIERCE, Edward—Moore & Sinnott | 91 |
| PINKHAM, Mary L.—Genunder & Sons | 161 |
| RABY, Mary, or Mary Nelsen, or Olsen, or Olsson—Sara Levinson | 472 |
| SMITH, Clemence—J. Stern and others | 122 |
| STEY, Frank—W. Endemann and another | 81 |
| SAMMIS, Henry—Moore & Sinnott | 95 |
| SWEENEY, Alfred, William J. Herron, and Lewis Hardy—F. E. Rowland | 262 |
| SCOTT, John W., and Evan L. Griffith—National Union Bank of Dover, N. J. | 181 |
| SINGER, Jasper H.—Chemical National Bank of New York | 360 |
| SCHWAB, Leon—B. Gomprecht and another | 65 |
| THE VITASCOPE COMPANY—New York Telephone Company | 64 |
| JAMES W. BELL, SON, & COMPANY—H. Schnitzer | 287 |
| TAYLOR, Charles H.—H. Goodwin | 453 |
| URNSTEIN, Otto—A. M. DeGraaf | 704 |

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .84⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .38⅝ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .27½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $4.90 |
| Cotton, middling | .06 1-16 |
| Coffee, No 7 Rio | .06 |
| Sugar, granulated | .05⅝ |
| Molasses, O. K. prime | .30 |
| Beef, family | 11.50 |
| Beef hams | 22.25 |
| Tallow, prime | .03⅝ |
| Pork, mess | 10.00 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb | .05⅝ |
| Lard, prime | 5.80 |
| Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry | 11.25 |
| Butter, creamery, Western | .17½ |

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c.; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@82c.; No. 2 red, 78½c.; No. 2 corn, 33¼@33⅜c.; No. 2 yellow, 33¼@33⅜c.; No. 2 oats, 24c.; No. 2 white, 28c.; No. 3 white, 25⅜@27c.; No. 2 rye, 47c.; No. 2 barley, 32@35c.; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl., $9.75@$9.80; lard, per 100 lb., $5.47½@$5.52½; short ribs sides, (loose) $5.45@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c.; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6.10; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

## COTTON.

Within a narrow range of fluctuations the cotton market was nevertheless quite active yesterday, at least so for the midsummer solstace, and, while the scope of fluctuations was confined to a matter of 3@5 points, the volume of business showed a wider general interest than has been manifest for some time past. The news from Liverpool yesterday averaged much better than had been looked for. While early cables reported a loss of 1-32d in spot prices and spot sales of only 7,000 bales, and at one time a decline of 1@1½-64d on futures, the English market was finally in a much better shape; the loss in futures had been fully recovered, and this fact influenced the local shorts to cover. The upward movement, however, was slow. After opening at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 1 point, there was a general improvement of 3@5 points, followed by a partial reaction; again the market steadied, and local shorts showed no little concern, especially as the liquidation of August contracts appeared to be practically over, at least for the present; it was claimed that the remaining long interest in August is represented by parties well able to take care of any cotton that may be tendered, and disposed to do so. Crop news was by no means uniformly good, although the average still runs high. Taken as a whole, yesterday's crop reports were less favorable than they have been, and this fact has lead to considerable caution on the part of would-be sellers. A number of complaints of rust and boll-worms and shedding have been received, but probably not more than might be expected at this time of the year. A leading factor in restraining sales for short account is the low prices at which cotton is now selling as compared with the figures usually current at this time of the year. A reduction of 1-16c was made in the price of spot cotton yesterday, which brings middling down to 6 1-16c, against 7 15-16c a year ago. Early in the afternoon light liquidation set in, and the early advance rapidly melted away. During the balance of the session the market was unsettled, closing barely steady at a net loss of 1 to 3 points.

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: Galveston, 5¾c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅜c; Wilmington, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5¾c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c, partially 1-16c lower; St. Louis, 5 13-16c, 1-16c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 5.84 | 5.84 | 5.83 | 5.82@5.84 |
| August | 5.81 | 5.86 | 5.81 | 5.81@5.82 |
| September | 5.85 | 5.88 | 5.82 | 5.82@5.83 |
| October | 5.87 | 5.91 | 5.85 | 5.85@5.86 |
| November | 5.91 | 5.91 | 5.87 | 5.87@5.88 |
| December | 5.92 | 5.94 | 5.90 | 5.90@5.91 |
| January | 5.96 | 5.98 | 5.93 | 5.93@5.94 |
| February | 5.99 | 6.00 | 5.99 | 5.96@5.97 |
| March | 6.04 | 6.05 | 6.00 | 6.00@6.01 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 6.03@6.05 |
| May | 6.11 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 6.07@6.09 |

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d. January-February, 3.18½b; February-March, 3.19b; March-April, 3.20b; April-May, 3.20½b; July, 3.22b; July-August, 3.22s; August-September, 3.21½s; September-October, 3.20½s; October-November, 3.19½s; November-December, 3.18½s; December-January, 3.18½s.

## FUTURES.

### NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | |
| July | .83 | .83 | .82⅞ | .82⅞ |
| September | .72⅝ | .73½ | .72 9-16 | .72⅝ |
| December | .71⅝ | .72⅛ | .71⅝ | .71⅞ |
| **Corn—** | | | | |
| July | .36⅝ | .37 | .36⅝ | .37 |
| September | .37⅝ | .37⅞ | .37⅜ | .37¾ |
| December | .38⅜ | .38½ | .38⅜ | .38½ |
| **Oats—** | | | | |
| September | .. | -- | .. | .25 |
| **Lard—** | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | $5.80 |

### CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | |
| July | .76½ | .78¼ | .76⅛ | .77 |
| September | .68 | .68½ | .67½ | .67¼ |
| December | .67¾ | .67⅝ | .67⅛ | .67¼ |
| **Corn—** | | | | |
| July | .33 | .33¼ | .33 | .33¼ |
| September | .33 | .33⅝ | .33 | .33⅜ |
| December | .33½ | .34 | .33½ | .33⅞ |
| **Oats—** | | | | |
| July | .23½ | .23½ | .23¼ | .23⅝ |
| September | .19⅝ | .20⅛ | .19⅞ | .20⅛ |
| **Lard—** | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | $5.45 |
| September | $5.60 | $5.65 | $5.55 | 5.55 |
| **Ribs—** | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 5.55 |
| September | 5.65 | 5.67½ | 5.60 | 5.60 |
| **Pork** | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 9.70 |
| September | 9.82½ | 9.95 | 9.82½ | 9.85 |

## BREADSTUFFS.

### Wheat.

Speculation was a little more active yesterday and prices at first experienced a stronger undertone, but just before the close gave way under realizing efforts and were finally ⅛@⅝c net lower, with December weakest in consequence of liberal foreign selling throughout most of the session.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—July, 87½c; September, 66⅞@67c; December, 65⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 85c; July, 85c; September, 68½c; December, 66½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; September, 70c.

### Oats.

No. 2, 27½c asked; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 27@28½c; track, white, 29@36c.

### Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55@55¼c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Malting, 42@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

### Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 85c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—Flour—First patents, $4.45@$4.65; second patents, $4.30@$4.40; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.25; family, $12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 10 lb, 7c; Western, S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3¾c; country, 3¾@3⅞c. LARD—5.80c; city lard, 5.25@5.40c; refined, South America, 6.50c; Continent, 6c; Brazil, kegs, 7.60c; compound, city, 4⅜@4½c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s; colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

## COFFEE.

At best yesterday's market for coffee futures was a small affair. For the day transactions reached a meagrely 13,750 bags. The feeling was steady from start to finish, European cables being more favorable than anticipated, but bull operators feared to take the aggressive, inasmuch as outside support was lacking and the statistical outlook anything but gratifying. Opening bids showed an advance of 5 points on some months. The close was steady at unchanged prices to 5 points net advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.35@5.40 |
| August | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.40@5.45 |
| September | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.50 | 5.45@5.50 |
| October | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.50 | 5.50@5.55 |
| November | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.60 | 5.60@5.65 |
| December | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.65@5.70 |
| January | .. | .. | .. | 5.70@5.75 |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 5.75@5.80 |
| March | .. | .. | .. | 5.80@5.85 |
| April | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.85@5.90 |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 5.90@5.95 |
| June | .. | .. | .. | |

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$350. Hamburg, unchanged to ¼ pfennig net higher. Havre, ½@¾f net higher. January, $36.50; February, $36.50; March, $36.75; April, 37; May, $37.25; June, $37.50; July, $35.75; August, $35.75; September, $35.75; October, $35.75; November, $36; December, $36.25.

## SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

## OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23⅛c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

## WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Washed—X and XX, 28c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas, Unwashed—Fine and fine medium twelve months, 15@17c; medium twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California, Unwashed—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c. Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Mont. merino, 21@23c; Mont. primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

## NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 28@28½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 26c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.60; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 24½@25c; resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50@$1.50.

CHALESTON, S. C., July 22.—Turpentine market, 24½c.

## METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.75; lake copper ingots, $11.50; tin, $15.60; lead, $3.95; spelter, $4.50.

## LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $5@$5.30; tops, $5.50; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.75; bulls, $3.30@$4; cows, $2.50@$3.75; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.25; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.75; city-dressed veals lower, at 8@9½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.75; lambs, $4.50@$6.50, mainly $5@$6. HOGS—$4.20@$4.50.

## FITCHBURG ELEVATOR LOSS.

### Insurance Companies and the Railroad at Odds Over a Boston Fire.

The Adjustment Committee in charge of the loss on the Fitchburg Railroad elevator at Boston, which was badly damaged by fire on April 17, has forwarded its report to the companies interested. In it are made the following representations:

The elevator was insured for $104,000. An agreement was arrived at on May 17 for the selection of two referees to appraise the property affected and fix the amount of the loss. The removal of the grain occupied practically six weeks, and, until the transfer was accomplished, entrance to the building was made impossible. On June 7 the third referee was chosen, and the appraisers reported on July 15 that an award of $70,242 had been found to be justified.

According to the committee, Edmund D. Codman of the railroad, in their first interview with him, objected to delay in the filing of a claim for total loss, and notified them of his intention to claim interest from that date on the final award. The committee suggested the payment of interest from June 20 to July 26, alleging, however, that the company was responsible for the delay.

It is proposed, in addition, that the companies should send checks for the amount of their liability in each case, and, if acceptance is refused, that notice should be given that the amount was held subject to the order of the railroad, awaiting the further wishes of the assured.

The matter apparently promises to defy settlement for some time.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A meeting of the plate glass insurance companies has been called for Tuesday for the purpose of devising a compact applying to the entire United States.

It is expected that a meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters will be called during the coming week to receive the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization in regard to constitution and by-laws, as the committee will in all likelihood be prepared to offer its report by that time.

The meeting of the Liability Conference, composed of casualty insurance managers, is now in session. The conference was originally called to meet at Detroit on July 12, but was postponed until now and the place changed to New York, because of the death of Secretary George Ellis of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. The main business of the session is the consideration of the advisability of increasing the insurance rates on certain classes of business, principally contractors' risks.

The attachment levied by the Sheriff on the New York office of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, Conn., in favor of Robert G. Dun for $1,000, yesterday, is to be withdrawn at once. Francis L. Minton of the collection department of R. G. Dun & Co. said that it was feared that the recent transfer of a controlling interest in the association from New York to Waterbury parties might affect a lease which the association had signed for offices in the Dun Building. The attachment is now to be withdrawn, and negotiations for an arrangement whereby the lease may be canceled may be instituted. The $216 attachment levied in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank for rent was withdrawn yesterday.

### A Loan Association Tottering.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—A shortage of at least $30,000 in the accounts of John Harvey Myers, Secretary of the Home Building and Loan Association, has been discovered by State Bank Examiner Kidd. There are about 250 stockholders in the association, all of whom, it is believed, will lose heavily. One of the Directors said this afternoon that the association would probably go into voluntary liquidation or a receiver would be appointed. The liabilities amount to $185,000 and assets about $40,000. No action has yet been taken against Myers.

# IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New Yorks Take Sixth Place After a Thirteen-Inning Game with the Pittsburgs.

## DAVIS SCORED THE ONLY RUN

### It Ended One of the Finest Exhibitions of Fielding and Pitching Ever Seen on the Polo Grounds—Brooklyns Lose Again.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 55 | 28 | .663 |
| Boston | 52 | 29 | .642 |
| Cleveland | 49 | 31 | .613 |
| Baltimore | 47 | 31 | .603 |
| Chicago | 46 | 38 | .548 |
| New York | 43 | 37 | .538 |
| Pittsburg | 43 | 38 | .531 |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 41 | .468 |
| Brooklyn | 32 | 46 | .410 |
| Washington | 30 | 50 | .375 |
| Louisville | 28 | 55 | .337 |
| St. Louis | 24 | 61 | .282 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

New York, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 1.

**Games To-day.**

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

The struggle for sixth place between the New Yorks and Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon resulted in one of the closest and best exhibitions of baseball ever seen on a local diamond. Only one run was scored, and this was in the thirteenth inning, when Davis crossed the plate and ended the game in favor of the New Yorks. When the local players took their thirteenth turn at the bat twilight had set in, and it was getting almost too dark to see the ball. They realized that it was their last chance, and when Davis came to the bat everybody was excited. Davis waited until Killen pitched a good ball. He met it squarely, and it dropped safely into left field. Gleason tried to sacrifice, but hit an easy fly, which Ely got. Davis then made a desperate attempt to steal to second, and won out by a very close decision. While Doyle was at the bat he made a dash for third base, which he also reached safely after a close decision. The runner unintentionally spiked Gray in the knee as he slid to the base, Gray having to get on one knee to stop the ball. The visiting players protested strongly against Umpire Wood's decision declaring Davis safe, but the latter said that Gray failed to touch Davis as he slid under him. Doyle then swung viciously at a "drop curve," and just managed to touch it. The ball bounded away from Killen and Padden, and Davis reached the plate safely, ending the game.

The work of Killen and Rusie was a rare exhibition of pitching, while no more nervy or snappy fielding than that which characterized the game was ever seen before on the Polo Grounds. This good work encouraged the pitchers. Killen was a perfect enigma, and five base hits were all that was made by the locals. From the fifth to the twelfth inning the locals were retired in one-two-three order. Rusie was hit safely eight times, but his steady work and his consistent fielding, in which he figured prominently, kept the visitors from scoring. In the eighth inning he was compelled to pitch with all the bases occupied and no one out. Sharp fielding cut off two runs at the plate, and the third man hit a puny fly. In the ninth and tenth innings the visitors got men to bases, but Rusie and the other members of the team fielded too fast to allow a score. Doyle made the only error, a muff of a foul fly in the tenth inning, which did no damage. The Baltimores and the Catholic Protectory Band will be the attraction at the Polo Grounds to-day. Score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | PITTSBURG. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V.Halt'n, cf. | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Donovan, rf. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiernan, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | McCreery, cf. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Joyce, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 0 | Gray, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Davis, ss. | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | O'Brien, lf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gleason, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Padden, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Doyle, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | Lake, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Grady, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ely, ss. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Warner, c. | 0 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | Schriver, c. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rusie, p. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | Killen, p. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 5 | 39 | 19 | 1 | Total | 0 | 8 | *37 | 15 | 0 |

*One out when winning run was scored.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —1 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Earned run—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 10. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Killen, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 5; by Killen, 2. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hit—Ely. Stolen bases—Davis, 3. Double play—Ely and Lake. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

## ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR BROOKLYN.

### Louisvilles Win Their Fourth Consecutive Game at Washington Park.

The Brooklyns were beaten for the fourth consecutive time by the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday. Score:

| BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | LOUISVILLE. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Clarke, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, rf. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Hoy, cf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheckard, lf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Stafford, rf. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lach'ce, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Wagner, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Hallman, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | Davis, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| Shindle, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Ritchey, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Magoon, ss. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Clingman, ss. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Grim, c. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Kittridge, c. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Cun'gh'm, p. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 2 | Total | 7 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —3 |
| Louisville | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 5. Stolen base—Kittridge. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Yeager, Clarke, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Clingman, Jones. Double plays—Cunningham, Wagner and Davis; Jones and Lachance. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 7. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

### Boston, 8; St. Louis, 2.

BOSTON, July 22.—The St. Louis team tried Gilpatrick, a new pitcher, to-day, but he was so erratic that the home team had no difficulty in winning. The features of the game were two remarkable catches in centre field, one by Duffy and the other by Stenzel. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | . | —8 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |

Earned runs—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; St. Louis, Gilpatrick and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

### Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The home team lost to the Cincinnatis to-day because of Dwyer's effective pitching. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | —5 |

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

### Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The home team won two games from the Chicagos to-day by timely batting and good fielding. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | . | —12 |
| Chicago | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; Chicago, 12. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Chicago, Woods, Thornton, and Chance.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | . | —7 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —1 |

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Chicago, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy; Chicago, Kilroy, Chance, and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

### Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Baltimores and Clevelands played an even fielding and batting game to-day, but the home team managed to win by making hits at opportune times. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | . | —7 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

**Other Games.**

In Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Ottawa, 4.
In Montreal—Montreal, 9; Springfield, 6.
In Toronto—Toronto, 9; Providence, 2.
In Syracuse—Wilkesbarre, 2; Syracuse, 1.

## THE AKABO WINS AGAIN.

### Defeats the Lobster and Minnetonka in the Special Regatta of the Corinthian Fleet.

Slipping over the waters of the Sound under the influence of half a gale from the east-northeast, Clark Miller's swift twenty-footer Akabo led the fleet of racing yachts in the special regatta of the Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle yesterday. She was sailing in the catboat class against the Lobster and Minnetonka, allowing them each eight minutes. Not only did she defeat these two boats, but her elapsed time over the course of ten nautical miles was 10 minutes and 39 seconds faster than that made by the swift knockabout Mongoose. This flier also added another to her string of victor's pennants by defeating the Mariposa by 1 minute and 32 seconds.

The race was scheduled to start at 2 o'clock, but the Regatta Committee waited for Hazen Morse to make some necessary repairs on the standing rigging of the Mongoose, and it was 3:38 when the preparatory signal was given. Five minutes later the knockabouts were sent away with Mariposa leading her speedy rival by nearly three lengths. The catboats, including the Akabo, which allowed eight minutes to each of the others, were started at 3:48, with Clark Miller's craft slightly in the lead, and to windward of the Lobster and the Minnetonka, which was last.

The course was triangular, the starting and finishing line being off the entrance to Echo Bay, and the outer marks being the spar on Hen and Chickens Reef, and the striped northeastely mark, off Execution Rocks. It was sailed twice over. It was a beat to the first mark, a reach with a beam wind on the port tack to the Execution Buoy, and a broad reach on the starboard tack with balloon headsails to the home mark, where they were timed as they rounded as follows: Mongoose, 4:44:42; Akabo, 4:43:04; Mariposa, 4:44:53; Lobster, 4:45:15, and Minnetonka, 4:46:14.

The wind became stronger at this point, and the Lobster was compelled to reef, which effectively spoiled her chances. She was finally withdrawn. In the heavier breeze both Akabo and Mariposa made better weather of it than the Mongoose did. Akabo assumed the lead on the beat out and won easily. The yachts were timed at the finish as follows: Akabo, 5:17:33; Mongoose, 5:23:12; Mariposa, 5:24:44, and Minnetonka, 5:29:47.

The summary follows:

KNOCKABOUTS.—START, 3:43:00.

| Boat and Owner. | Length. Feet. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. | Corrected Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mongoose, Simeon Ford | 21.00 | 1:40:12 | 1:40:12 |
| Mariposa, Herbert McCord | 21.00 | 1:41:44 | 1:41:44 |

MAINSAIL YACHTS.—START, 3:48:00.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akabo, Clark Miller | Allows | 1:29:33 | 1:29:33 |
| Minnetonka, A. B. Alley | 8 Min. | 1:47:47 | 1:33:47 |
| Lobster, T. S. S. Flint | 8 Min. | Did not finish. | |

The winners were the Mongoose and Akabo.

## CLUB POLO AT CEDARHURST.

### Waterbury and Lamontagne Easily Win the Final Game for the Rockaway Club Cups.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 22.—On the polo field at Cedarhurst yesterday pairs of players competed in the final game for the Rockaway Club cups, L. Waterbury and Rene Lamontagne having no difficulty in defeating the heavyweights, P. F. Collier and J. B. Eustis, Jr. From the start Larry Waterbury's excellence, either at the racing game or in tricky play in midfield, nonplused the white team, and the juvenile wonder, Rene Lamontagne, Jr., scoring twice in the second period, helped matters along materially. Mr. Collier, looking none the worse for his shaking up Wednesday, played with great power in the final bout, and J. B. Eustis scored once in the middle section.

It was a game of great interest to the novices present, and was also much enjoyed by a fairly large attendance. To-day the final contest for the Southampton cups will take place between the Rockaway and Staten Island teams. The teams were as follows: White—J. B. Eustis, Jr., P. F. Collier. Blue—L. Waterbury, R. Lamontagne, Jr.

The score:

FIRST PERIOD.

| Goal. | Made by— | Team. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L. Waterbury | Blue | 1:30 |
| 2 | | Blue | 8:00 |

One minute overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | R. Lamontagne, Jr. | Blue | 0:20 |
| 2 | R. Lamontagne, Jr. | Blue | 1:30 |
| 3 | L. Waterbury | Blue | 4:10 |
| 4 | J. B. Eustis, Jr. | White | 2:00 |
| 5 | L. Waterbury | Blue | 4.30 |

Two minutes and 30 seconds over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P. F. Collier | White | 8:30 |
| 2 | L. Waterbury | Blue | 0:15 |
| 3 | P. F. Collier | White | 3:00 |

One minute and 45 seconds over time.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blue team by earned goals | 7 |
| Total | 7 |
| White team by earned goals | 3 |
| Handicap | 1 |
| Total | 4 |

Referee—W. A. Hazard. Timekeeper—E. S. Goodby.

## CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

### Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Rounds Leaves Pillsbury and Tarrasch in the Lead.

VIENNA, July 22.—After one day of rest the chess experts engaged in the international tournament began the games in the thirty-sixth round this morning. The schedule was the following:

Schiffers vs. Alapin, Janowski vs. Walbrodt, Pillsbury vs. Burn, Blackburne vs. Trenchard, Showalter vs. Baird, Schlechter vs. Caro, Marco vs. Lipke, Maroczy vs. Halprin, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, and Steinitz a bye.

The first adjournment was made at 2 o'clock. At this time the following results had been arrived at: Schiffers and Alapin adjourned their game in an even position, Janowski disposed of Walbrodt, Pillsbury had a lost game against Burn, (this contest was adjourned,) Blackburne beat Trenchard, Baird went down before Showalter, Schlechter beat Caro, Marco succumbed to Lipke, Maroczy vanquished Halprin, and Tschigorin and Tarrasch adjourned their game in an even position.

The remaining three games resulted as follows: Schiffers and Alapin again adjourned their game in an even position; Pillsbury and Burn also had to adjourn their game, much in favor, though, of Burn, and Tschigorin and Tarrasch drew.

The scores of all the contestants follow:

| | W'n. | L'st. | | W'n. | L'st. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 18 | 16 | Pillsbury | 26½ | 7½ |
| Baird | 9 | 26 | Schiffers | 15½ | 18½ |
| Blackburne | 17 | 18 | Schlechter | 22 | 14 |
| Burn | 18½ | 15½ | Showalter | 16 | 19½ |
| Caro | 12½ | 22½ | Steinitz | 23½ | 11½ |
| Halprin | 14 | 21 | Tarrasch | 26½ | 8½ |
| Janowski | 25 | 10 | Trenchard | 6 | 29 |
| Lipke | 19½ | 15½ | Tschigorin | 20 | 15 |
| Marco | 17 | 19 | Walbrodt | 15½ | 19½ |
| Maroczy | 19½ | 15½ | | | |

The thirty-eighth round, which is the last but one, will be played to-morrow, when the schedule will be as follows:

Halprin vs. Steinitz, Lipke vs. Schlechter, Caro vs. Showalter, Baird vs. Blackburne, Trenchard vs. Pillsbury, Burn vs. Janowski, Walbrodt vs. Schiffers, Alapin vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Tschigorin, and Marco a bye.

### Michael and Linton to Race Again.

Jimmy Michael and Tom Linton will have their second meeting in America in a twenty-five-mile paced race at Manhattan Beach this afternoon. Michael was defeated by Linton last Saturday, and immediately challenged for another race. Besides the long distance event, there will be a series of short distance races.

### Decision Awarded to Bernstein.

Joe Bernstein of New York and Eddie Santry of Chicago fought twenty rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club last night before a large crowd. Both men were on their feet at the finish, but the decision was awarded to Bernstein by Referee Charles White. Bernstein drew first blood and nearly closed both of Santry's eyes. The bout was fast, and clever work was done by both men.

## GOOD ROWING BY AMATEURS.

### Twenty-sixth Regatta of the National Association of Oarsmen Opens at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The twenty-sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was opened here to-day under the most favorable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired, the water was smooth, and the contests were all good. The races were rowed over the National Course on the Schuylkill River, in Fairmount Park, and were witnessed by a great crowd of people. The races were a mile and a half with a turn. The eight-oared shell race was a mile and a half straightaway. A large number of pleasure craft lined the river and presented a pretty sight.

To-day's events consisted of two trial heats in intermediate singles and finals in the senior pair-oared, senior double, senior four, and intermediate eight-oared shell. One championship prize went to Toronto, another to Worcester, Mass., and the other two to Philadelphia crews.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Wright and Thompson, the Argonaut pair-oared shell crew. They were looked upon as sure winners, but Exley and Scott of the Pennsylvania Barge Club defeated them easily.

H. W. Garfield of the Albany Rowing Club, Albany, acted as umpire of to-day's races. James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, New York, was the starter. Mr. Pilkington gave the honor of opening the regatta to Mayor Charles F. Warwick of this city, who sent the first crew off in fine style.

**Trial Heat for Single Sculls.**

The initial race of the day was the first trial heat in the intermediate single sculls. M. G. Davis of New York and John McC. Binder and Frank Marsh of Philadelphia were the starters. All got away together. At the turning stake Binder had gained a slight lead, while Marsh and Davis were on even terms. Binder increased his lead on the pull for the finish and won by four lengths. Davis also qualified for the finals, being six lengths in front of Marsh.

In the pair-oared shell event there were but two starters, Wright and Thompson of Toronto and Exley and Scott of Philadelphia. They had rowed but a short distance when it was seen that the Argonaut pair had met their masters. The Quakers took the lead at the start, and by the time they reached the turning stake, three-quarters of a mile away, they were three lengths in front. On the home stretch they fairly ran away from the Canadians, winning by about fifteen lengths.

The second trial heat in the intermediate event was a pretty race, between West of Chelsea, Mass., and Kubik of Springfield, Mass. The other contestant, Wolf of New York, was out of it almost from the start. Kubik turned in the lead and won by two lengths.

Ten Eyck, of Henley fame, and his clubmate, Lewis, won the senior double sculls in fine style. The other crews entered were Marsh and Monoghan and Margerum and Halstead of Philadelphia. Ten Eyck and Lewis started out in the lead, but Marsh and Monoghan quickly caught them. The Wachusetts pair then began to row as pretty a race as has been seen in a long time. Their blade work was perfect, and they soon had the lead again. At the three-quarters stake Ten Eyck and Lewis were a length in front of Marsh and Monoghan. They kept up their pretty sculling, and won by two lengths. Margerum and Halstead were about six lengths behind Marsh and Monoghan.

**Argonauts Fine Oarsmen.**

There were three starters in the senior four-oared shell race—Argonaut of Toronto, Ariel of Baltimore, and Western of St. Louis. The Ariels got the worst of the start by over half a length. The St. Louis men did considerable splashing, while the Argonauts showed fine oarsmanship, which enabled them to take the lead.

At the turning stake the Argonauts led by a length, while the Ariels were a half length in front of the Western crew. By a splendid spurt the Ariels caught and passed the Canucks. They could not hold the lead, however, and the Canadians won by one length. The St. Louis men started a bad race, and were out of it at the mile stake.

Pennsylvania Barge and Fairmount of Philadelphia, and Union of New York were the starters in the eight-oared race, the last event of the day. Fairmount took the lead at the start, with Pennsylvania second. At the mile stake the Fairmounts were a length and a half in front of Pennsylvania. Union was gradually left behind. Near the finish Pennsylvania spurted, but Fairmount won by two lengths.

**Summaries.**

Intermediate Single Sculls.—First Heat, Two to Qualify—J. Mc. Binder, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, first; M. G. Davis, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, second; F. Marsh, Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—9:59.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Second Heat, Two to Qualify—A. Kubik, Springfield (Mass.) Boat Club, first; S. E. West, Millstream Boat Club, Chelsea, Mass., second; A. G. Wolf, Union Boat Club, New York, third. Time—10:20.

Senior Double Sculls.—Final—E. H. Ten Eyck, bow, and C. H. Lewis, stroke, Wachusetts Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., first; E. Marsh, bow, and H. Monoghan, stroke, Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; C. H. Margerum, bow, and D. Halstead, stroke, Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—9:09.

Senior Pair-Oared Shells.—Final—H. G. Scott, bow, and J. O. Exley, stroke, Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, first; F. H. Thompson, bow, and James Wright, stroke, Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, Canada, second. Time—9:59.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Final—Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, first; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, second; Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo., third. Time—9:02.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Final—Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia, first; Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Union Boat Club, New York, third. Time—8:02 3-5.

### New Rowing Association Formed.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Papers incorporating the Intercollegiate Rowing Association were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The association is to have its principal office in New York City, and is organized to advance intercollegiate boat racing between crews to be selected from undergraduate students in American colleges and universities. The Directors of the association, who are to be known as Stewards, are Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Ithaca, Thomas Reath of Philadelphia, and Francis S. Bangs of New York City.

## WILL PLAY TENNIS IN EUROPE.

### Thomas Pettit to Go Abroad to Try for the World's Championship.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—Thomas Pettit, the retired champion court tennis player of the United States, who for twenty-three years has not been beaten in court tennis matches, sails for Europe Aug. 25, from Boston, with Harry Oakes, the tennis player of Chicago, who will train Mr. Pettit.

Mr. Pettit will meet the crack court tennis players for one week at Newcastle, and will play at Lord's cricket grounds in London and at the Prince's Club grounds. From these places he will journey to Paris, where he will play three professional matches.

At Brighton the championship games will take place and are scheduled for Oct. 17, 19, 21, four sets each day, for $5,000 a side, for the world's championship.

Pettit will meet in this contest Latham, the crack English player. The sum of $1,000 has already been posted as forfeit with The London Sportsman, the remainder, $4,000, to be posted two days before the match.

Alfred Littleton of London, the world's amateur champion, will be the referee. Mr. Pettit has been training since he came from Boston, and is playing four hours a week with H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., at the Casino Court, where he has been in charge of the tennis court for the past ten years.

### C. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Yacht Wins.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22.—In a strong breeze from the northeast the thirty-footers contested for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association over a course from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return. The start was made at 2:59. The race was won by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Veda. The summaries:

| Boat and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 5:45:03 | 2:46:13 |
| Dorothy, H. P. Whitney | 5:46:37 | 2:47:37 |
| Vaquero, H. B. Duryea | 5:48:08 | 2:49:06 |
| Puck, E. D. Morgan | 5:52:19 | 2:53:19 |
| Wawa, R. Brooks | 5:52:37 | 2:53:73 |
| Carolina, Pembroke Jones | 5:54:30 | 2:55:30 |
| Hera, Ralph N. Ellis | 5:57:31 | 2:58:30 |

## SIX DEAD INFANTS FOUND.

BOSTON, July 22.—The dead bodies of six infants, each wrapped in paper, were found in a vacant lot in the Roxbury district today.

Medical Examiner Draper, after an autopsy, said the youngest child was one month old and the eldest three months. Some were strangled, while others were allowed to die of neglect.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Plot on Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street, Sold—Seventy-second Street Lot Brings $40,000.

Martin & Brother have sold to Joseph C. Hoagland the plot on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100. It is said that Mr. Hoagland will improve the plot in the near future by the erection of a large office or apartment building.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for George S. Hall, from the plans, the five-story apartment house to be erected at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 27.2 by 75.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Alonso Hornby the four-story dwelling, 4 West Fiftieth Street, 27 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Charles E. Easton & Co. have sold for William C. Adams to Julius J. Lyons, for $40,000, the lot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Meyer Goldstein the five-story brick tenement, with store, northeast corner of Avenue A and Fifty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 72 by 79.8.

Isaac L. Smith has sold the four-story brick building, northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 24.8 by 90.

T. A. Burnett & Co. have sold to Henry F. Crosby, for $27,500, the two four-story flats 238 and 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, each 18.9 by 75 by 100; also, to William Stokes, for $16,000, the plot on the east side of Morris Avenue, 255 feet south of Fordham Road, 100 by 125.

John Peters has sold for Samuel H. Stone the five-story double tenement, 419 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have leased to Jacques Kahn, the importer of French glass and mirrors, the seven-story factory building, 27, 29, and 31 Bleecker Street. The lease is for a term of ten years.

Yesterday's three auction offerings, sales by order of the Sheriff, were all adjourned.

The continuation sale of the Hitchings homestead property in partition will be conducted on the premises by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, to-day at 1 P. M. The estate consisted originally of about 1,100 lots, but 500 of them were sold in the Liberty Street salesroom last December, leaving 577 lots as to-day's offering. The property is located in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn, on Ocean Avenue, Avenues N and O, Bay Avenue, King's Highway, and is intersected by the numbered streets from East Seventeenth to East Twenty-fourth. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rose Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 42; Frank L. Kelly of 1,687 Park Avenue, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6 and 89; Linton B. Matthews of 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for two four four-story brick tenements, 25 by 72; Charlotte McCormack, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect.

**Alterations.**

No. 127 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward F. Milliken of 47 West Forty-third Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler, architects; cost, $500.

No. 517 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Henry E. Smyser, owner; M. J. Harris of 418 Third Avenue, builder; cost, $300.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 130 feet north of Anderson Avenue, to a one-story frame office; Albert Lowenstein, owner; C. V. Driscoll, architect, cost, $800.

Main Street, east side, 125 feet south of Cross Street, to a two and one-half story frame hotel; Edward Flynn of City Island, owner; Harry T. Booth of City Island, architect; cost, $350.

**Recorded Real Estate Transfers.**

Friday, July 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Elm St, 116.2x22.1x irregular; John B. Cole and wife to Hyman Israel | 1 |
| BROOK AV, e s, 96.7 ft n of 168th St, 35.4x95; Herbert A. Shipman to Ada A. Shipman | 1 |
| BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x90; Church of St. Jerome to Ferdinand Forsch | 1 |
| COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 154th St, 25x100; John Bannen to William Osterholz | 33,000 |
| FOREST AV, w s, 24.5 ft south of Clifton St, 28.8x100; Robert Vollbrach to Thomas Latimore | 4,850 |
| KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, proposed, e s, 221.1 ft n of stone monument, L. I. 124, being No. 20 on damage map for opening said road; George Armstrong to Lillie L. Armstrong | 1 |
| LOT 58, Block B, amended map of Mapes estate; Pauline T. Wienecke to Hudson P. Rose | 1 |
| LOTS 23 to 27, and all title to lots P to T, map of Ursuline Convent; the Ursuline Convent to George S. Daniels | 2,000 |
| MERCER ST, 246, s e corner of 3d St, 25x100; James A. Townsend and wife to William Wetterer | 1 |
| MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 25 ft e of Fillmore St, 25.1x103.5x25x104.2; Columbus Av, s w corner of Taylor St, 25x100; Mary J. Barter to Charles Gerlich | 6,000 |
| OLD ROAD, e s, 431.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 110.5x—x110.2; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to George S. Daniel | 1,000 |
| PLOT 375, West End Av, and 5 ft n of 85th St, runs n 55x e 0.6x s 55x w 0.6; Emma L. M. Owston to W. E. D. Stokes | 1 |
| ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Phebe A. Parshall, executor and trustee, to Harry H. Nelson | 375 |
| ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; John McLoughlin, executor, to Harry H. Nelson | 600 |
| ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft south of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Mary De Groot and others, heirs, &c., to Harry H. Nelson | 1 |
| ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft south of 156th St, 110x63.9x110.2x53.8; Harry H. Nelson to George S. Daniels | 1 |
| VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 168th St, 195x150; Joseph Devling, individually and as executor, to Henry W. Sauer | 1 |
| WILLARD AV, n s, 200 ft e of 3d St, 25x100, 24th Ward; Frank A. Klemm and wife to Sarah A. Williamson | 475 |
| 3D AV, n e corner of 93d St, 25x90; Samuel B. Hamburger to Morris H. Hayman | 31,750 |
| 3D AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x80; Charles B. Tooker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others | 1 |
| 3D AV, n e corner of 125th St, 24.11x80; Charles B. Tooker, executor, &c., to Jacob A. Smith and others | 1 |
| 5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft south of 112th St, 25x100; Hermann Strauss to Hermann G. E. Schuding | 7,000 |
| 7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148.1x100x irregular; Augustus N. Hand, referee, to Helen S. McLean | 40,000 |
| 7TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 100.5x irregular; Herbert L. Fordham, referee, to John H. Browning | 62,000 |
| 10TH AV, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, 155x63.8; 10th Av, s e corner of 1st St, —x—; Elizabeth Polchinski and another to Charles Leebrock, Sr., and another | 4,000 |
| 27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Laurido C. Sorensen to Andrew J. Larkin | 1 |
| 74TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 24.9x102.2; Alfred D. Pell and wife to William H. Hall | 100 |
| 87TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Ferdinand F. Cimiotti | 3,500 |
| 102D ST, 106 East, 25x75; Reuben W. Howes, Jr., and others, executors, to George W. Homan | 11,500 |
| 102D ST, 104 East, 25x75; Reuben W. Howes, Jr., and others, executors, to Emma Rose | 11,500 |
| 134TH ST, 53 West; 16.8x94.11; Frank H. Hamlin to Carl L. Praeger | 11,500 |

**Recorded Leases.**

| | |
|---|---|
| BRUSH, E. Belle, to Charles A. Benedict; 60 and 60½ Carmine St, s w corner of Bedford St, 25x60, 5 years | 1,350 |
| GIEGENGACK, Karolina, to Joseph Freedman and another; 1,442 1st Av, 3 years | 1,200 |
| KAHN, Joseph, to Louis Weiss; 2,311 3d Av, 3 1-6 years | 1,200 |
| LEVY, Lazarus, to Mores Todd; 60 Catharine St, 3 years | 3,000 |
| PHILIPS, William H., to Bengemin Moses and another; 1,957 3d Av, 1 10-12 years | 1,400 |
| PRUCHT, Charles, to Frederick A. Mochlenbrock; 141 Alexander Av, 5 years | 900 |
| SPITZER, George W., to Frank Ashton; Madison Av, s w corner of 93d St, 10 years ... $16,000 to | 25,000 |
| TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Adam Gander; 9th St, 184 ft w of 4th Av, 25x93.11, 21 years | 1,050 |

**Recorded Mortgages.**

| | |
|---|---|
| BRYANT, George W., to Louis Jacobson; w s of 2d Av, 74.11 ft s of 128th St, 2 years | 1,500 |
| CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Towers, trustee; s s of 136th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year | 12,000 |
| CIUFFI, Vito A., to Charles K. Buckley; s s of 109th St, Lot 48 and part of Lot 47, map of Third Avenue, formerly property of B. P. Benson and Dr. Van Arsdale, demand | 1,550 |
| COLEMAN, Henry, to Mary G. Waters; n s of Dyckman St, 325 ft w of Prescott Av, 1 year | 500 |
| DANIELS, George S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of St. Ann's Av, 554.2 ft south of 156th St, 1 year | 9,000 |
| DAVOREN, Patrick, to Beadleston & Woerz; 668 3d Av and part of 201 East 56th St, leasehold, demand | 3,625 |
| DAVOREN, Patrick, to Beadleston & Woerz; 1,328 3d Av, leasehold, demand | 3,000 |
| FALK, John B., to Eugene C. Potter; n s of 168th St, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year | 3,300 |
| FEATHERSON, George J., and Benjamin Moses to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,957 3d Av, saloon lease, demand | 3,200 |
| FLAGG, George W., to R. Duke Barnum; e s of Intervale Av, 220.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years | 1,500 |
| FLEMING, Mary A., and Marie L. Moore to North River Savings Bank; s s of 85th St, 222 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years | 15,000 |
| FOSTER, Arthur J., to William McCracken; s e corner of Bedford St and Commerce St, also 72 Bedford St, ½ year | 3,500 |
| HALL, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 346 6th Av, 3 years | 120,000 |
| HALL, William H., to Alfred D. Pell; s s of 74th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year | 40,000 |
| HENCK, Frances N., and Robt A. to Veronika Elton; s s of 56th St, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av; also, 168 to 172 East 116th St, 1 year | 3,000 |
| HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY to Frederick P. Forster; 3d Av, Fulton Av, 170th St, and St. Paul's Place, the block, demand | 30,000 |
| HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY to Frederick P. Forster; 3d Av, Fulton Av, 170th St, and St. Paul's Place, the block, demand | 15,000 |
| HOMAN, George W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 106 East 102d St, 5 years | 9,000 |
| HOMAN, George W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 106 East 102d St, 1 year | 500 |
| KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Linda M. Allen; s s of 96th St, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years | 25,000 |
| LARKIN, Andrew J., to Ella D. Goodrich, trustee, &c.; n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years | 20,000 |
| LARKIN, Andrew J., to Stephen O. Lockwood, trustee; n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years | 3,000 |
| LATIMORE, Thomas J., to Robert Vollbracht; w s of Forest Av, 25.4 ft south of Clifton St, 1 year | 500 |
| LATIMORE, Thomas J., to Margaret Pfeiffer; w s of Forest Av, 25.4 ft south of Clifton St, 2 years | 3,500 |
| LEIBROCK, Charles, Sr., and George R. to Elizabeth Polchinski; s w corner of 10th Av and Bronx Terrace, also s e corner of 10th Av and 1st St, 3 years | 400 |
| LEIBROCK, Charles Jr., and George R. to Edward Brennan; s w corner of 10th Av and Bronx Terrace, also s e corner of 10th Av and 1st St, 5 years | 2,000 |
| MACKEY, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 108 Western Boulevard, saloon lease, demand | 6,000 |
| McDONNELL, Edward, and wife to Elizabeth Wright; w s of Webster Av, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 2 years | 400 |
| MEHRBACH, Solomon, to John A. Stewart and others, as trustees, &c., plot bounded n by centre line of 98th St, s by centre line of 97th St, e by Harlem River, and w by centre line of 1st Av, with land under water, &c., 3 years | 60,000 |
| MILLER, J. Bleecker, as committee, &c., to City Real Estate Company; 45 Great Jones St, 1 year | 5,000 |
| MOEHLENBROCK, Fredericka, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 141 Alexander Av, saloon lease, demand | 3,000 |
| PRAEGER, Carl L., to Frank H. Hamlin; 53 West 134th St, 2 years | 2,000 |
| REINISCH, Caroline, to Ellen Hallock; w s of Monroe Av, 200 ft n of Columbia Av, 2 years | 1,000 |
| SCHUYLER, Sarah G., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 136th St, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand | 2,500 |
| SIEBERN, Henry W., and Mary to Sarah C. Very; s w corner of 109th St and Madison Av, 1 year | 2,000 |
| SIVIGLIA, Nicolo, to Annie J. Gruner and others, executros, &c.; e s of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft south of 133d St, 3 years | 6,000 |
| SMITH, Matthew, to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children; e s of Park Av, 123.7 ft n of Wendover Av, 3 years | 4,500 |
| SMITH, Matthew, to Louise H. Leckiere; e s of Park Av, 98.6 ft n of Wendover Av, 3 years | 3,500 |
| SMITH, William R., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 70th St, 166.8 ft w of West End Av, 2 years | 9,000 |
| STRESE, Margarethe, and Herman to Emma E. Moore; s e corner of Tinton Av and Home St, 1 year | 1,000 |
| THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to Greenwich Savings Bank; 53 to 55 5th Av, n e corner of 12th St, 3 years | 115,000 |
| ULRICH, John, to Jacob Seibert, Jr., executor, &c.; 488 10th Av, 5 years | 25,000 |
| VOELLMEKE, Franz, to Eliza Schaub; n s of 88th St, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years | 1,300 |

**Assignments of Mortgages.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ACKEN, Samuel I., to Samuel I. Acken, Jr. | Nom. |
| BAMMANN, Harry L., to George A. Goebel | 2,000 |
| JACKSON, Henry H., to John Fennell, (two assignments) | 5,500 |
| LOZANO, Faustino, and another, executors, &c., to New York Security and Trust Company, trustee | Nom. |
| McCRACKEN, William, to Henri Strasburger | 3,500 |
| MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY to Jane E. Schuyler | Nom. |
| MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company | 30,000 |
| SLOCUM, Susan A., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix | 2,559 |
| SMITH, Lucius H., trustee, to Sydney A. Smith | Nom. |
| THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, &c., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company | 3,500 |
| THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, &c., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company | 18,000 |
| THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, &c., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company | 3,500 |
| FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMpany, trustee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company | 500 |
| TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank | 75,000 |
| WEIL, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another, one-third part | Nom. |
| WILLCOX, Frederick W., and another to Katharine Van Valin | 1,900 |

**Lis Pendens.**

ARTHUR AV, w s, 348 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x118; Mary E. Simmons against Hannah Nunan or Noonan, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

DUANE ST, s e corner of Elm St, 102x109x100x85; Department of Buildings against Louis M. Jones and others, (violation of building law.) Attorney, E. Otterbourg.

GRAND ST, 365; Department of Buildings against Jonas Weil and others, (violation of building law.) Attorney E. Outterbourg.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150 ft south of Columbus Av, 75x100, 24th Ward; Emanuel Burlando against Angelo and Josephine B. Rezzano, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Nelson.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x175x irregular; Frank L. and Lydia B. Forment against John Kehoe and another, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, R. J. Mahon.

MADISON ST, 327; Department of Buildings against Samuel Goldberg and another, (violation of building law.) Attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WILLIAM ST, n e corner of Frankfort St, 83.9x57.11x51.11x58.4; Oliver E. Cromwell and another against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Anderson, Anderson & Warren.

2D AV, w s, 50.6 ft south of 74th St, 25.6x67; Gottlieb Mayer against Margaret Pendargast, or Pendergast, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Steinmuller.

7TH AV, s e corner of 26th St, 20.9x70; Lizzie H. Holme against Peter H. Hynes, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage. Attorneys, Carter & Ledyard.

6TH ST, s s, 275 ft east of 2d Av, 25x97; George Debele against Katharine Heiselmann and another, (partition of leasehold;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

18TH ST, s s, 296.11 ft east of 7th Av, 23x92; William J. Donnelly against Timothy Kieley and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. J. Cowen.

32D ST, n s, 150 ft. east of 11th Av, 25x98.9; John W. Haaren and others, executors, &c., against Arnold J. D. Wedemeyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Glass.

34TH ST, 25 West; Mitchell A. C. Levy against George H. B. Hill; specific performances. Attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft west of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Highland Place, centre line; plots 67, 68, 80, and 81, and one-half of plot 69, map of Villa sites at Riverdale, formerly of Joseph Rosenthal, 24th Ward; Hugo Boessneck and others against Michaelis Simonson, administrator, &c., (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorneys, Eppstein Brothers.

118TH ST, s s, 28 West; Department of Buildings against Mary Scully, (violation of building law.) Attorneys, E. Otterbourg.

182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; George M. Berner against Henry B. Heylman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.) Attorney, C. C. Clarke.

**Mechanics' Liens.**

| | |
|---|---|
| MARKET ST, 20; David Amolsky against Sarah P. Wells, trustee; Louis Frank and Morris Berman, contractors | $300 |
| MARKET ST, 18; David Amolsky against Louis Frank, owner and contractor; Morris Berman, contractor | 300 |
| MARKET ST, 18 and 20; George Dellon against Louis Frank, Morris Berman, and S. R. Walsh, owners; Berman & Frank, contractors | 1,875 |
| WEST FARMS ROAD, s w corner of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; John F. Niebuhr against Otto Kuhlman, owner; Cornelius Olsen, contractor | 11 |
| 81ST ST, 229 East; William G. Clark against John Shreyer, owner and contractor | 150 |
| 136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 59x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor | 500 |

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

| | |
|---|---|
| 14TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3; Alder & Herrrman, with Harris Goldberg, (ten payments) | 14,000 |
| 136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Daniel P. Murphy, (ten payments) | 47,800 |

ORDER, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50TH ST, 501 to 507 West; Treffenberg & Terry, on Mrs. R. A. Wallace, to F. Klingman | 1,800 |

### Four Girls Drowned in Minnesota.

MORTON, Minn., July 22.—While bathing in the Minnesota River at this place, Barbara and Rachel Gaille, Martha Lorenz, and Alvina Reis, all under twenty, were drowned.

INSTRUCTION.

Rapid Progress

in preparation for the study of Law and Medicine is made by students in the Latin Scientific Department of Pennington Seminary. It consists of a thorough drill in Latin, in the English and Natural Sciences. Students who are not prepared to enter college receive individual attention until they are able to enter the classes. In all departments studies are adapted to the personal requirements and ambitions of students, a method that has been markedly successful during the sixty years of the Seminary's existence. $250.00 a year. For the catalogue fully describing Pennington, its methods and student life, illustrated from photographs, address THOMAS O'HANLON, D.D., president for twenty-nine years.

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Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

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FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

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A Select School for Girls. Terms high. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

GREAT VARIETY OF APARTMENTS AND houses; west side; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CONTROLLING INTEREST

in well-known and popular monthly magazine, having large subscription and newsstand sales. Attractive terms to proper parties. Principals only. A. B., Box 184 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a French woman as first-class cook; best references. Call or address, present employer's, 108 East 19th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; a real maître d'hôtel, with seventeen years' cooking experience and perfect service; 18 months' best personal references. Vatel, care of Bonard, 131 West 28th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful man on gentleman's place; good worker; reference; country preferred. Thomas Gray, 672 9th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Reported Settlement with the Canadian Pacific as to the Transcontinental Rates.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Road, passed through Chicago to-day on his way East from St. Paul, where he had been in conference with J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, on the transcontinental passenger rate war.

No official statement has yet been made regarding the result of the conference. Unofficially, however, it is stated that an agreement was reached, the practical result of which will be the cessation of the war and a restoration of rates on a basis which will be entirely satisfactory to the American lines.

This announcement has been received with a great deal of satisfaction by the American lines, all of which are heartily tired of the war. It is expected that a meeting of the lines will be called immediately after Mr. Van Horne reaches Montreal, for the purpose of settling the details of the restoration.

**Railroads to Fix a Speed Standard.**

CHICAGO, July 22.—The strong Eastern lines are seeking to effect a readjustment of conditions as between themselves and the so-called differential lines. It is said that a common standard of time between Chicago and New York will be fixed, and that all trains making that time or slower will charge the same rate of fare, and all making better time pay a penalty for so doing by charging an excess of $1 an hour. The subject will probably come up before the meeting of the Eastern men at Niagara Falls next Monday.

**No Cut in Flour Rates.**

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association has decided not to cut rates on flour between Minneapolis and New York. It has been declared right along that provision rates were being cut, and the committee is now endeavoring to restore rates thereon.

**Convict Barnes Captured.**

SING SING, N. Y., July 22.—Henry Barnes, the Sing Sing convict who escaped yesterday, was captured this forenoon, and brought back to Sing Sing Prison. He had been at liberty less than twenty-four hours. When found about a mile beyond Croton, near Yorktown, he was dressed only in Winter woolen underclothing. From a distance the clothes would be mistaken for a yachting suit. He was evidently making for the Connecticut State line. Warden Sage says he is now convinced Barnes is not nearly as old as he represents himself to be—seventy-nine years.

## STATE COURTS.

**New York Calendars—This Day.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Johanette Gerber and Anna Hinrichs.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

**Referees Appointed—New York.**

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Douglass vs. Grunhut—Theodore F. Hascall. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Read—Thomas F. Donnelly. Middlebrook vs. Grunhut—Theodore F. Hascall. Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Guggolz—J. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Hart vs. Samuels—Augustus C. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Knox vs. Gibbons—William J. A. McKim. Zimmermann vs. Wiechert—James V. Parrish. Pryor-Chauncey Silas B. Brownell. Johnson vs. Pryor—Chauncey S. Truax. Eakin vs. Dennis—Joseph McElroy. Wells vs. Baird—William J. A. McKim.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY,
SUPREME COURT
PARTITION SALE,
under the direction of WM. B. DAVENPORT, ESQ., REFEREE.
The balance of the
Hitchings Homestead
PROPERTY,
LOCATED ON OCEAN AV. AND AV. O AND ADJOINING STREETS AND AVENUES.
75 PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT. TITLES INSURED.
HOW TO GO:

Take Brighton Beach Extension of Kings Co. "L" from Brooklyn Bridge or intermediate points direct to lots. Complimentary passes on application. HECTOR M. HITCHINGS, ESQ., Plaintiff's Attorney, 100 William St., N. Y.; WM. B. DAVENPORT, ESQ., Referee, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry,
Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sunday), 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only) A. M.; 12:00 noon (12:30 Sundays only), 12:40 (except Sundays), 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Saturday only), 2:20 (2:50 Saturday only), 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Saturday only), 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
Via Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and Long Island Railroad.

The same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated Railroad station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 10 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10 minutes; Gates Av., 14 minutes; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19 minutes; Van Siclen, 22 minutes, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

SUNDAY EXCURSION
JULY 24, to
NEWPORT, R. I.
Via Long Island Railroad.
ROUND TRIP. - $2.00

A special train (Parlor Car attached) will leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. and East New York.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y. ...8:20 A. M.
Leave L. I. City ...8:30 A. M.
Connecting at Greenport with the STEAMER CITY OF WORCESTER.
Due at Newport ...3:00 P. M.
Returning, leave Newport ...5:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale Friday, July 22d, at 113, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, and at the L. I. R. R. station, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y. City; at Long Island City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, at the L. I. R. R. stations at Flatbush Av., Franklin Av., (Bedford Sta.,) and at East New York, Brooklyn.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER AND MUSIC ON BOAT.

If weather is stormy excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Piers 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 22d St. 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS. Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.

ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MIDSUMMER OUTING
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Switchback Gravity R. R.
OVER THE SCENIC LINE OF THE
Central R. R. of New Jersey
Wednesday, July 27.

Special excursion trains, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9:00 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.50. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due at New York...6 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

50c POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer,
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, JULY 24.

From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information at New Pier 36.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### Adirondacks.

## ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
**SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,**

**8:33 A. M.** Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
**7:40 P. M.** Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
**FULTON CHAIN,** Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

**6 P. M.** PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:30 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

**8:40 A. M.** ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

**RUISSEAUMONT** T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

**STEVENS HOUSE** Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

**LAKE PLACID HOUSE** G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

**PAUL SMITH'S,** PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

**HOTEL CHILDWOLD,** CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

### Long Island.

**THE EDGEMERE,**
**EDGEMERE, L. I.,**
**NOW OPEN.**
J. H. BRESLIN.

**THE LOCH MERE,**
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
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### Miscellaneous.

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MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 7th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. jy16-1aw6wSa

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy16-1aw6wSa

## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Eliza Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Mangrona, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa&S

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

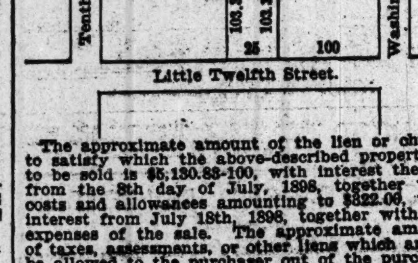
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.06, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $280.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
jy21-2awSwTh&S&au11

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 25 degrees 28 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 87-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 22 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 268.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 13th June, 1898.

JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy13-2aw3wW&S&au3

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.

BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6m8

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Lewis Y. Boorman and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Mosher, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Seaton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County, on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-1aw8wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

## REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John S. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.

FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-1aw6wS

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward F. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD F. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mS

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. mh14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILES, WILLIAM A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phiress Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of

[L. S.] New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898. EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mSat

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM F. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

## LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

This list appears every Saturday.

## WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 33 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's, 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ....... Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret, 5 Av. & 15th St. Alc. Tdh. $1.25 (Music)
Gasso ......40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St.; 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av. & 28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines speciality; open 1 AM.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine. $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel & Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
Hotel Greener, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Agassiz Rest, 116 University Pl. Alc., Tdh., 50c
Jacquin ......57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl. (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Breiser's, 153 3d av. & 202 E. 16th st.; alc, tdh. 40c.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN**
**TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE**
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

**AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES**
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Friesland.........July 27 | Kensington........Aug. 17
Southwark..........Aug. 3 | Noordland..........Aug. 24
Westernland.......Aug. 10 | Friesland...........Aug. 31
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.**
NEW YORK—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| WINIFREDA | August 6 |
| CLEOPATRA | August 13 |
| VICTORIA | August 20 |
| BOADICEA | August 27 |
| ALEXANDRA | September 3 |

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.......
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

**ANCHOR LINE.**
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, Sept. 3, Noon
City of Rome...................Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM | Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

| | |
|---|---|
| DORIC, via Honolulu | Aug. 13, 1 P. M. |
| BELGIC, via Honolulu | Sept. 3, 1 P. M. |
| PERU, via Honolulu | Sept. 13, 1 P. M. |
| COPTIC, via Honolulu | Sept. 22, 1 P. M. |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | Oct. 1, 1 P. M. |

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**OLD DOMINION LINE.**
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Hudson River by Daylight.**
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St Pier.......9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

**CATSKILL EVENING LINE.**
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

**Albany Evening Line.**
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry).—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St. N.R., 5:30, Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, (†7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**
**& HUDSON RIVER R. R.**
**THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.**
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:33, Toronto 8 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
**8.33** A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
**8.45** A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
**9.40** A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sunday.
**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.
**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
**6.25** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
**7.40** P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
**8.45** P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
**12.10** Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

**WEST SHORE R.R.**
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.**
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

**NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.**
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
**7:55** A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
**9:15** A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
**1:00** P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor cars.
**8:15** P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
**6:15** P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

**NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD**
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, 2:25, 3:30, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M. 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

**Central Railroad of New Jersey**
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:00 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

**ROYAL BLUE LINE.**
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,234, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN**
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

**ERIE RAILROAD**
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 10:27 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 158 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

# LIEUT. HOBSON'S ARRIVAL.

## Came on the Cruiser St. Paul and Left for Washington with Sampson's Dispatches.

## CROWDS CHEER HIM EN ROUTE

### Many Admirers Gather Around Him on the Ferryboat from Staten Island to the Battery—Will Report on Spanish Wrecks.

When the big auxiliary cruiser St. Paul dropped her anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., early yesterday morning the first passenger to embark on a launch ready waiting for him was Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the young officer who risked his life in sinking the collier Merrimac across the entrance to Santiago Harbor. He came direct from Cuba, having left on the St. Paul at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning in company with Congressman James W. Wadsworth of this State. The little launch took both men to St. George, S. I., where they boarded the ferryboat Castleton at 9:20, arriving at the Battery thirty minutes later. From there they proceeded to Jersey City, and took a train for Washington, where Lieut. Hobson is to file the report of Admiral Sampson on the condition of the Spanish warships driven ashore on the Cuban coast, and partially destroyed by the American fleet off Santiago, and in all probability the report upon the engagement itself.

In the slight, rather tall and unassuming man, clad in an ordinary brown tweed suit, with a black derby hat, none of the passengers on board the ferryboat Castleton recognized the officer whose name for days was on everybody's lips, and whose deed excited the admiration of the whole world. It was not until the boat had come within about five minutes' sail of her pier that a passenger overheard a remark made by Congressman Wadsworth which furnished the clue to Lieut. Hobson's identity. In less than a minute the news that the "hero of the Merrimac" was on board had spread among the travelers, and immediately a crowd gathered where the Lieutenant and his companion were quietly chatting. It took another minute for the crowd to realize the situation, and then a man raised his hat and proposed three cheers for the gallant Lieutenant. They were given with a will, and again and again cheers resounded through the cabins. The deck hands came near forgetting their duties, as they stood admiring the diffident young man, who tried hard to appear unconcerned.

### Surrounded by Cheering Crowds.

Before the ferrymen had time to make the boat fast to the dock the cry "Hobson is on board this boat; yell, boys!" was directed at the crowd standing on shore, and yell they did. Men and women crowded forward, eager for an opportunity to shake the Lieutenant's hand, and it took him fully five minutes to work his way to a cab, which was to convey him to the Jersey City ferry. The driver received orders to drive rapidly, but that did not prevent a crowd from following the cab, containing the Lieutenant, the Congressman, and a newspaper man. The party was cheered all along the route, as one straggler after another who were running behind the vehicle shouted that Hobson was inside. Groups of men gathered on the sidewalks and waved handkerchiefs, hats, and everything else available, while they cheered and yelled themselves hoarse. Lieut. Hobson was kept busy waving his hat and bowing.

At the ferry an old Irishwoman undertook to make a demonstration on her own account. She threw herself almost bodily into the cab and caught hold of the Lieutenant's left arm, dropping a dozen apples to the floor. "Sure, it's a great man you are," she exclaimed, "and I hope to see the day we'll make you President, if you live to be old enough and the Almightly helping you."

When finally the cab arrived at the Pennsylvania Ferry Lieut. Hobson and Mr. Wadsworth alighted. The former was not recognized until a negro porter who was carrying his bags heard the name Hobson. Dropping the bags, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Lor' mussy me! If that ain't Lieut. Hobson." Then, stepping up with outstretched hand, his cap removed, he said, quite meekly, "Please, Sah, Mr. Hobson, Sah, I'd like to shake your hand, Sah." His request was granted at once, and the Lieutenant smiled good naturedly.

The porter's cry had in the meantime attracted a crowd, and the cheering began anew. Several men who did not intend going on the ferryboat took passage just to get a good long look at the young officer. The negro porter was bound to see that the man who had done him the honor to shake his hand received his dues on the boat, and he went about nudging the few passengers and pointing over toward the Lieutenant with the words, "Say, dat's dat man Hobson, I done shook his hand." Then everybody crowded around the Lieutenant, and a number begged for the privilege of shaking hands.

The party reached the station shortly after 10 o'clock, and as soon as it became known who the passenger was a number of men and women, equipped with cameras, made a dash for the place where the Lieutenant was standing. The station employes, however, would not allow them to take any snap shots, and they were considerably disappointed. They contented themselves with waving their hats and cheering as the Lieutenant boarded the train. The cheering was continued until the train had rolled out of sight.

### Lieut. Hobson Talks.

Lieut. Hobson did not care to talk to any extent on his way to the train, but he answered a few questions quite readily. "To my great regret," he said, "I could not, of course see the battle of the fleets off Santiago as I was in the prison in the city at the time, but I knew fairly well what was going on. I can say this positively, that the order in which the Spanish vessels came out was as follows: First, the Maria Teresa, then the Almirante Oquendo, next the Colon, and following her the Vizcaya. Then two torpedo boat destroyers came last."

Asked whether he had known beforehand that Cervera's fleet was to make a dash out of the harbor, he said: "Hardly; information of any kind which I was allowed to have was pretty scant. As a matter of fact, my captors tried their best to keep all the news from me, but some things would leak out nevertheless, and I may say that I and my men had an idea that something desperate was about to be undertaken by the Spaniards. How was I treated while a prisoner? Well, Admiral Cervera was more of a host than a captor. He treated me splendidly, and I hope I may be able to see him while I am here. I understand he is at the Naval Academy, and I shall call on him at the first opportunity.

"In the prison at Santiago I fared worse than I did on board Admiral Cervera's ship, but still I cannot complain. We did not suffer by means, although the place where we staid was anything but pleasant."

In reply to a question as to when it was that he heard that he was to be exchanged, Lieut. Hobson said it was shortly after the destruction of Cervera's fleet that he noticed from numerous little incidents that happened and from the way the men who were placed in charge of him acted that he was not going to remain a prisoner long.

### Would Not Talk of His Daring Deed.

Of the adventure which made him famous the Lieutenant refused to speak. "I have not yet made my report of that to headquarters," he said, "and consequently I am not in a position to say anything about the affair. In fact, I have not yet found time to write out my report, and shall try to do that while in Washington."

The voyage from Santiago, Lieut. Hobson said, was entirely uneventful. The St. Paul, he declared, was not ordered up especially to bring him. She came up to the squadron off Santiago, and, unexpectedly to him, Admiral Sampson ordered him to go along with her and report to the department at Washington. He said his main mission was in regard to the Cristobal Colon, which he thought could be saved if work on her were begun at once. As long as the good weather lasted there was a chance of raising her, but if a gale came along she would be hopelessly lost. The Maria Teresa, he said, could also be saved, but the Oquendo was a total wreck, and there was but little hope for the Viscaya.

In regard to his physical condition and the health of the men who assisted him in the blowing up of the Merrimac, he said: "I feel quite well, and all my men are back at their posts of duty. Only one man, Montagu, was sick with fever for a few days after he got back to his ship, but he is perfectly well now, and is doing his work as if nothing had happened."

As soon as his work is accomplished in Washington Lieut. Hobson expects to return to Cuba, but he will probably stop in this city and have a conference with the managers of the wrecking company.

## HOBSON IN WASHINGTON.

### Warm Greetings from Officials and the Public—An Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, arrived here today. The navy officials were not informed of his approaching visit except through the newspapers. Consequently when he reached the railway station here at 2:38 o'clock this afternoon there was no official there to meet him.

He succeeded in escaping observation as he passed through the train shed, coat and umbrella in hand, followed by a porter proudly carrying his bag, but before he emerged from the station some one spied him, and a shout went up, and in a moment the station resounded with cheers and cries of "Hobson, Hobson."

The crowd then closed about the Lieutenant, shaking his hand and pushing him along until he was rescued by the police and escorted to his carriage. He stopped long enough to announce that all of the men who formed the crew of the Merrimac were safe and in the best of health, and that after he had made his report to the Navy Department he expected to return immediately to New York.

Lieut. Hobson was driven at once to the Army and Navy Club, and after brushing himself up he drove over to the Navy Department, whither he carried under his arm a large official envelope, which bore in the corner the inscription, "North Atlantic Squadron." As he approached the office of the Secretary of the Navy there ensued a demonstration. A large crowd had gathered about the doorway, and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks.

Secretary Long came out of his private office, and, grasping Hobson with both hands, said, "Lieutenant, I am glad, very glad to see you." Then he drew him into his office, where the Lieutenant was introduced to Assistant Secretary Allen, and was greeted by Capt. Crowninshield, Capt. Bradford, and Pension Commissioner Evans, who happened to drop in. He spent half an hour in conference with the Secretary, and then returned to the club to rest.

Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother officers on the destruction of the Cervera fleet, but he was the bearer of a verbal message from the Admiral to Secretary Long that the report on the battle was in course of preparation and would be forwarded in a few days.

The exact purpose of his visit was explained by the following order, under which Lieut. Hobson had come to the United States:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 1898.

Sir: You will proceed north in the St. Paul, to New York. Thence you will proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of the Navy and acquaint him with the object of your visit, as set forth in my letter to him of this date regarding the work upon the Cristobal Colon. Explain to him fully the position and condition of that ship, and receive his instructions regarding it.

2—Be as expeditious as possible in bringing the matter to a termination in order that if it is practicable to do so this fine ship may be saved to the United States Navy.

3—When this duty is completed, you will ask for orders from the Secretary of the Navy, otherwise you will return to duty on board this ship. Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief United States Naval Force,
North Atlantic Squadron.
Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson,
United States Navy, U. S. S. New York.

About 5:30 o'clock Lieut. Hobson went to the White House to pay his respects to the President. Secretary Long accompanied him, the two walking over to the Executive Mansion from the Navy Department. The President received them in the Cabinet room. He gave Lieut. Hobson a most cordial greeting, and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare.

The Lieutenant modestly acknowledged the compliments of President McKinley, and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time—the effort that is being made to save to the navy of this country some of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

The subject was discussed at some length, Lieut. Hobson freely expressing his views upon it. After remaining with the President for half an hour the Secretary and Lieut. Hobson left the White House, the former going to his home and the latter to the Army and Navy Club. While at the White House Hobson gave his autograph to half a dozen or more persons, although he remarked that he could not imagine why they desired it.

Concerning the efforts that are being made to save some of the Spanish ships, he informed the Secretary that two of the vessels, the Reina Mercedes and the Infanta Maria Teresa, would be saved certainly, and he expressed the utmost confidence that the Cristobal Colon could be saved also.

With respect to the Colon, Lieut. Hobson differs from the wrecking experts who were sent from the United States to float the vessels if possible. They are of opinion that the Colon cannot be saved. They think she is so badly damaged both by the shots from the fleet and by having been run upon the shore that efforts to save her would be time and money wasted. Lieut. Hobson is confident, however, that if the proper appliances are employed the ship can be floated and restored completely. He is particularly anxious that every possible effort be made with the Colon, as he regards the ship as the finest of her class that was ever constructed.

He is enthusiastic in his efforts to save the ships, and, declining to remain in Washington for even a day, to-night hurried back to New York to take up the subject of his mission with the wrecking company. Secretary Long said that if the Colon could be saved she would be. He was much impressed with the statements made by Lieut. Hobson, and agrees with him that every effort should be made.

Lieut. Hobson will remain in this country several days, but as soon as possible he will return to Cuba to pursue his work on the wrecking of the Spanish vessels.

## WHAT CAPT. SIGSBEE SAYS.

### Does Not Know Why the St. Paul is Here, Except to Land Lieut. Hobson—Sights at Santiago.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday from Siboney, Cuba, and anchored off Tompkinsville, brought besides Lieut. Hobson and Congressman Wadsworth, Surgeon Langdon and Gunner Williams of the Oregon. No definite information could be obtained as to the reason for the appearance of the cruiser at this time. Capt. Sigsbee said he did not know what he was here for, except to land Lieut. Hobson, and as his was merely a scout ship, it was subject to orders of which no previous intimation might be given him, and which depended solely upon the exigency of the moment.

About 800 tons of coal are to be taken aboard, and the St. Paul will probably remain off Tompkinsville for several days.

On the arrival at Quarantine the Surgeon of the cruiser presented the first bill of health from Cuba received from a United States officer since the war began. It was dated July 18, and was signed by United States Naval Surgeon Wentworth, and was countersigned and indorsed by Commander McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead, as follows: "This harbor is used for military and naval purposes only."

Capt. Sigsbee said his trip had been entirely uneventful. He left New York hurriedly on the night of June 6 and reached Siboney four days later with the Eighth Ohio Volunteers on board, and all well. The troops were landed almost entirely in the ship's boats, with the assistance, toward the last, of a small tug. The St. Paul also carried a large quantity of ammunition, from which the magazines of the Oregon, Iowa, and Texas were replenished, and the remainder was stored on the Vulcan. When the cargo had been discharged the cruiser was assigned for the use of the Board of Inspection which surveyed the wrecks of the Spanish fleet.

Capt. Sigsbee was on board the wrecks of the Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, and he said the change since last he had seen them in their ordinary condition was appalling. Not a sign of wood was left anywhere, and the metal was broken and twisted into a mass of junk iron. The Oquendo was much the worse looking of the two, as she was broken in two on the rocks.

Capt. Sigsbee said it was by no means with a feeling of satisfied vengeance that he looked on the wrecks of these once formidable vessels. He only felt that they had gone under honorably, as did his battleship, the Maine. "I had no cause," he said, "to feel elated over our victory of July 3, except in the general feeling of glory and pride in the superb management and gunnery of our men. How could it be possible for me to think of revenge? I have never had the least idea who blew up my ship."

The St. Paul brought but little mail from the front, all it had on board being from the fleet. Capt. Sigsbee made two trips to Siboney from Santiago, and blew his whistle for mail, but the Post Office employes there paid no attention, and he had to leave without it.

### THE BUFFALO HERE AGAIN.

#### She Will Be Fitted Out at the Navy Yard as an Auxiliary Cruiser.

The United States steamer Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, arrived here yesterday from Newport News. When the steamer arrived here on June 16 from Brazil new tubes were fitted to her boilers, and she was sent to Newport News to receive her armor and armament.

The local quarantine officials, fearing yellow fever, refused to permit her to go into dry dock at that place. She was therefore ordered back here, and the work necessary to put her in shape as an auxiliary cruiser will be done at the navy yard, whither she proceeded on her arrival here yesterday.

## ARREST OF G. H. CANDLER.

### The American Medical Indemnity Society Repudiates a Charge of Fraud.

The officers of the American Medical Indemnity Society repudiate the report of a so-called indignation meeting of physicians in Harlem on July 15, at which they were separately charged with conducting a swindling concern. The man who they say is responsible for the report is George H. Candler of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who calls himself an English physician. He had been employed as a solicitor of the society, and has since been arrested at its instance on a charge of grand larceny in failing to turn over $40 which he had collected.

According to Francis B. Swayne, attorney for the society, the "indignation" meeting called by Candler was an assemblage of three or four physicians who met in Ellinger's drug store at Madison Avenue in Ellinger's drug store. It has since been stated by the proprietor that had he known of the report the men were about to disseminate the meeting would never have taken place, at least not in his store.

The American Medical Indemnity Society was recently incorporated under the insurance laws of New York, to make provision for members of the medical profession in times of illness and for disablement resulting from accident. It is conducted on the same lines as insurance companies of like object. Its President is G. E. Steel. The Trustees are Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. Morris J. Asch, and Dr. St. Clair Smith, and its Directors, in addition to the foregoing well-known members of the medical profession, include such well-known names as W. P. Brandegee, F. T. Hopkins, H. S. Hathaway, Treasurer; E. J. Saunders, Secretary; A. L. Root, H. H. Schroeder, C. J. Musgrave, and Seward Prosser.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Swayne said that a great injustice had been done the society.

"The report," said he, "gave the impression that the society was conducting a scheme for swindling, whereas nothing could be further from the truth. The reputations of the men connected with it preclude any such suggestion. Candler is the man responsible for the statement, and, as you know, he has not only been repudiated by them, but is now held on a grand larceny charge.

"The money which those three physicians present at this so-called indignation meeting paid to become members of this society has been tendered to them, but not one has evinced any desire to forfeit his membership. Candler claims that the society owes money to him, but, as a matter of fact, he is in debt to it."

In the Morrisania Court yesterday Mr. Candler, who was held on Thursday in $1,000 bail and later released on his parole until yesterday, secured a continuance of the parole until Monday.

It is alleged that Dr. Candler as an agent collected money from Dr. William Davis of 653 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and failed to give it to the Secretary. Dr. Canler told the Magistrate that if a little time was allowed he could get witnesses to prove his innocence. He says he collected the money and turned it over to the Secretary, but the latter, as was his custom, took it without giving a receipt, and that the issue is now a matter of veracity between the two men. He proposes to show by witnesses that the Secretary had been in the habit of taking money without giving receipts.

### LAST OF THE MASON GANG.

#### Fifth Member Caught and Accused of Burglary in Troy.

The last member of the gang of "Big Bill" Mason and "Red" Spencer, who, with two others, were captured about two weeks ago, was arrested on Thursday night. He is Louis Labe, alias "Little Lou," who gave his name as George Monroe. He was arrested at 417 West Thirtieth Street, though he is said to live at 411 Seventh Avenue.

Labe is said by Capt. McClusky to be a clever man in his line. He has served terms in Sing Sing and the Massachusetts State Prison. Labe was with Mason and Spencer and the others on the night of their capture, but he escaped.

Capt. McClusky says that Labe and three other men committed a safe burglary in Troy, and that warrants have been issued for the men. The Troy police will get Labe, and it is thought that afterward the Newark police will get him. He was remanded for examination at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

#### Boats May Run at Night.

Word was received yesterday from Secretary of War Alger by the Iron Steamboat Company stating that the company might operate to and from Coney Island and Long Branch at all hours of the day and night, beginning to-day.

## BARNEY M'CAFFREY'S WOE

### A Wily Barber on Half Pay Dresses His Beautiful Whiskers in Unwelcome Fashion.

## HIS UNGRACEFUL RETREAT

### Before Magistrate Kramer Barney Confesses to Leaving Feet Uppermost—The Magistrate to Consult the Law on Whiskers.

The pride of Brooklyn's Second Ward until Thursday was Barney McCaffrey's whiskers. It is a popular tale in the ward that when Barney went out from his Front Street home his beard swept burnt matches and toothpicks from the sidewalk, but this is probably an exaggeration. It is certain, however, that in moments of confidence Barney would confide to his friends his intention to challenge ex-Senator Peffer to a comparative display of whisker, length, weight, and beauty to be the deciding points, and the gate money to go to the Populist campaign fund if Peffer won and to the Ancient Order of Hibernians in case Barney gathered in the sweepstakes.

Of late, however, a foreign element has intruded into the Second Ward, and gibes have been hurled by these unfeeling immigrants at Barney's whiskers. Filled with disgust by these objurgations, Barney decided on Thursday to have his favorite whiskers removed, and he visited Luigi Murillo's tonsorial emporium on Front Street, near Fulton. As he laid himself back in the chair he said:

"How much do yez charge for a shave?"

"Ten cents," responded Mr. Murillo.

"Oi've only foive cents," said Barney, seeking to ingratiate himself with the artist by speaking Italian dialect. "Make thata go as fur as yez cana, will yez?"

Murillo smiled a cynical and significant smile and said "All righta." Barney laid his head luxuriously back upon the headrest and gave himself up to the consolations of Morpheus until he was aroused by a tap on the arm and the words "All righta. Next!"

Barney stepped down and surveyed himself in the mirror. The forest of whisker had entirely departed from the right side of his face, which was as bald as a billiard ball, but on the left still bloomed that tropical and tangled growth. On his right side Barney was a conservative, on his left a Populist.

"This, begorra, is repudiation!" shrieked Barney, turning fiercely on the affable artist.

"Ten centa de shave, five centa de half shave," answered Murillo, with an agreeable smile.

"Restore me whiskers, ye omadhaun, or remove the debray!" shouted Mr. McCaffrey, clinching his fists.

Then, according to Barney's story, Murillo and all his assistants pounced upon him and forced him to make an ignominious exit, head first and feet uppermost. Outside the shop a horde of unfeeling hoodlums greeted Barney with shrieks of applause. He gathered himself together and fled up Fulton Street, pursued by an ever-growing mob of roaring and applauding vagabonds.

Yesterday Barney visited Magistrate Kramer, in the Adams Street Court, and asked for a warrant for Murillo on the charge of assault. The Magistrate smiled sympathetically, but said he did not see what could be done.

"But, your Anner," protested Barney, earnestly, "yez fail to appreciate me position. Since the outrage on me person I have not been the same man. I can only see out of wan eye, I chew on wan side of me mouth, and I walk on the bias. I am divided into two parts, and me left side refuses to assimilate with me roight. Is there no law in a free country for a man whose anatermy is disturbed by an assassin?"

"But he isn't technically guilty of assault," argued the Magistrate.

"Then," retorted Barney stubbornly, "he's guilty of division and subtraction, and I demand that he be replevined to the utmost extremity of the law."

The Magistrate scratched his chin doubtfully. "My legal knowledge," he said, "does not comprise any acquaintance with precedents bearing on the crime of felonious abstraction of whiskers. However, I'll look up the law on it, and you be on hand tomorrow morning. If I find you're entitled to a warrant you shall have it."

McCaffrey said he would be on hand at 10 o'clock this morning.

### THE TRACKS IN SIXTH AVENUE.

#### Work of Installing the Underground Trolley Is Being Rushed.

In the busiest section of the dry goods district on Sixth Avenue the work of installing the underground trolley is being pushed with energy, judging from the progress observed yesterday. From Fourteenth Street north for several blocks the yokes had been put in place, the rails and slot clamped on, and the track trued with side braces. The avenue was so crowded with the wagons employed in the work and the delivery wagons of the neighboring stores that other traffic would have been impossible with any regularity.

The merchants in this section were well pleased with the progress evident, and little was said about temporary tracks. The Siegel-Cooper Company has adopted an expedient to relieve the inconvenience forced on their customers from the condition of the street. Free busses are run from the store to Twenty-third Street and back, and to Fourteenth Street and back. A trip is made over each line every ten minutes. The service was begun Thursday, and seemed exceedinly popular yesterday.

So far as could be ascertained, other merchants are patiently waiting the completion of the down-town section of the line. The Sixth Avenue Improvement Association intends to request the resumption of the "shoppers' cars" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but the Chairman has deferred a conference with the traction officials on account of illness.

### SICK MAN ENDS HIS LIFE.

#### A Suicide Leaves Directions to Have His Body Cremated.

The body of a man was found under a tree in Brown's Park, East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. The man had shot himself in the head. He was soon identified as Ignace Schack of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street. Schack had been in poor health and his wife's mind had been unbalanced for a year. He had told his brother that he intended to kill himself. On the body was found a life insurance policy for $1,000 in the Bohemian Brotherhood Lodge and a letter in German as follows:

What I owe: Meisteries, $7.30; Porkoney, $3.50; Kreyicek, $4.50. To the girls in the shop: Annie, $5; Racek, $1; Leonora Schwarsbark, $22.50. This should all be paid from the lodge money. My body shall be cremated. I was used to hell during my whole life. Take my body to Lehicka, First Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. He will attend to everything. I also wish that nobody will go to my funeral, because I have seen enough in my own house during all my life that I want to see.
I. SCHACK.

The body was taken to the Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

#### Mills Hotel Assessment.

D. O. Mills obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review their decision in assessing the Mills Hotel, 1 Bleecker Street, at $500,000. The grounds on which Mr. Mills bases his complaint are that the Tax Commissioners have assessed the hotel at a far higher amount than that at which they have assessed property in the same locality. He says that the fair ratable value of the hotel is not more than $200,000.

#### Appeal for an Aged Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 toward the support of a widow eighty years old. She is childless, confined to her room by rheumatism, unable to do anything efficient in her own support, and without relatives able to assist her. She is of excellent character, and till recently has been able to earn her living. Now, in her old age and physical infirmity, she has to ask assistance. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

### THE TAX ON TELEGRAMS.

#### A Mandamus Intended to Compel the Companies to Affix the Stamps Is Refused.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, heard argument yesterday on the return of an order granted by Justice Gaynor requiring the Western Union Telegraph Company to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling the company to transmit a telegraph dispatch without compelling the sender to affix a one-cent stamp, according to the internal revenue law.

The order was obtained by J. P. Miniter of the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Miniter deposed that he visited the telegraph office at 371 Fulton Street on Thursday afternoon and presented a message to be sent to his wife, at Greenport, L. I. The clerk refused to send the telegram unless Mr. Miniter either affixed a one-cent stamp or gave the clerk 1 cent to do so. The application was made to determine whether the telegraph company or the sender of the telegram is the one obliged to affix the stamp, but it was not determined by Justice Stover.

John J. Leary, Mr. Miniter's counsel, argued that his client was not obliged to affix the stamp, and that the message was not transmitted until it reached the other end of the route. The law says that the company shall not "transmit" a message unless a one-cent stamp is affixed. Rush Taggart, counsel for the Western Union, was about to begin argument in opposition, when Justice Stover said:

"A mandamus can issue only when the right of the party to ask for it is clear, and I do not think this is apparent here. You must seek your remedy by action, and the motion must be denied, with costs."

Justice Stover's ground for making this decision, as explained in the course of some remarks dropped during the argument, is that the State courts cannot interpret the internal revenue laws. Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has decided that the sender must stamp the message. The case will probably be taken to a Federal court.

### STAMP TAX QUESTIONS.

#### Decisions Regarding the Tax on Wines and on Stock Shares.

Collector Treat yesterday received from Washington a ruling on the question whether or not wines received prior to the passage of the new revenue law must be stamped. The decision is that bottles of wine on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers, not manufacturers thereof, on July 1 may be sold at wholesale without having stamps affixed, the payment of the tax thereon being deferred until they are sold at retail.

On the question of the payment of the tax on shares of stock, Collector Treat said as the law now stands the tax must be paid on the par value of such stock, no matter what the value of the stock. He expressed the opinion, however, that the law may be amended so as to make the tax dependent upon the market value of the stock, as was the rule during the civil war.

### NEW STAMP TAX RULING.

#### Medicines, Perfumery, and Cosmetics for Free Distribution Not Taxable.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that samples of medicinal preparations and perfumery and cosmetics, taxable under Schedule B of the new Revenue act, may be removed from the place of manufacture for free distribution without stamp or payment of tax.

Every sample so removed, however, must have legibly printed thereon the following notice:

"This is a free sample removed from the factory for gratuitous distribution. Any person selling or exposing for sale this sample at any time will be liable to all pains and penalties of the law denounced against persons selling or exposing for sale unstamped articles taxable under Schedule B, Act of June 13, 1898."

### ONLY NEW STAMPS LEGAL.

#### The Public Warned that Stamps Issued Under Former Acts Are Worthless.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The attention of Collectors of Internal Revenue has been called to the fact that the discount of 1 per cent. allowed by law on internal revenue stamps when purchased in quantities of not less than $100 does not apply to stamps imprinted upon checks, drafts, and other documents, nor to proprietary stamps printed from private dies for the use of proprietors of articles, who may furnish the same under the provisions of Section 9 of the new Revenue act.

The particular attention of the public also is called to the fact that old internal revenue stamps issued under former acts of Congress, either adhesive or imprinted on checks and documents, cannot be lawfully used upon documents, checks, drafts, or notes, taxed under the present law. The use or redemption of these old stamps was barred by the statute of limitations many years ago.

### THE EXPRESS RECEIPT TAX.

#### Merchants' Association Continues Its Fight Against the Companies.

At the offices of the Merchants' Association yesterday it was declared that the report that the officers of that association had abandoned the fight against the express companies to force them to pay the revenue stamp tax of 1 cent on each express receipt was not true. The association is pushing this matter as fast as possible.

The counsel for the association are Dill, Seymour & Kellogg and Joseph H. Choate. The lawyers have been over the ground carefully, in order to take such action as will most quickly get the whole subject before the courts for a legal interpretation of the wording of the statute. They have now decided upon the form of action which they will bring, and are at work preparing the papers, which will be served early next week.

The express companies said recently that they would instruct their counsel not to interpose any factious opposition in getting the case before the courts, and for the purpose of settling on a basis of action the counsel for the express companies and the counsel for the association had a conference on Wednesday.

### TO OFFSET STAMP TAX.

#### Some Manufacturers of Proprietary Articles Reduce Their Discounts.

Manufacturers of medicine preparations and proprietary articles are now able to get from the internal revenue offices in this city more liberal supplies of the new tax stamps, and in most instances in denominations to suit. A scarcity of the 1¼-cent proprietary stamp is still complained of, and as that particular denomination covers articles which sell at retail for 25 cents, inability to get it has caused considerable inconvenience and trouble. One down-town Broadway druggist bought 30,000 tax stamps of different denominations yesterday, but of that number there was a very scant supply of 1¼-cent stamps.

According to information collected by the internal revenue officers, several of the manufacturers of taxable proprietary medicinal preparations have adopted the plan of recouping themselves for the cost of the tax stamps by reducing their discounts. For instance, goods that, before the stamp law went into effect, were sold to retailers at $24 a gross 20 per cent. off, are now sold at the same schedule price, with a discount of only 15 per cent. In some instances, especially with tooth washes, in which there is a sharp competition, manufacturers acting independently have reduced their schedule prices $1 or $2 a gross, but have offset the reduction as well as the cost of the tax stamps by cutting their discounts in half. This increases the cost of the goods to the retailers.

#### Trade in Three Per Cents.

The 3 per cent. war bonds were traded in yesterday in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange on "delivery when issued," and the quotation advanced to 104⅛ bid, or a profit of $20.62½ on each $500 direct subscription bond. The closing asked price for the new 3s was 104⅛ to 104¼. Dealers report a steady demand for the bonds, mainly from National banks, who seek them to secure circulation.

We "skip" at one o'clock.
But in our stock we haven't
skipped a thing that man or boy
wears day or night.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

### FINED $25 FOR PROFANITY.

#### Daniel Duffie of West New Brighton Tried Under the Penal Code.

Daniel Duffie, a wealthy retired resident of West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was tried Thursday evening, in the Richmond Borough Court of Sessions, for violating Section 675 of the State Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to use profane language in the street or a public conveyance, and was found guilty. The trial was the first of its kind in Richmond County, and was before Justices Foraker, Benny, and Fleming. The courtroom was crowded to the door. After his conviction Duffie was given the option of paying a twenty-five-dollar fine or going to jail for five days. He paid the fine and was released.

Duffie has a handsome place, a fine team, and a naphtha launch among his other possessions. While warships are anchored off Staten Island he carries passengers out to them in his launch at reduced rates. It was on July 8, on one of these trips, in the presence of several women, that the language complained of was used.

### LIVINGSTON CONTEMPT CASE.

#### Argument on the Question of Commissioner Garvey's Jurisdiction.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday, heard further arguments on the application of James Duane Livingston to be released from commitment on an order obtained by Isaac H. Garvey. Mr. Livingston was committed for contempt of court for his alleged refusal to answer certain questions before Commissioner Garvey, in a suit brought to defeat the amalgamation of the three leading gaslight companies of Chicago.

The Circuit Court of Illinois appointed Mr. Garvey as Commissioner to take testimony in the case. Livingston bases his application for release on the ground that a commission appointed by a foreign court has no authority to commit a witness in this State. Mr. Livingston has never actually been in custody of an officer, his commitment being only constructive.

William D. Guthrie of counsel for Mr. Livingston made an exhaustive argument upon the constitutional questions involved. After listening to the arguments on both sides Justice Bischoff reserved decision.

### LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—Henry Sneck, who was injured by an accident, brought an action against the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., upon an insurance policy which provided that "if loss by severance of one entire hand" should result from bodily injury arising from causes enumerated in the policy, the insured should become entitled to receive one-third of the face of the policy, in lieu of a weekly indemnity of $10 for a period not to exceed twenty-six weeks. Medical testimony offered on the trial tended to show that about one-half of the plaintiff's hand, anatomically considered, was cut off by a planer, but there was also testimony to the effect that the rest of the hand was absolutely useless. The trial court decided that plaintiff did not suffer loss by severance of an entire hand, and that he could not recover. The late General Term of the Fifth Department in Monroe County, reversed the judgment below, and the Court of Appeals recently gave judgment absolute in favor of the plaintiff, on the opinion of Justice Werner below, in which he held that inasmuch as some men might conclude from the evidence that, for all practical purposes to which a hand is adapted, there was an entire loss of the use, while others might consider that neither in its anatomical construction nor in its practical use as a hand was it entirely destroyed, the question was one of fact for the jury, and that it was erroneous for the Court to decide it as matter of law.

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BANK'S FAILURE TO PAY CUSTOMER'S CHECK.—The Tradesmen's National Bank on Oct. 15, 1891, refused ot pay on presentation a check drawn by William H. Burroughs against his account kept with it. After five days the bank discovered its error, and the check was paid. A suit brought by Burroughs against the bank for damages for its failure to honor the check was brought to trial in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. At the end of plaintiff's case the trial Judge refused to grant a motion to dismiss the complaint, made upon the grounds, among others, that the action was based upon contract and not upon a tort; no charge of willful or malicious injury being made. The Court then directed a verdict for plaintiff for 84 cents, interest upon the check for five days. A judgment of the late General Term of the Second Department affirming the judgment below has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It was held that the failure of the bank, which had on deposit funds sufficient for the purpose to pay the check of the depositor, rendered it liable either in tort or upon contract. When, however, the depositor brought his action for breach of contract, the failure to pay not being charged to be willful, and no special damages being alleged or proved, and the check having finally been paid, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover more than nominal damages.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.—The Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association was sued by Amelia Siebug to recover the amount of two life insurance policies issued by it. It was shown upon the trial in this city that the insurer did not intend to terminate the policies by reason of the failure of the insured to pay a certain assessment levied thereon, provided such assessment was subsequently paid, and the insurer by notice to the insured stated the policies might be renewed "by immediate payment, if the risk is approved by the association upon receipt of said payment at the home office." Immediate payment was made at the home office, the risk was approved by the insurer, and the policies were renewed by it. The late General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department, affirmed judgment on a verdict directed by the Court, on the trial, in favor of the plaintiff. This decision was recently upheld by the Court of Appeals on the opinion below, holding that the insurer expressly waived its right to insist that the policies were forfeited, and was estopped from asserting that they were not in full force at the time of the death of the insured.

#### To Contest Mrs. Turell's Will.

Emma D. Van Vleck has filed notice with the Surrogate that she will contest the will of Mrs. Serena D. Turell on the ground that it is not in conformity with the statute. The will was written on two sheets of Park Avenue Hotel paper, and was filed for probate by the proprietor of the hotel, William H. Earle. Mrs. Turell is believed to have left property worth $250,000. She wrote a peculiar hand, and the will in many parts is almost illegible.

#### Messrs. Hobart and Griggs Depart.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart and Attorney General Griggs, who came to this city Thursday from Washington, left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday morning to take a train for the Thousand Islands, where they are to spend a vacation.

#### Chinese Boy Killed by a Fall.

Charles Joe Sing, seven years old, the son of a Chinaman and his white wife, was killed yesterday afternoon in the yard of 13 Pell Street. He fell from a fire-escape on the second floor, his head striking an iron peg.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Saturday, [illegible] Sunday, [illegible]
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., [illegible] Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
Next Week,
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Bicycle Track National Circuit Meet
Match Race 25 Miles To-day.
Michael vs. Linton.
All the Big Multicycles.
All the Celebrated Professionals and Amateurs.

THE COOL CASINO! POSITIVELY FIRST TIME MOND. NIGHT!
Theatre Part Closed This Wk
Bx. off. open 9 to 6.
Roof To-night & All THIS WK!
The extravaganza Yankee Doodle Dandy
Nearly 200 Participating!
Rice's Summer Nights and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c. 50c. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Jas. Horne, Nick Long, Idalene Cotton, Gus Williams, Larry Dooley, Dammann Troupe, etc.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque. 7th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth's.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Baltimore vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

## PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

### Blank Checks with the Necessary Revenue Stamp Printed Abroad Are Admitted Free.

Several decisions on new questions were handed down yesterday by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers.

Blank checks on the London Joint Stock Bank, printed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the American Bank Note Company of Philadelphia, were sent abroad to have the necessary revenue stamp printed on them by the British Government printing house in London. After this had been done they were returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was considered that the checks had been advanced in value, and they were assessed for duty as lithographic prints under Paragraph 400, Act of 1897. Free admission as American manufactures returned was claimed, under Paragraph 483, or as uncanceled foreign revenue stamps under Paragraph 670. The board decided that the checks had not been advanced in value and that they were exempt from duty under Paragraph 483.

Goods invoiced as "best pearl scales" were returned by the Appraiser as "pocketknife handles." They were assessed for duty as parts of pocket knives at 40 per cent. ad valorem and 5 cents each under Paragraph 153, and were claimed to be dutiable as manufactures of mother-of-pearl at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 450. The articles are commercially known as knife scales, and are cut out of shells to be used in covering handles of pocket knives. They are kept in stock by manufacturers as parts of pocket knives, and are so designated in the factory. The claim of the importer was sustained.

The board found that there was a distinction between ornaments and trimmings used on women's garments. Garrison, Wright & Co. imported fancy articles about twelve inches long intended to be sewn on cloaks or dress waists. They were assessed at 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 371. The testimony showed that articles bought and sold by the piece or dozen were known in trade as "ornaments," and those bought and sold by linear measurement as "trimmings." The board said that the distinction was somewhat narrow, but upheld it because the testimony was not controverted and because the claim of the protestant had the negative support of a previous decision of the board. It was therefore decided that "ornaments" not being provided for "eo nomine" in Paragraph 371 were dutiable under Paragraph 366.

Following the ruling made last week in the matter of protest of George Gould, the board held that paintings on papier maché imported by C. L. Tiffany were not free of duty as paintings in oil or water colors under Paragraph 575, but that they were articles of utility. "Ivory Cott. Brussels Galon," a variety of fancy cotton trimmings, were held to be dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 268, as claimed by importers. Cotton wearing apparel which was not brought to this country on the same vessel with the protestant were held to be excluded from Paragraph 697, which provides that personal effects shall be exempt from duty.

The board sustained the claim that orris root, calamus root, rhubarb root, colocynth apples, and other crude drugs were exempt from duty under Paragraph 548. Wood used for dyeing purposes was also held to be exempt. The claim that pearl-hardening was dutiable at 20 per cent. was sustained. Squills roots in the usual crude form were held to be exempt from duty.

## A NOTE IN AN OLD CANTEEN.

### Written for Soldiers by Mrs. M. A. Leary in 1864 When a Brooklyn Schoolgirl.

A dispatch from Rock Island, Ill., announces that a letter written in 1864 by a romantic Brooklyn girl of sixteen has just been discovered in an old canteen. A workingman at the Rock Island Arsenal found the letter, faded and brown, in one of a number of canteens made in Brooklyn during the civil war and sent to Rock Island to be re-covered. The letter reads as follows:

"If the soldier who receives this canteen should chance to uncover it, let him remember the young lady that covered it by addressing a letter to her, as she likes to hear from our soldiers, and I hope the soldier that receives this will vote for Little Mac, for I hope we shall have him for our next President. We have had enough of Old Abe."

The letter was signed Rosa Corvin, 211 Gold Street, Brooklyn. In the years during which this letter of a sentimental schoolgirl has been moldering away in the old canteen, the character of the best sections of the big cities has changed, and that part of Gold Street to-day is a tenement quarter. In 1864 it was a good residential district.

The former schoolgirl, Miss Rosa Corvin, has since became Mrs. M. A. Leary, and now lives at 1,962 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan. She said last night that she was a very young girl in 1864, and that she had no recollection of having written the letter which was found in the old canteen. In fact, she was so very young at that time that she thought it impossible that she could have written it.

### FEW SAIL BY THE FRENCH LINE.

#### La Navarre's Preliminary List Has but Forty-three Passengers.

The Most Rev. Placide L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, and F. Marion Crawford will sail to-day, bound for Italy.

Only forty-three passengers appear on the preliminary list of the French Line steamship La Navarre. This is hardly half the number booked last week, and is the smallest number of French Line patrons since the Bourgogne disaster. Among La Navarre's passengers are Count Saffrey de Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bonaventura, and the Rev. P. Cushing.

The Cunard steamer Umbria has among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Blakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bromley, S. C. Guggenheimer, H. H. Sturtevant, Percy Sanderson, British Consul General, and Mrs. F. B. Vail.

"An old woman's remedy" for a cold—with a sixty-eight-year indorsement—the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

# The New York Times.

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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*The New York Times.*
Saturday Edition, with
*Review of Books and Art.*
$1 Per Year.

## *A Sign of the Times.*

Word comes from Chicago that The Chap Book has been absorbed by The Dial. This is a curious combination, and many puzzling conjectures will arise from it. It is as if The Critic (before it decided to become a monthly) had absorbed The Lark. Some will regard the transaction as a surrender of the claims of "decadent" literature to the more robust and healthful spirit of literary journalism. Others will expect to see The Dial clothe itself in dilettanteism and bloom forth in paroxysms of rainbow literature. We feel quite sure, however, that this last will not happen. The editor of The Dial probably knows what his readers will tolerate. People are obviously tired of quaint conceits in critical writing; they desire to have their news and criticism of books presented in as simple and conscientious a form as—for want of a better subject of comparison—the news of the stock market. Reviews of books should be as timely as are editorial comments on current events—and they should be written from the same elevated and responsible standpoint.

The Chap Book, first published in Cambridge, Mass., in 1894 by two Harvard students, was the precursor of a throng of curious and ephemeral literary weeklies, semi-monthlies, and monthlies that aimed to supply young and impressionable readers with unconventional and smart opinions of books and authors and from which responsibility to fixed standards was conspicuously absent. A few years ago there existed a literary clique in Harvard (and one may be there still) composed of students in the upper English courses, who in the [illegible] of a literary [illegible] altogether inartistic or uninteresting things in sketch and story. Sometimes their power of visualization seemed to be great; they actually succeeded in making some of their readers believe they were men of the world, when in reality they were only diligent students of degenerate French novels. The Chap Book, at first the organ of the most worthy and natural elements of this cult, soon extended its line of writers to well-known poets, novelists, and critics in this country and England, from whom it obtained a large supply of what may be called experimental literature.

On its removal to Chicago the paper became, as it were, a sample show-case of almost every advanced phase of literature. In its particular capacity it undoubtedly performed a mission and exercised considerable influence in forming certain artistic standards and teaching the supremacy of style over theme. Many of these literary papers—there were more than a hundred of them—that burst into existence on the tail of The Chap Book's success, tried to do with young writers of unhealthy imaginations what The Chap Book had done with men of experience in life and letters. Their efforts signally failed; the work produced was morbid, hysterical, false to art, and false to life. They deceived a few persons for a time, had their brief Summer hour, and passed on to complete oblivion. The recent literary highway is strewn right and left with the wrecks of them.

The fate that has overtaken them must have been early foreseen by wise and experienced minds everywhere. Their radical defect was want of destination. They had sailed from no port, were bound for none, and had neither anchorage nor a sufficiency of ballast. They were mere drifting craft, gay and thoughtless, adolescent and light of heart, owning no responsibility to the eternal literary verities, gaining no support from the things that endure. True literature, whatever certain phases of it may be, is, in all times, very serious business. It exists for serious purposes, and it serves very substantial ends. Otherwise it dies and leaves no mourners.

Periodicals of the class to which The Chap Book belonged did not even aim to respect the news side of books—a field in which some one of them a few years ago might have gained permanence of life, for there was then real need of such a periodical. They respected the public demand for literary news no more than they respected its clear right to have books reviewed by writers who possessed and heeded the warnings of a literary conscience. We cannot mourn their fate. We can only marvel that they lived at all.

## *New Books on Hawaii and the Philippines.*

As soon as Hawaiian annexation seemed at all likely, the literature on the subject showed fresh animation. Now that the islands are actually ours, we are assured that the public has much to learn about them. Men are working night and day to write "the truth about Hawaii." They promise us a series of surprises. It is the same way with the Philippines. Many busy pens are traveling night and day over paper to tell us about these possible possessions of ours in the Western Pacific. The great danger is that, in spite of the care exercised by the publishers, we may learn much that is worthless, or worse than worthless—false.

Said a well-known publisher one day this week: "We are pitching scores of manuscripts on Hawaii and the Philippines out of our office every day. Other houses are deluged in the same way, they tell me. It seems that there is no subject that the ingenious American scribe will not tackle. He reads up the encyclopaedias and the Consular reports and fires a book at us on Hawaii or the Philippines. What we are all looking for is material on the islands written by intelligent, trustworthy observers, who have been there. We are trying to get it. We shall succeed by and by, I presume."

From inquiries among the principal publishers we learn this week that some good books on these two kindred subjects are already fairly well under way. News of them in detail we shall presently be able to announce. Charles Scribner's Sons publish this week [illegible] Stevens's book on Manila, which is said to be [illegible] and interesting.

## *Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon."*

### Mrs. Ritchie's Edition of it Just Ready—Minor Works in the Same Volume.*

"Barry Lyndon," that one of all Thackeray's earlier works which seems worthiest of the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond," is of course the pièce de résistance in this fourth volume of the new biographical edition, which contains, also, besides the stories enumerated in the title, the famous Titmarsh account of the second funeral of Napoleon, which every admirer of Thackeray knows about, though comparatively few have ever read it. A cynical person might add "or ever will." But a complete collection of all Thackeray's earlier writings is of positive value, and while few may care to deliberately read all of them, even the least of the Fitz-Boodle stories, here collected, is of importance as showing the growth of his mind and the development of his art. In "Fitz-Boodle" and "Men's Wives," particularly, the curious mind can trace the beginnings of that imperishable "comedy of human life" developed in "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "The Newcomes," and concluded, rather feebly, one must confess, in "Philip."

Sixteen illustrations by Millais accompany the text of "Barry Lyndon," while Fildes contributes some capital pictures to illustrate the story of Morgiana and her Captain Walker, and no fewer than fourteen of the author's own droll pictures are given with the introduction. One of these is a likeness of Thackeray himself with Anne, a funny little girl, standing by his chair. Others are an allegorical sketch representing the author (as a poet) laying his boots (typifying the manuscript of "The Fatal Boots") at the feet of Adelaide Proctor, garbed as a Princess; a caricature of old John, the footman, who used to be particularly kind to little Anne; a sketch of Mrs. Thackeray and the baby girl, (which he sent to Fitz-Gerald,) and the first six letters of a pictorial alphabet, primer fashion—"A was an Alderman, rosy and fat."

Mrs. Ritchie has now come to events within her own memory. The period is 1839-44. The Thackerays lived at 13 Great Coram Street, Russell Square, not far from the Osbornes and the house the Sedleys dwelt in before Nap came back from Elba and the markets went the wrong way for old Sedley. Mrs. Ritchie falls quite into her charming "Old Kensington" mood in some of her reminiscences. She publishes a comradelike letter from Edward Fitz-Gerald to his father, in which he incidentally expresses his fear that Russia is "the power kept in pickle to overwhelm Europe, just as men were beginning to settle into a better state than the world has yet seen. If she were out of the question, we should do very well." Unfortunately, Russia is not yet "out of the question." Thackeray was then writing for The Times, The Morning Chronicle, the Cruikshank Annuals, Bentley's Miscellany, and Fraser's Magazine:

> "My mother used to laugh and say that she had helped to make his fortune when she introduced him to The Times. The Sterlings were old friends of her family, and she had lived as a girl a good deal in the house in South Place, where 'The Thunderer,' Capt. Sterling, still dwelt. I used to be taken there, and I can just remember him in a sort of gallery in a wheel chair, and my godmother, Mrs. Sterling, standing by and giving me a pair of red shoes."

Ah, Sterling, Thunderer, who remembers you now? What did you write about, how did you write, where were you born, where did you die? Fame would scarcely touch you if your wife had not given a pair of little red shoes to Thackeray's infant daughter. Mrs. Ritchie remembers that she sat on the floor and gazed on those red shoes in admiration.

> "This taste may have been inherited, for there was a story my father used to tell us of his own early youth and of his passionate longing for a pair of Hessian boots, which he ordered home and which were sternly sent back to the shop as unbefitting a schoolboy. * * * The history of 'Stubbs and the Fatal Boots' may have had some link with those Hessians of my father's dreams. The story was written in the year 1839, and was published in Cruikshank's Comic Annual for 1840. Two years later my father writes to Mrs. Proctor, sending her a part of the manuscript of 'The Fatal Boots.' 'I have the honor to lay them at your feet,' he says, and along with the manuscript he sends an allegorical sketch representing the presentation."

Of her father's Newgate calendar story, "Catherine," published in 1839 in Fraser's, and its relation to the "Paul Cliffords" and "Jack Sheppards" of that hour, Mrs. Ritchie has something to say:

> "The story of 'Catherine' has an episode belonging to it, a very absurd one. Catherine Hayes was a real person, a well-known Irish murderess, the account of whose trial and execution is taken from the newspapers of the time. * * * It unfortunately happened that a most charming songstress of my father's own day, who was popular in Ireland, and no less popular here in England, was also named Catherine Hayes. Miss Hayes's impressionable Irish admirers came to the conclusion that this story of the former Catherine was a deliberate attack upon their favorite singer."

It seems that Thackeray was subjected to a great

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*THE MEMOIRS OF BARRY LYNDON, Esq., written by Himself; the Fitz-Boodle Papers; Catherine, a Story; Men's Wives, &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by [illegible] New York: Harper & Brothers. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of "[illegible] Fair," [illegible] at the time the [illegible] "[illegible]" him, and [illegible] to their [illegible]. In 18[illegible] Thackeray wrote "The Shabby Genteel Story," of which "Philip," his last completed story, was a continuation. He was always fond of "The Shabby Genteel Story." About this time Thackeray dreamed of bringing out a queer weekly paper of his own to be called The Foolscap Library. Of the origin of "Barry Lyndon," esteemed by many good judges as worthy to rank with his best work, Mrs. Ritchie has comparatively little to say. Her father once said to her when she was a girl: "You needn't read 'Barry Lyndon,' you won't like it." She still thinks it "scarcely a book to like, but one to admire and to wonder at for its consummate power and mastery." It was written in 1843-4. Thackeray must have worked over it as he had never worked before:

"Barry Lyndon himself must have been born somewhere about 1742, and much of his early life was passed abroad, in the German Army. He tells his own story so as to enlist every sympathy against himself, and yet all flows so plausibly, so glibly, that one can hardly explain how the effect is produced. From the very first sentence almost one receives the impression of a lawless adventurer, brutal, heartless, with low instincts and rapid perceptions. Barry Lyndon, together with his own autobiography, gives a picture of the world in which he lives and brags, a picture so vivid and present to one's mind that as one reads one almost seems to hear the tread of remorseless fate sounding through all the din and merriment. Take those descriptions of the Prussian Army during the Seven Years' War, and of that hand of man which weighs so heavily on man—what a haunting page in history! Somewhere my father says he forgets dates and facts, but that he remembers impressions; and one can realise what the impressions must have been that went to the making of 'Barry Lyndon.'

"The story of Barry Lyndon's marriage is evidently taken from a true history which concerns a noble family of which many strange legends are told. The family of Bowes dates from the Conquest, and we read that one of the ladies Strathmore was the sole heiress of this wealthy line. She was left a widow before thirty, and had many suitors, for she was charming as well as rich. The unfortunate lady was bullied into a marriage with a brutal adventurer, from whom she finally escaped by flight, barely saving her life. The story of her eldest son, who disappeared and only came back after many years, is not less true. My father had a friend at Paris in those days, a Mr. Bowes, who may have first told him this history, of which the details are almost incredible, as quoted from the papers of the time.

"Mr. Marzials, in his preface to a new edition of 'Barry Lyndon,' says that he has tried to discover the source of another story to which allusion is made in the episode of Duke Victor and his Duchess. The very first entry in my father's notebook for 1844 answers this query:

"'Jan. 4, 1844. Read in a silly book called "L'Empire," a good story about the first K. of Würtemberg's wife; killed by her husband for adultery. Frederic William, born in 1734, (?) m. in 1780 the Princess Caroline of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, who died the 27th of September, 1788. For the rest of the story see "L'Empire; ou dix ans sous Napoléon, par un Chambellan. Paris, Allardin, 1836, Vol. I., 220."'"

Mrs. Ritchie quotes freely from Thackeray's diary between January and August, 1844, to show that in this time "Barry Lyndon" was always on his mind; that the work upon it frequently tired him very much, and that he did a prodigious amount of "reading up" for its sake.

## Features of Recent Fiction.

In recent fiction we frequently find the author posing as a prophet, either seriously or comically, or to be taken seriously afterward, when he had sought only extravagance, as were Mr. Bellamy and Lord Lytton in his "Coming Race." We have Wells's "Time Machine" and "War of the Worlds," and Besant's "Revolt of Man," and H. E. Gorst's little book called "Sketches of the Future." There, too, is Emile Zola's "Paris," which seemed to foretell the author's own fate at the hands of the President and jury of the Assizes.

Two works on the prophetic line are just now being widely read for very apparent reasons. One is "The Final War," by Louis Tracy, and the other is Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "A Desert Drama." In the former the author describes with what seems to be remarkable historic fidelity and dramatic force a war in the indefinite future, when jealousy of Great Britain has united for the moment certain of the great powers in a scheme for the dismemberment of the empire. The United States, taking the ground that such action constitutes a crime against civilization, joins England in defense of her rights. The result of the war is final universal peace.

In "A Desert Drama," Col. Cochrane, an English ex-army officer, who apparently represents the author's own sentiments, says:

"I think that behind national interests and diplomacy and all that, there lies a great guiding force, a Providence, in fact, which is forever getting the best out of each nation and using it for the good of the whole. When a nation ceases to respond, it is time that she went into hospital for a few centuries, like Spain or Greece—the virtue has gone out of her."

Headingly (a typical educated Yankee) nods approval, and the Colonel proceeds:

"Each has it own mission. Germany is predominant in abstract thought; France in literature, art, and grace. But we and you—for the English speakers are all in the same boat—we and you have among our best men a higher conception of moral sense and public duty than is to be found in any other people."

As to unwritten novels, we believe that the tale of the actual "New Woman," with her final conventional surrender to love and a husband eliminated, would find readers in these times of woman's emancipation. Some author might then be inspired to write a sort of female "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" romance. It would be a daring feat, but it might do a lot of missionary work in an allopathic way.

## [illegible] Literary Letter.

[illegible] the New York [illegible] by

William L. Alden.

Author of "[illegible]" [illegible] "The New York Times."

LONDON, July 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette recently asked its readers, both large and small, for a list of the twenty best books for children. [A subject of discussion which is traveling far since THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW began it last January with its article on "Books That Separate Parents from Their Children."] The Academy also asked the leading booksellers for a list of the six children's books which are in the greatest demand at the present time. There is a remarkably close agreement between the two verdicts obtained by The Pall Mall and The Academy, and it is evident that children of the present day are reading books that are wholly free from the deleterious element of instruction, and that are for the most part really worth reading.

It is pleasant to find that, judging by the information accumulated by The Pall Mall and The Academy, the modern child knows nothing of "Sandford and Merton," which was probably the dreariest book in the thin disguise of a story that was ever written. Its sole merit was that it furnished Mr. Burnand the opportunity of writing his "New Sandford and Merton," which, of course, is not known to children, for the reason that it appeals only to those who have read "Sandford and Merton" in the original tediousness. On the other hand, "Robinson Crusoe" preserves its perennial popularity, but it ranks in juvenile estimation below "Alice in Wonderland," which in both the lists holds the first place.

Of course, Andersen's and Grimm's fairy tales are among the twenty favorites, and these two books are indisputably children's books. But it is noticeable that the books which children like best are those which are written for grown-ups, or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say, those that are read by adults with at least as much pleasure as by children. "Treasure Island," "The Jungle Books," "Pilgrim's Progress," Mrs. Ewing's books, "Uncle Remus," "The Talisman," "Ivanhoe," "Helen's Babies," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" are all included in The Pall Mall list, and there is no doubt that the average parent when he buys these books for his children looks forward to the pleasure of reading them himself.

Among the lists of books sent to The Pall Mall by children there is one from a girl of thirteen and a half years, whose taste is certainly eclectic. She likes "The Tempest," Mr. Crockett's "Sir Toady Lion," and the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." If the latter ever becomes a really popular "juvenile," parents of modest incomes will find it rather difficult to present each of their children with a Christmas copy of the encyclopaedia. A few of the children still think it a duty to mention that they like those two books from which several generations of children have already suffered—"The Peep of Day" and "Line Upon Line"—books which undertake to present Bible stories in an improved form adapted to the infant intellect. It is not to be credited that modern children seriously like that sort of thing. They may not formulate the reasons of their dislike, but they evidently have a vague consciousness that the Bible deserves to be treated with at least as much respect as the books of Miss Louisa Alcott, and that they prefer to have both as they were originally written, rather than to have them brought down to the imaginary juvenile level.

May I be permitted to mention that the children do not even mention Miss Austen's novels. Some time ago I hazarded the assertion that I had never known a man who had read more than one of Miss Austen's novels, and I was at once attacked by numerous correspondents who all asserted that they had read "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," and all the rest of Miss Austen's writings. These correspondents without exception stray from the point. I never denied that thousands of men and women are ready to say that they have read everything that Jane Austen wrote, and that they consider her the greatest novelist of all time. Nothing is easier than to say a thing of this sort. It is quite as easy as to say that you have been down in a coal mine. But there is the same difference between going down a mine and merely saying that you have gone down it that there is between reading Jane Austen and saying that you have read her. The correspondents tell me that I am mistaken when I say that I have never met a man who has read more than a single Austen novel. I beg to suggest that they are mistaken when they say that they have read all of them. My chief objection to Miss Austen's books is that they tempt people to such painful mendacity. When you can gain a reputation for literary taste by the simple process of saying that you have read all of Jane Austen's books, it requires sturdy principle to refrain from saying so, especially as it is morally certain that the person to whom you make this assertion is not in a position to cross-examine you. Children are, I am glad to say, too frank and honest to try to gain a reputation for good taste by placing "Pride and Prejudice" or "Men and Mendacity" in their lists of favorite books. But, after all, this is a painful subject. Whenever any one of my correspondents will recite to me without book and both hands tied behind his back the plot of any two of Jane Austen's books I will believe his assertion that he has read them, but I decline to believe wild and improbable assertions without a shadow of proof.

Some astute person of the Cook genus has hit on the [illegible] of personally conducting Americans to all the places in London of which mention is made in any of Dickens's books. These are the houses in which Dickens lived, the houses in which various characters in Dickens's novels lived, and the places where it is supposed that houses formerly stood which had some extremely remote connection with Dickens and his creations. A conductor who knows all these places can easily walk a party of Americans off their legs in the course of a day, and the party will undoubtedly enjoy the tramp just in proportion as they have faith in their conductor. With the exception of the houses in which Dickens lived, there are very few places in London at the present day which can be thoroughly identified as places mentioned in Dickens's novels. I am aware that there is a wooden midshipman still standing outside of a shop which is daily visited by Americans, who firmly believe that they are gazing on the house of the late Solomon Gills. I happen to know, however, that the wooden midshipman in question has stood on the outside of at least three different shops during the last thirty years. He was once in Leadenhall Street and once in Southwark, and I should not be in the least surprised to find him some day in Upper Tooting, with a crowd of reverent Americans standing around him, and trying to identify the attractive-looking brass instruments which Capt. Cuttle placed in the show window and ticketed with prices that astonished the neighborhood. The truth is that nearly all the genuine Dickens localities have vanished in the course of demolition and rebuilding which has been going on all over London. I try to believe in the ale house where David Copperfield asked for a pint of the very best stunning ale, but I have not the least doubt that the ale house was built years after Dickens's death, and is no more genuine than the Boar's Head of modern Eastcheap.

Now, if a personal conductor of tourists wishes to show genuine houses and taverns, all he has to do is to organize a Johnson pilgrimage. Dr. Johnson seems to have lived in 90 per cent. of all the houses at present standing within the City limits, and to have drunk tea and listened to Goldsmith in the act of reading the "Vicar of Wakefield" in at least 30 per cent. of all the houses of refreshment in Fleet Street and its neighborhood. The Johnson pilgrims would have the satisfaction of seeing Johnsonian localities in which they could put their trust, and they would find them grouped together in a region so comparatively small that they could be reached in a single day without excessive fatigue. It is certainly strange that, although so many houses associated with Dickens should have been destroyed, all the Johnsonian houses and taverns are still in good condition. Possibly some iconoclast will presently arise and demonstrate that there is not a single genuine Johnson house in all London. If so, I hope it will not be in my day. Whenever I have a holiday I always go and look at a dozen or two Johnson houses, and find them very soothing and satisfactory to the tired mind.

We have had a play of Maeterlinck's, "Pelléas and Melisande," and it is thought by many people to be wonderfully poetic and incomprehensible. It may be fairly said to have been successful, for it certainly attracted a good deal of attention, and the manager admits that he did not lose money by its production. The Maeterlinck plays seem to me to be something entirely new—neither literature nor music. If you could solidify an impression as gases are solidified, "Pelléas and Melisande" might be regarded as an impression made visible. We sometimes hear of a landscape from which the painter has omitted the atmosphere. Maeterlinck's plays are all atmosphere and nothing else. I suppose they are poetical, for they certainly are not prosaic. At any rate, they are interesting, and at times they are unquestionably delightful.

Mr. Capes's historical novel, "The Adventures of the Comte de la Muette," is having a good sale. Mr. Capes's heroine is alone sufficient to make the fortune of the book. It ought to be said, however, that Mr. Capes's style is for the most part extremely objectionable. Take equal parts of Meredith and Stevenson and wash them over with sepia until they become partially obscure, and you will have Mr. Capes's style. That is to say, his style when he is consciously striving to write. When he is simply telling a story, he can tell it as cleanly as any other man. All the same, Mr. Capes is henceforth to be reckoned with. He is a coming novelist, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will arrive.

"The Mutineer," by Becke and Jeffry, is a noteworthy book, and it especially pleases me, because it assigns to Christian, the chief of the Bounty Mutineers, the same character that I had assigned to him in my own mind many years ago. Mr. Becke knows his South Seas, and we may safely assume that his version of the Bounty mutiny and of the adventures of the Pitcairn colony are to be trusted. There is a little too much truth in the book to make it a completely satisfactory story, but it is far and away the best story dealing with Pitcairn's Island or any other island home of castaways that has yet appeared.

Mr. Quiller Couch—whose name, as he informs us, is to be pronounced as if spelled "Cooch"—has become the editor of The Cornish Magazine, a new venture, which is supposed to contain matter of special interest to Cornishmen. The first number is a good, all-round magazine, and the name will probably prove to be a mistake. Had it been called anything else, it would still have been read by Cornishmen for the sake of its editor, while the general public would not have been led into the mistake that it is designed only for readers in the extreme southwest of England.

W. L. ALDEN.

# *New Stories of the Sea.*

## Mr. Janvier's Ingenious Tale and Another Good One.*

Between latitude 16 and 38 north, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, there are great quantities of floating seaweed. The scientific folks say that this sargasso sea is caused by the great gyration of the Gulf Stream, but some of the mariners, whose knowledge is varied and interesting, though often empirical, declare that here the Gulf Stream actually has its end, and they tell strange tales of the wrecked ships of centuries that have floated thither and lie packed closely together amid the thick scum of weed. This fact and these strange tales form the slender foundation of Mr. Janvier's new story, which is as good a sea-yarn as any printed in many years, ingeniously contrived, quick in movement, fairly accurate in minor details, (which is essential when the tale itself is a whopper,) beginning in a clear, interesting way, and ending with a masterful touch at just the right point.

Indeed, we may say that this new, plausible story of things that never happened is as clever in its way, as full of diverting fancy, and nearly as well-wrought as Mr. Janvier's other stirring romance, "The Aztec Treasure House," and that is saying a great deal. To be sure, it was an easier task to work out these imaginings of a shipwrecked man drifting into the yellow maze of the sargasso sea, and clambering day after day over the old hulks, than it was to put together that wonderfully absorbing romance of the finding of a veritable Aztec stronghold in a Mexican valley. And there is nothing in this sea story nearly so daring and dramatic as that idea of the all-powerful high priest, who alone of all the surviving Aztecs knows of the advent of the white man, and who has spells of serving, in the outside world, as an ordinary railroad hand. What is more, the working out of all the details in that Mexican tale was accomplished without a flaw. You can prove it all, like a sum in arithmetic.

We are not sure that Mr. Janvier has been quite so careful and conscientious in making up this tale. We have our doubts, sometimes, as about the possibility of using the saw to make a passage through the seaweed, as to the preservation of food on the wrecked French steamer. If a reasonable man wished to refrain from doing something he was sorely tempted to do for one hour, he might sit down and slowly count 3,600. He surely would not, like Mr. Janvier's hero, count 6,000. But these are the merest trifles. No one not congenitally given to fault-finding would ever notice them.

We take a liking to Mr. Janvier's hero in the beginning. He is an unsalted but purposeful young man, who has just got his diploma at Stevens Institute and secured a job as engineer with a palm oil manufacturing company on the West Coast of Africa. He starts from New York as a passenger on a sailing vessel. It would not be fair to tell how he gets in the sargasso sea or how he gets out of it. But he has a dreadful time of it there for many months, gets lost among the hulks of Spanish galleons and antique men-of-war, discovers the long-lost American war sloop Wasp, with the bones of her Captain, Blakeley, lying under a faded, rotting American flag, in the cabin, and the bones of her crew on deck, and her old logbook containing rough notes of the beginning of her last action, Oct. 5, 1814, with an English brig, which she sank, though every man on the Wasp was wounded to death. He also sees the hull of the City of Boston, but does not board her, which, all things considered, is just as well. He secures a great treasure of jewels.

All the humor in "The Aztec Treasure House" was represented by a diminutive donkey, which accompanied the explorers in all their perilous adventures. In the new story a similar rôle is borne by a capable and entertaining tom cat of fastidious tastes. There is no sentimental interest at all, and the only reminder in the story that woman exists (though few of us will ever get that substantial fact out of our minds) is a description of some belongings of the Captain's wife found in the cabin of a long-wrecked ship.

In the beginning Mr. Janvier's manner is briskly modern, as suits the surroundings of his hero, but presently he falls into the "Robinson Crusoe" manner. This seems inevitable. Few could tell such a tale without showing the influence of De Foe upon them. Few would regard the revelation of an influence so wholesome as objectionable.

If you will spell "Knarf" and "Elivas" backward you will find that the first is "Frank" and the second "Savile," and these two are probably the real appellation of the author of this tale. But when you know that the author was one Frank Savile and not a hardy Norseman, as the nom de plume seems to mean, you will care very little. The main point is that he has written an old-fashioned tale of the maiden fair, the brave and virtuous hero, and the villain who still pursued him and subsequently also her. The period in which the action of the tale is set is that of the days of Drake and Hawkins, and the destruction of the Spanish Armada is one of the principal incidents of the story.

Because of this the author has seen fit to tell his tale in the first person, and that has made it necessary for him to adopt an antique manner of speech. Now this old English style is sadly overworked in these days, and some people are decidedly weary of it. There does not seem to be any special reason why a man should not tell a story of the olden time in the third person. The plea that the use of the first person gives the narrative a more realistic air is hardly worthy of serious consideration, because that plea should apply with equal force to any story. Yet novelists are prone to employ the first person whenever they have a story of old time to tell. Perhaps the use of it helps them to feel more in touch with their incidents, and thus improves their work. But the frequency of stories of antique doings in these days makes this old style seem wearisome. Now it did not appear to be necessary in "Quo Vadis"—but this is the oldest of all stories.

The story of "John Ship, Mariner," will interest those who are fond of stories of battle, murder, and sudden death. There is plenty of adventure, and as the villain is a Spaniard his wily schemes, his cruelty, and his final destruction will please every one. The hero is an Englishman, and hence his pluck and fortitude and general virtue will also please the great majority of American readers. The story is well told, and as a matter of fact it has very few dull pages. Probably most persons of critical inclination will fail to find sufficient motive for the vindictiveness of the villain, but having accepted it as one of the premises of the story they will admit that he gave the hero a very large amount of trouble and only failed to accomplish his destruction because he was in a story, where villains never get an even chance.

As for Kitty, the English girl, whom the hero found on the far away Faroe isle, she is a wholesome maiden, and every reader will like her right heartily. The book introduces once again that antique horror, the Spanish Inquisition, and the sufferings of John Ship under its fearful tortures are vividly, indeed most painfully, described. The author is also very successful in his account of the wreck of the great treasure galleon on the rock-bound Faroe coast. The narrative of the work of the Faroese cragsmen is also excellently told. It gives much color to the story, and the hero's accomplishment of the cragsman's skill leads naturally to one of the most exciting incidents of the tale.

On the whole, "John Ship, Mariner," is a good story, and its author shows a fine mastery of the art of construction and of description. The simplicity of the Faroese community is delightful and there is the commendable lesson that courage and honesty are triumphant qualities of manhood.

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*IN THE SARGASSO SEA. A Novel. By Thomas A. Janvier. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

JOHN SHIP, MARINER. [illegible] By Knarf Elivas. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

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## Not Easy to Follow.*

The romance of "The Hepsworth Millions" is all about an Indian treasure which somebody stole and the efforts made to find it. Christian Lys writes the detective story in extenso of 469 pages. You have for prime rascal Mr. Reuben Swingle, and Swingle and Swindle are closely related family names. Sir Michael Hepsworth, a miser, gets hold of the diamonds, rubies, sapphires, but his worst possession is Maria, his wife, Lady Hepsworth, and when Maria is out of temper she "hisses." There are a Mark Penrose and a small boy, Robert Scrutten, mixed up in the story. The gruesome picture at the beginning of the book discloses the most important part of the story. It is a woman with a lamp in her hand in a cellar, and there is a dead man and what appear to be money and jewels scattered around him. "The Hepsworth Millions" has the merit of at least taxing the faculties of the reader for the understanding of it.

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## Pictures Sold in Paris.

At the sale of the Goldsmith collection in Paris, the most remarkable pictures were "Allée sous Bois," by Corot, which brought 43,500f.; "Pâtre Calabrais," by Decamps, 7,500f.; "Défense d'un Château," by Detaille, 7,200f.; "Convoi Prussien," by Detaille, 6,000f.; "Clairière," by Diaz, 37,100f.; "Confidences," by Diaz, 4,300f.; "Pleine Mer," by Dupré, 22,900f.; "Arabes," by Gérôme, 11,100f.; "Bûcherons," by Millet, 54,000f.; "Fontainebleau," by Rousseau, 46,000f.; "L'Étang," by Rousseau, 37,500f.; "Le Retour du Marché," by Troyon, 39,500f.; "Venise," by Ziem, 10,400f. A landscape, by Hobbema, sold for 31,000f.; "Jeune Fille Hollandaise," by Cuyp, 10,300f.; "La Circoncision," by Bellini, 7,100f.; "Vue de Hollande," by Van der Heyden, 11,000f.; "Intérieur de Cabaret," by Van Ostade, 3,500f.; "Pan et Syrinx," by Breughel and Rubens, 9,000f.; landscape, by Ruysdael, 6,000f.

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*THE HEPSWORTH MILLIONS. By Christian Lys. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

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# *Middle Africa.*

## A Swiss Officer's Record of His Travels.*

The Swiss officer M. le Capitaine Alfred Bertrand in his "Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi" shows himself to be an explorer of distinction. The very handsome volume under notice presents in a straightforward manner Capt. Bertrand's several trips in the Zambesi country and the many difficulties he met with and overcame. Associated at times with Mr. Percy C. Reid, Mr. A. Saint Hill Gibbons, and Mr. F. D. Pirie in the long journeys undertaken, Capt. Bertrand had the advantage of some of the experience his comrades had gained in former African exploration.

Arriving at Kimberley, the author tells of the diamonds there and the work of the De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited) Company. Formerly the blue earth which was the matrix of the diamonds was easily decomposed when exposed to the air for a few weeks. But this blue earth, in the deeper diggings, is now much more refractory, and has to be ground up. The machines in use, which are run by an 1,100-horse power engine, crush 1,500 tons of the blue clay in ten hours. The separation is then done by hand. The largest diamond yet found weighed 428½ karats, and when cut lost 200 karats. Capt. Bertrand tells of a heap of diamonds shown him worth $3,000,000. One of the modern applications of the searchlight is to throw its rays on the working parties in the mines, and so exactly what the men are doing is made clear. In this way the purloining of stones at night becomes difficult.

The true start was made from Mafeking, when "trecking" began. There were difficulties at the very outset, such as the bogging of the wagons. Oxen, horses, and mules were lost, and the hired men were not reliable. Coming to Palapye, in Bechuanaland, he found the natives doing fairly well under English rule, and he writes: "These vast countries are beginning to show the advantages of English colonization, which, after all, is the most simple, most replete with good common sense, and best adapted to the wants of the natives." King Khama was, he found, a decent potentate, and a strictly temperance monarch, allowing no drop of alcohol to be brought into his dominion. At Palapye Capt. Bertrand became acquainted with Mr. M. J. S. Moffat, the son of the missionary, Robert Moffat, who was Livingstone's brother-in-law. At least the noble work commenced by Livingstone has borne fruit among the Bechuana. At Palapye provisions were arranged in the wagons for the long journey, arms and ammunition were looked over, and medicines inspected.

Starting from Palapye on the 18th of May it was only two days afterward that the first case of horse sickness happened, and the animal died. On the 25th of the month, journeying over the Khama country, the gnu was seen, and Mr. Reid killed one of them. What could be eaten was devoured for present wants, and the remainder was converted into "biltong," the jerked beef of Africa. On the 21st of June the party were close to the Zambesi. Crossing the river, Leshoma was reached, and a mission station, under charge of M. and Mme. Jalla, welcomed Capt. Bertrand. There was a school at Kazoungoula, under charge of the missionaries. The next objective point was the Machilé River. "Up to this time," writes Capt. Bertrand, "the wild animals seemed isolated, or belonging to particular zones." A few days afterward (July 9) a section of country was crossed where there were both gnus and zebras. Both animals seem to have some intimacy and herd in company. Our author thinks that the zebras were the true sentinels, (véritables sentenelles.)

Among the native followers was a hunter, Klass Africa. The man was invaluable, and acted as an under officer. He was of Hottentot origin. It was midday when the camp was resting, when the presence of lions was reported by Klass. A spaniel, the bravest of the dogs, made for the lions, when Mr. Reid, with a lucky shot, killed the lioness. But early that night two horses were killed by the lion. Capt. Bertrand lay in ambush all the rest of the night, hoping to get a shot at the lion, but the animal did not return.

The troublesome tsé-tsé fly now made its appearance, and several animals died. The author says: "The tsé-tsé tormented us. Though a man does not succumb to the venom of the fly, its sting gives great pain." One of the principal objects of our explorers was to determine the source of the Machilé, and this Capt. Bertrand thinks that he and his companions have now settled.

On the 1st of August the author made a remarkable trip across the Ba-Rotsi country. The course of the River Mania was followed, and a native village Mégori was reached. The people were agricultural, having good plantations. Sorgho flour and clotted milk were in abundance. The people were good-natured and fond of laughing. They wore a queer head ornament, a kind of conical peak, built up of crushed ants. Their weapons, made of iron, were fairly good. The cattle were excellent. The Njoko River was waded, and here Capt. Bertrand met a chief, who had a splendid name—of many letters—Souroukourouk-ourou, and who was kind to the party.

Now began hard times, for as the Captain advanced through the Ba-Rotsi land food became scarce. Then Klass Africa was taken ill, and a halt was necessary. The Captain writes:

> "Klass Africa's sickness, forcing me to stop, placed me in a most difficult situation. When the natives cannot work they are easily demoralized. When this happens, desertion is common, and is most to be feared."

A trustworthy man was sent for food, and was fortunate in obtaining it, and so the immediate danger was overcome, but nevertheless three of the porters ran away and never returned. There always was sickness, arising from malaria, and quinine had to be given.

Capt. Bertrand describes firemaking by friction in Africa, and the method is precisely the same as that in use by our Moqui Indians. The piece of wood, about the diameter of a lead pencil, is rotated in the palms of the hands, one end of the stick resting on a flat slab of wood. These negroes all delight in tobacco, but smoking is not so common as is snuffing. Salutations are at least peculiar among the Ma-Kuangoa. They differ according to relationship. "I could not help smiling when I saw a man spit in the amiable way on the shoulder of a passer-by. It was a sign of friendship hardly to be followed out in Europe."

After a long and arduous journey the party came to Sefoula, and here was M. Coillard's mission. King Lewanika holds the country, and the presence of the missionaries has benefited the King. Lewanika attends church, and a great many of the savage methods of former times have been abolished. Infanticide no longer exists nor the terrible ordeals when a suspected witch had to drink boiling water.

The Zambesi is described, and particularly the falls, and the author thinks that for picturesqueness Victoria Falls are superior to Niagara.

Capt. Bertrand returned by Matebeleland, the Transvaal, and Natal, and gives many novel details of the country.

The quiet, matter-of-fact way the author has rather adds to than diminishes the interest of the volume, and then again he never places himself in prominence. "Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi" is a most valuable contribution to modern geography. The maps are excellent, and the illustrations, taken in major part from photographs, are not alone the best, but the very best, we have seen of Africa and its native population.

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*AU PAYS DES BA-ROTSI, HAUT-ZAMBÈZE. Voyage d'exploration en Afrique et retour par les Chutes Victoria, le Matabeleland, le Transvaal, Natal, le Cap, par M. Alfred Bertrand. [illegible] Illustrations. Paris: [illegible] & Co.

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An epitome of Greek and Latin popular literature will be published early in September by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work is by Henry Grey, and is entitled "Classics for the Million."

## [illegible]

[illegible] the "Builders of Greater Britain" Series deals with John and Sebastian Cabot. In common with many other heroes, the Cabots have had virtues and achievements ascribed to them that ruthless modern investigation has not always confirmed. At least it is so in the case of Sebastian Cabot. It is hard to have idols shattered, and the work of an iconoclast is always thankless, but we are growing accustomed to having the legend of John Smith and his salvation by Pocahontas stripped of the authority it once enjoyed, and some ground has been gained in the suggestion that George Washington never destroyed his father's cherry tree, so that we are in a measure prepared for the comparatively recent change in the estimated rank assigned the Cabots as discoverers. No longer is it possible to speak (with Burke) of Sebastian Cabot as the discoverer of Newfoundland, to the exclusion of his father. It is likewise impossible to applaud Sebastian for his purity of motive and elevation of character. It seems something more than probable that, by his silence at least, he allowed his father to be defrauded of much of the credit that was justly his, and if, as there seems no reason to doubt, we are justified in believing such an authority as Mr. Henry Harrisse, among all the treacherous intriguers and self-advertising nonentities of old time there is no figure more disreputable than that of John Cabot's more famous son, Sebastian.

This is strong language surely, but the sixteenth century code was, however, far from perfect, and whatever in the light of present knowledge may now be said of Sebastian Cabot, certain it is that both he and his father did something toward the creation of Greater Britain, and no list of "Builders" could be complete without a mention of both names, for Sebastian's lifework is to a greater or less extent inseparable from John's, and the one is in many respects the complement of the other. Columbus himself preceded John Cabot by but five years in his discoveries in the Western Hemisphere.

So much obscurity still exists in regard to this first Cabotian voyage that we have only extreme and perplexing uncertainty about nearly all the details thereof. There is first of all a question about the share of John's sons in the undertaking. They were all, including Sebastian, named in the patent granted by King Henry VII. for the discovery of new and unknown lands. Did they also accompany him from Bristol to the new isle? In after years Sebastian claimed not only to have gone on the expedition, but to have commanded it in person, his father being already dead. But beyond his own assertion we have no proof that Sebastian or either of his brothers even accompanied John Cabot in 1497. John Cabot received from Henry VII., under the name Kabotto, on his return from his first voyage the magnificent (?) and now famous grant of £10 (equal to £120 in current money, or about $600) "to HIM that found the new isle," in order, as one writer has suggested, that he might have a good time with it. In the same year the King further bestowed upon him as John Calbot a pension of £20 a year during the pleasure of the Crown.

The birthplace of Sebastian Cabot is a matter of grave doubt. Some accounts make it in Venice, others in Bristol. It is possible that he actually took part with his father in the perils and discoveries of 1497-8. Of one thing we may be sure, and that is that Sebastian's share, however real, was unimportant. Henry Stevens's formula in this connection is terse but pertinently expressive, "Sebastian Cabot minus John Cabot equals 0."

We lose sight of John Cabot after the end of his second voyage. In 1499 we catch one final glimpse of him drawing the pension allowed him by Henry VII. His death probably took place in 1500 or thereabout. From this time on Sebastian maintains the fame and credit of the family. And here it must be said that, however damaging appearances may sometimes be for Sebastian's credit, it is hardly fair to regard him as a mere charlatan, a man who did nothing but trade upon his father's reputation, a professed cartographer without any real science, a professed discoverer without any real achievements; true, the claims made by him or for him to superiority to, or even to equal eminence with, his father, during his father's lifetime must be dismissed as fabulous—but in the long period during which he acted as chief pilot of Spain and England he must have possessed sound attainments to justify his high position and to keep him in it against the envy and competition of rivals. It is difficult to believe that he could have enjoyed to so remarkable a degree as he did the confidence of Henry VIII., of Cardinal Wolsey, of Ferdinand the Catholic, of Charles V., of Edward VI. and his chief advisers, of the Republic of Venice, if he was simply the clever but absolutely empty humbug he has sometimes been represented.

Upon the death of Henry VII. he en- [illegible] Pilot Major of Spain, with a salary of 50,000 maravedis, in which position his duties were purely scientific and in which he seems to have given entire satisfaction. The only exploring expedition in which he seems to have engaged was not at all satisfactory, and his career was very nearly ruined thereby. In 1547 Sebastian Cabot returned to English service, in which he continued until his death. From the great mass of contradictory evidence not yet sifted it would seem that much yet remains to be done historically with this character.

## Taxidermy.*

In his present book Mr. Rowley brings his readers into direct contact with a most fascinating art. Taxidermy takes a dead bird, an animal, a fish, or a reptile, and restores the living form, the characteristic pose and attitude, the exact likeness of the subject, so that it is not treated as a pressed and dried flower or leaf, but rather reproduced and sculptured, so far as externals go, before the observer as faithful to nature as the skill of the operating taxidermist permits. It means much more to-day as an art than it ever did before, when it was only a trade of most inartistically upholstering a skin.

As an introduction to his subject Mr. Rowley takes his readers off on an actual collecting trip. All the charm of wild life in the woods, "camping out," invests the story. There is something alluring and inspiring about such a contact with nature far away from conventional civilization, with forest boundaries and star-spangled sky for a canopy. Woodcraft begins to have a real significance where there are no streets, not even paths. The processes and methods of trapping are faithfully portrayed, and the subjects are taken as they are naturally found, and in description put through all the necessary stages of preparation, skinning, curing, preserving, and other preparatory field work for subsequent mounting for exhibition purposes. The value of careful study of individual specimens, measurements, and other notebook observations, photographs, and sketches will be apparent to all those who have ever experimented along such lines. The results obtained by a novice will not at first be apt to be the most satisfactory, but imperial Rome took several days to build, and no man becomes a taxidermist by spontaneity.

The mounting of large mammals constitutes the most difficult part of taxidermy. Plaster casts made from the carcasses of dead animals are of the utmost service as guides in mounting, and a good cast of the whole side of an animal which is to be mounted will save a great deal of time, in constructing what is called the "manikin" or modeled dummy figure upon which the skin is finally stretched and which must be a nearly exact counterpart of the body of the animal after the skin is removed.

The reader is taken in easy and interesting stages successively through the complex work of mounting various specimens and enough is learned by reading to bring out the taste, if it has a lodgment with the reader, and to encourage its development. Great changes and improvements have taken place in taxidermal methods within recent years, and it would seem that the time was quite ripe for such a book as Mr. Rowley has produced, and that it will fill a place among those to whom this department of science appeals that has not hitherto been occupied. There seems to be a growing tendency on every hand toward amusements in our day of a scientific or a semi-scientific nature that cannot fail to increase the universal stock of knowledge, and to all those influenced in this direction the book will be most interesting.

A large mass of most valuable information is given in the book as to necessary tools and materials, compositions, and formulae, patterns, casting, and other details that will serve the professional as well as the amateur well. Taxidermy as presented by Mr. Rowley is not the dry, hard subject we have been too prone to think it is, but it has rather a story to tell us, to which we may well take heed, even if we do not find professional interest in it.

No one may read the book written by Mr. Rowley without being impressed by it, and the careful reader will be sure to gain some knowledge that will be of benefit to him in one way or another.

## The Determination of Sex.*

During his continuous labors in the province of embryology Dr. Leopold Schenk writes that the determination of sex was a matter of secondary importance, his attention being engaged by far more extensive studies. The present volume cannot therefore have had his undivided study. The results which he thinks he has arrived at may rest on insufficient data. We are to consider the [illegible] "that in favorable years when food was cheap, the births showed an excess of girls. Under unfavorable circumstances more male individuals were born." But we think it has been shown that the Ploss theory is worthless. What we do know is that, according to [illegible], whose statistics were based upon the population of half of Europe, representing [illegible] births, the proportions of sex were found to be 106.3 boys and 100 girls. Conditions in some particular countries were from 105.2 to 107.2 girls, but there was always an excess of female children. In his "Descent of Man" Darwin states, from his own researches, that in horses there were 100 females to 99 males, in dogs about the same. Among horned cattle are more females than males. "One fact appears to be certainly established—that on an average, in normal circumstances, the number of male individuals of our population that are born exceeds the number of females."

Prof. Schenk arrives at the conclusion that the sex of the mother's offspring arises from metabolism. If there be too much free sugar in her system a girl is born. If conditions are normal there is a boy. The value of the theory of the author of "The Determination of Sex" depends upon a very few observations made by him. Matters of this kind can only be studied when several million or more of cases have been carefully examined. We must deem, then, the "Schenk theory" as a simple fad and nothing more. Why there are more females born than males we may never find the reasons for, but we can readily understand why for the duration of the human race nature has established this law of the preponderance of the female.

## Making a Road Through Uruguay.*

Mr. Robert Crawford, who is a civil engineer, went to Uruguay on railroad construction business. Curiosity is particularly awakened to-day in regard to Latin civilization, for to this part of South America come the Italians, and in the republics watered by the Rio Plata the hope is entertained of the rebirth of Southwestern Europe.

The Republic of Uruguay, or the "Banda Oriental del Uruguay," is but a small country, with an area of 73,000 square miles, or rather more than four-fifths of Great Britain. The population is some 750,000, Montevideo, the capital, with its suburbs, containing some 250,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Crawford was to undertake the extension of the Central Uruguay Railroad from the right bank of the Rio Negro, a point 170 miles from Montevideo, to the town of Rivera, on the frontier of Brazil, a distance of about 182 miles. As an Irishman, our engineer takes everything in a good-humored way and tells many good stories. At Paso de los Toros he lodged in "a temporary residence" built by the railway company, and as robbers are common in the country "the residence" was protected by a ferocious dog. The canine guardian held possession of a flight of steps and a terrace. The engineer declared him to be "the most savage-looking bulldog" he ever saw. There was a Scotsman in the party of engineers "who prided himself on his musical accomplishments, and especially on his proficiency as a performer on the bagpipes." So the Scot determined to try the soothing effects of a lively air on the dog. "The result was marvelous. The savage brute became dumb at first with terror and amazement, and then, uttering his protest against the proceedings in a fit of the most hideous howling, he took himself to the privacy of his kennel, from which no inducement could subsequently dislodge him."

At Paso de los Toros many of the people were engaged in cattle farming, and one industry was the conversion of the slaughtered animals into jerked beef, for consumption in the Brazils and West Indies. The "saladeros" Mr. Crawford describes as an inhuman set, indifferent to the taking of human life. "A native, talking about a fellow-countryman of his, remarked: 'He is a steady fellow, but not half so good a man as his younger brother. The lad had killed his two men in a fair fight before he was eighteen years of age.'"

Robbers and outlaws were common in this part of Uruguay. In the Valley of Tambones there was a pretty stretch of country, and the railway authorities wanted it to be called the "Garden of Eden," but Mr. Crawford rather thinks that the better name would be "The Robbers' Rest." The workmen on the railroad were Italians, Austrians, and Bavarians, with Basques, the latter "a hard-working, strong, and thrifty race." They were all well behaved. Occasionally they would use the knife among themselves, but were comparatively easy to control. There were epidemics of smallpox, and a hospital was provided for the sick. The site chosen by the public authorities was just opposite the gate of the public cemetery. Mr. Crawford remonstrated against the depressing effects of the situation, but the answer from the Grefe Politico was: "But then, Señor, it is so convenient for burials."

As to the revolutions in this republic [illegible] there and induces them to seek elsewhere more peaceful homes. The injury thus inflicted upon the country is incalculable. * * * It is easy to understand how, from such conditions, a feverish and unwholesome state of existence should ensue, highly detrimental to the progress and prosperity of the country."

Mr. Crawford's chapter on the natural history of Uruguay and the climate is excellent. At the conclusion the author gives an account of the railways of Uruguay. In summing up his views the author writes: "My firm conviction is that the great wants of South American States are rest and freedom from political upheaval and disturbance. * * * Such a condition of affairs can only exist under a just and strong Government, careful to make the laws respected, and to afford efficient protection to all who reside in or have dealings with the countries under their control. * * * Theirs might be one of the bright and prosperous regions of the earth if only the demon of political revolution and discord were exorcised and banished from their lands forever."

## The Sandwich Islands.*

With a musical refrain in his head, Mr. C. H. Wetmore paid a visit to the Sandwich Islands some ten years ago, and in the volume under notice gives his experiences. After a while we will understand these islands in a practical way, yet the hurricane called "kona" by the natives will always be dreaded. Mr. Wetmore visits Queen Kapiolani and the Princess Kaiulani. Alas, for the greatness of other days! Whether our tourist met the King he does not state, but he is told that this former potentate had much ability and that is evident, because he liked "a good game of poker." The eating of that staple of the islands, poi, is described. If you are of the country you use your fingers for the bowl of poi. The volcanic regions are visited, and Molokai, the refuge of the leper. There was a brass band of twelve pieces at Molokai.

## Colors from Manila in 1763.

The Rev. Augustus Austen Leigh, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, having read the article on the capture of Manila in 1763 by the English under Sir William Draper, contributed to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW several weeks ago by Prof. H. Morse Stephens, has addressed to Prof. Stephens the following entertaining letter in regard to the carrying of the captured Manila colors in procession to King's College Chapel. Provost Leigh, it may be added, is a great-nephew of Jane Austen, the novelist.

The Lodge, King's College, Cambridge.
June 16, 1898.

My Dear Professor Stephens:

I read your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES with interest. It is possible that the following notes which I have of Sir William Draper may interest you. It was on May 4, 1763, that the nine colors taken at Manila were carried in procession to King's College Chapel, the organ playing and the choir singing hymns. The university, I suppose, joined in the function, for the public orator of the day, William Basford, as well as one of the Fellows made Latin speeches. The colors were placed at first on each side of the altar rails, afterward on the organ screen, and now the remains of them are in one of the side chapels. The ceremony closed with evening service and a thanksgiving anthem. Christopher Austen, another Kingsman and friend of Sir W. D., (who wrote the "Bath Guide,") refers to Sir W. D.'s actions at Manila in his "Election Ball":

Alas, to his fortune, his interest blind,
How blamed by the sensible part of mankind.
In a land so remote, in that barbarous ground,
When victory spread her glad ensign around,
To sheathe the fell sword; in a ransom engage;
So unlike many other great chiefs of the age.
To feel for the helpless—to hear the fond prayer
Of widows and orphans—to conquer and spare!
From foolish compassion to hazard that gain,
Which others by fair, lawful plunder obtain.

Yours very truly, A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

## A Dialect Dictionary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In reply to William B. Harlow's inquiry concerning a dialect dictionary, I would say that "The English Dialect Dictionary," edited by Joseph Wright, Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford, has just been published in London. A review of the first volume of the work is given in this week's Literature, published by Harper & Brothers. W. L.

New York, July 18, 1898.

[The American publishers of the work are G. P. Putnam's Sons of this city. An item of news about it appears in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day under "Books and Authors."—ED.]

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The account of the battle of Manila Bay, which has been written for the August Century by Joel C. Evans, gunner of the Boston, refers especially to the bravery of the Chinese servants whom Admiral Dewey has just recommended for citizenship.

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*JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT. THE DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA. By C. Raymond Beazley, M. A., F. R. G. S. Builders of Greater Britain Series. With photogravures, frontispiece, and maps. Red cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages, 311. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $1.50.

*THE ART OF TAXIDERMY. By John Rowley, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Colored Frontispiece. Cloth. Copiously Illustrated. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages, 244. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $2.00.

*SCHENK'S THEORY. The Determination of Sex. By Dr. Leopold Schenk. Authorized Translation. New York: The Werner Company.

*SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCHES. By Robert Crawford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

*SOUNDS FROM HOME AND ECHOES OF A KINGDOM. By Mary B. Wetmore. New York: American News Company.

# The Latest Fiction.

## Miss Davis's New Story.*

When Miss Verina Anne Jefferson Davis, better known as Miss "Winnie" Davis, published a few years ago her first book, "The Veiled Doctor," she evinced literary appreciation, and especially a facility in plot making which encouraged her friends to look hopefully for her next work. This she has recently published under the title of "A Romance of Summer Seas."

It is again a novel which Miss Davis has essayed, and a novel told in the form of a smoking-room conversation in a Summer country house, presumably at Bar Harbor. The tale is woven by one of the guests, Mr. Bush, who is given the suggestive title of the "Globe Trotter," and he narrates it to three of his fellow-guests. Miss Davis is rather unfair to the "Globe Trotter," for she pictures him as an unattractive little man who is generally considered a bore, and then touches the button which starts him off on a long and interesting story which lasts until the end of the book. There is an advantage in telling a story in the first person, and the author has sustained the personality of the "Globe Trotter" very well throughout.

The scene of the romance which the "Globe Trotter" relates is laid upon a P. & O. steamer between Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, with the closing act in Yokohama. The chief characters are the "Globe Trotter," a traveled American, who has seen everything and knows everybody; a Kansas Colonel, named Goodloe Guthrie, a nondescript Englishman, a Yokohama silk drummer named Chubbs, an English officer, Capt. Evans; an old English spinster, Miss Edwina Starkey, who has been studying Eastern religions, and is traveling to spread the doctrines of the "Brotherhood for the Diffusion of Light," and a young English gentleman from Penang named Robert Ralstone, who is rather unconventionally traveling in charge of a pretty and unsophisticated little daughter of a fellow Penang merchant, and who rejoices in the name of Minerva Primrose.

This cast of characters will probably give some idea of the nature of the romance. There begins to be gossip among the first-cabin passengers regarding Mr. Ralstone and his ward before the steamer is far from Penang. Bush becomes very friendly with Mr. Ralstone and Miss Primrose, which rather annoys Col. Guthrie and the drummer Chubbs, and Chubbs and Miss Starkey manage to start a story reflecting on Miss Primrose's reputation. This leads to a quarrel between Guthrie and Ralstone, who agree to fight a duel on the ship's arrival at Hongkong, in which Bush and Chubbs are called in to act respectively as seconds. Meanwhile the poor little girl is made unhappy by being ostracized by the women. On reaching Hongkong Ralstone falls ill with malarial fever, and although Bush procures a doctor's certificate and shows it to Chubbs, that worthy conceals the fact from Guthrie and Ralstone is posted as a coward in the Travelers' Club.

After this episode, which Bush relieves by explaining the situation to the English clubmen in Hongkong, Guthrie and Chubbs having meanwhile left for Yokohama, Minerva nurses Ralstone back to health with the result that he falls in love with her and proposes, but is rejected because she feels she would ruin his career.

Bush, Ralstone, and his ward then sail for Yokohama only to find Miss Starkey on the same ship. This amiable female overshoots the mark by a further attack on the poor little misnamed Minerva, and Bush calms her fears, explains the situation, and the lovers come together. Naturally nothing is left for Bush to do but to pick a quarrel with Guthrie in Yokohama to prevent his killing Ralstone, who still insists on the duel. Both men are wounded, Guthrie seriously, and Chubbs having decamped, a proved embezzler, Bush manages to prove to the big-hearted Col. Guthrie that he has been deceived by Chubbs and that Ralstone is Minerva's protector and a gentleman and not a scamp. There was mutual forgiveness and reconciliation, and the curtain falls on Minerva's reception by the best society in Yokohama and her wedding to Ralstone.

Miss Davis has handled a rather risqué plot with much skill and refinement. The story is not a great one, and while it is improbable, has good action and sustained interest. We should judge that Miss Davis has recently made the voyage through East Indian waters herself, for she writes of those waters and of Singapore, Hongkong, and Yokohama in a way and with an enthusiasm which only belong to one in whose mind the photographs of these scenes have been lately and vividly impressed. The best drawn characters are the chivalric Bush and the Western Colonel, Guthrie. There are some passages in the book very graceful in style and thoroughly appreciative.

The story will be found a pleasant one for Summer reading and should encourage Miss Davis to further effort. It will hold an honored place in the literary output of that New York literary society, The Little Sisters of the Quill, of which the author is a prominent member.

## A Volume of Short Stories.*

It is a little difficult at the start to tell whether this book was intended for very young people or for children of dulled perceptions. The tale from which the volume gets its title was probably written for a juvenile audience, yet it is possible that the author had hopes that adults would also enjoy it. It is a simple little tale—indeed, all the stories are simple—in which there is a strong note of womanly tenderness. The frivolous, fashionable lady who dresses a hundred dolls for Christmas charity in a sort of duty-must-be-done manner, and then has the real meaning of her work brought home to her by an accident, is sketched very slightly but firmly. Perhaps if Miss Hall had aimed her story deliberately at grown-up readers and not at children, she would have made more of Mrs. Darling and less of Tibbie, the child from the tenement, and the servants. However, it is a pretty little tale as it stands, and it is a pity that the English in which it is told is not always flawless. "Mrs. Darling was dining from home" is not defensible on any ground except that of fashionable technicality, and "Jetty was leaping and yapping like crazy" is not defensible upon any ground at all, and furthermore is quite unnecessary.

"Something splendid and shining and purple had gone gray." That sentence appears in the last story in the book. It is correct, but one grows fearfully weary of this "splendid and shining and purple" combination. The story in which this sentence occurs is really very well told. Its title is "Chloe, Chloris, and Cytherea," and it is full of real human nature. "Dovastus" is also a good story. It is a sketch in the domain of heredity, but its principal moral is that it is a wise mother who understands her own child.

## Stories by Robert W. Chambers.*

When Robert W. Chambers became known to the reading public a few years ago through his "King in Yellow"—a collection of short stories, of which those having for their motif the title of the book had something of the weird imagination of Poe, and the others, stories of the Latin quarter in Paris, evinced an appreciation of the subject, with a charming literary style—it was generally felt that a new writer of promise had arrived.

Mr. Chambers followed his first success with three good longer stories, "The Red Republic," "A King and a Few Dukes," and "Lorraine," and then fell to writing short stories again. He has collected eleven of these which have appeared in various periodicals in the past two years, and they are now published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company in one volume under the title of "The Haunts of Men."

These stories as a whole not only sustain but advance the author's reputation. They will be found entertaining reading by those who have not chanced to find them in the periodicals, and well worth rereading by those who have already perused them. Good as they all are, the best are again the stories of the Latin quarter and of Paris, entitled "An Ambassador Extraordinary," "Enter the Queen," and "Another Good Man." Those who recall those exquisite little tales, "Rue Barrée," "The Street of the First Shell," and "The Street of the Four Winds," and who appreciate from knowledge or artistic sympathy the delicate and thoroughly truthful pictures of Parisian student life and atmosphere which Mr. Chambers drew in these, will find keen delight in again reading the adventures of Foxhall Clifford, Elliott, and the inimitable cocotte "Colette." With the exception of Du Maurier, no English writer has ever pictured the student's life of the Paris Latin quarter like Mr. Chambers. In fact, he may be said to be the Rudyard Kipling of the Latin quarter, and that delightful character Foxhall Clifford is almost as dear to many readers as Kipling's immortal Terrence Mulvaney.

Mr. Chambers knows whereof he speaks, and has drawn his inspiration from the true source as he lived and worked as a young American artist several years in the Latin quarter. He has certainly struck a vein in the Latin quarter which has already panned out well, and which it is to be hoped he has by no means yet exhausted.

Possibly some readers may consider the other stories in this book stronger than those which have just been noted. They certainly evidence Mr. Chambers's versatility. He has found the subjects of four of these short stories in the American civil war. The opening story, "The God of Battles," recalls Ambrose Bierce. "Pickets" is a charming character sketch full of feeling and sentiment, while there is good humor in "An International Affair" and strong dramatic touches in "Smith's Battery." Of the remaining stories "Yo Espero" has a strong if improbable plot and is a delightful description of the West Virginia mountains. Mr. Chambers is equally at home in the Maine woods, whose changing aspects in the varied seasons he well depicts in the strong story of the outlaw called "The Little Misery." The weird "Collector of the Port" is a tale of the Labrador coast, and from this the author makes a swift flight to the Chinese quarter of New York City, of which he tells a good reporter's murder story. Versatility, sentiment, grace of style, cleverness of plot, and strong portrayal of character are all Mr. Chambers's. Armed with these, his literary future should be a successful one.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York.

## A Gold Mine in Chile.*

"The Looms of Time" is a story of Chile. A prologue tells how the gold mine in the Cordillera was discovered by Spanish adventurers who died at the moment of discovery. The cave and the natural shaft and all the treasure they contained were, doubtless, accursed. Then the action is shifted to our own time. Gilda Edmondson, half-owner of a hacienda beyond Santiago, in Chile, is a passenger on an English liner bound from Liverpool to the west coast of South America. She is a regular Guy Boothby heroine in her self-reliance, her pseudo-aristocratic contempt for the opinions of common people, her matchless beauty. Capt. Reginald McCalmont, another passenger, falls desperately in love with her, and the course of their love runs smoothly all the way from Rio, past Cape Virjenes and through the icy, perilous straits, to the harbor of Valparaiso. This part of the story is exceptionally graphic and vivacious. The author evidently knows the trip well. She must have seen the Patagonian coast on a freezing, moonlit night in November. The humors of life on shipboard seem to be familiar to her. Her minor sketches of character are recognizable and diverting.

Once the protagonists are landed in Chile, however, what with the green-eyed Puma boy, murderous Carlos, the recurrence of the lost gold mine motive, and the awful deaths of the Spaniards, the tale becomes luridly melodramatic. The climax, however, is reasonably "happy."

We are sorry to observe that Mrs. Fraser says spiteful things about the puma. We had been led to believe that the puma's good traits had, at last, been admitted to more than compensate for its close relationship to some of the more objectionable branches of the cat family. Another writer of recent fiction has lauded the puma as a friend of man, and a playful, peace-loving beast.

## Stories From Cornell.*

Is humanity different at Cornell University from what it is in other parts of the world? One cannot find anything in these "Cornell Stories" to prove that it is. Are college students made of different clay at Cornell? Here again one finds no proof to support a theory. What makes a college story? A flash of the daily doings of the students, their sports, their customs, their local slang, only to make high lights for those shadows of human life which are the same all the world over and which are the material of fiction. Mr. Sanderson's publishers have made a very pretty book out of his collection of tales, but Mr. Sanderson has put between the gray-green covers nothing that will steal the glory from "St. Winifred's" or "Tom Brown at Rugby."

But as it is a day of potboiling to fill the maw of insatiable magazines and story papers one can hardly look for the slow broodings of Mother Art in short stories. Let us take what we can get, and if there is a kernel amid all the shells let us eat that and praise heaven. There is one good story in Mr. Sanderson's collection. The incident upon which it is founded happens at Cornell. But the incident is absolutely inessential and so is the place. Any other incident or any other locality would have done just as well. Only then it would not have been a Cornell story and also perhaps no one would have published it. The average magazine editor is just as much the fool of local color or a dialect as the average reader, and is just as slow to perceive that what makes the story is the revelation of human nature.

The name of the one good story in Mr. Sanderson's collection is "Little Tyler." The incident is the demonstration of the lamented Charles Backus's frequent remark: "You must never despise a man because he wears a ragged coat." Or you may put it briefly, "Don't judge a man by his looks." In this particular story the despised person is a deformed student, whose heart is bursting with class feeling, but whose sensitiveness keeps him apart from his classmates and misunderstood by them. The time comes when this ignored and despised boy does a heroic act in defense of the honor of his class, instantly hews down all the barriers of misunderstanding and opens to himself the chambers of human fellowship and love.

There is nothing new about that, but it is a vital thing, and Mr. Sanderson has treated it with vitality. He has written his story with genuine feeling, and the result is that he creates genuine feeling in his reader. That is something worth accomplishing. What difference does it make that the other stories in the book have no real literary value? Here is one that has. That is a good percentage.

## Bowling Green in History.

Spencer Trask's "Bowling Green" has just been brought out in a dainty édition de luxe by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is printed on heavy half-tone paper, and the text is set off with many illustrations, some purely artistic and imaginative, and others half-tone reproductions of old prints. The cover has an appropriate design of two old-time New Yorkers playing at bowls, with a windmill, the Battery, and a bit of the Hudson in the background. Among the illustrations are a map of New Netherlands, reproduced from a print of 1656; a view of the Kennedy House, 1 Broadway; the fort and Battery, 1759. The text is a brief but picturesque chronicle of early New York. It is a little volume that all modern New Yorkers should take pleasure and pride in showing to their visitors.

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Lorenzo Sear's new book on "Methods and Principles," shortly to come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is divided into five parts: 1. The general features of criticism; its literature, motives, standards, and diversity; 2. The common forms: impressionism, censoriousness, laudatory and appreciative criticism; 3. The critic: qualifications, rights, responsibilities, ambitions; 4. Higher literary criticism: interpretative, comparative, creative, and historical; 5. Values of criticism to itself and to literature, its ethics and outlook.

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*A ROMANCE OF SUMMER SEAS. A Novel. By Varina Anne Jefferson Davis. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE HUNDRED AND OTHER STORIES. By Gertrude Hall. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE HAUNTS OF MEN. By Robert W. Chambers. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

*THE LOOMS OF TIME. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

*CORNELL STORIES. By James Gardner Sanderson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

[illegible] their substance, the grace and purity of their style, make them the most readable letters in the world. Even his hurried scrawls from Harrow are characteristic, and his dashing epistles from Cambridge are worth tons of morbid self-analysis. Here and there are touches of the reckless fun in which he afterward reveled, as when he confesses that his handwriting is as bad as his character. That can hardly have been so, as it was not absolutely illegible. But if a bad man writes good letters one need not complain. There are so many good men who write bad letters that we may even be grateful when once in a way the antithesis, true or false, is reversed. For my part, I think we have had more than enough both in the shape of unctuous moralizing and in the way of sophistical apology about the private vices of celebrated authors.

No one ever felt, after reading one of Byron's letters, that he could by any possibility improve it. That is a test, perhaps, but it is hardly an explanation, and certainly not a guide. Byron as a letter writer may be easily praised by negatives. He does not preach or argue, or soliloquize or refine. Egoist as he was, he never forgets his correspondent. His letters are not essays or lectures, or leading articles, or even fragments of autobiography. They are just what they profess to be, and nothing more. From the vice of discretion, which spoils so many letters, they are conspicuously free. These, however, are not positive merits. It is so easy to say what things are not and so difficult to say what they are. Like a well-known politician when he opposed the Liquor bill, Byron was full of his subject. He dashed into the heart of his theme and came at once to the point. He had a perfect command of the English language, which an Englishman may be excused for regarding as the noblest instrument of human thought. His ideas were not often profound, but they were invariably clear and precise. He knew exactly what he meant to say before he began to say it, and as to how he would say it he was embarrassed only by the richness of his resources. But that is not all. Genius can do most things but not everything, and unaided genius could not have produced Byron's letters. He was an omnivorous reader. As a literary critic he stands below men whose intellectual capacity was vastly inferior to his own. While he greatly admired the verses of the late Mr. Gifford, he could see no merit in Wordsworth and very little in Keats. He put Crabbe above Coleridge and Pope above Milton. All the same, his mind was full of those "jewels five words long which on the stretched forefinger of all time sparkle forever." He must have known an appreciable proportion of Shakespeare by heart. Of Shakespeare he sometimes wrote disrespectfully, though I doubt whether he meant what he said. His letters are full of Shakespearean quotations, always most happily applied, and it would be an instructive exercise, as well as a delightful amusement, for a young man who could tear himself from Ibsen and Zola to disentangle them. He cannot describe a crush at the opera in Venice without remarking that in shouldering his way through it he almost beat a Venetian and traduced the State. He seems at times to have thought in Shakespeare—to have been unable, as Macaulay said, to get away from him.

One can hardly think of the eighteenth century without the "savage and unholy genius of Swift." Mr. Morley's fine and memorable phrase, which I have ventured to quote, is perhaps too harsh. Yet even in "The Journal to Stella," a series of letters, as everybody knows, to Hester Johnson and Mrs. Dingley, there is the constant impression of a great, gloomy, cynical mind through which sentiment, affection, even friendship, ring hollow and insincere. Of Swift as a statesman and a pamphleteer it is hardly possible to speak too highly. But what had Stella and Vanessa, what had the mere human instincts and the softer emotions, to do with that mighty instrument of destruction and self-torture, that misanthropic humor which never smiles, and laughs only with the wrong side of the mouth? As a narrative "The Journal to Stella" is beyond praise. It is a classic which criticism can no longer touch. But considering it simply as a specimen of letter-writing it seems to me to have two faults. The "baby language" is terribly out of character, and there is too much of it. That is one thing. A more serious objection is that Swift would try to make love though he did not know what love meant. The man who best understood him, who felt for him the sympathy of genius, whose own moral character was so beautiful that it almost dwarfs his intellectual eminence, has told the truth about Swift better than it had been told before or can be told again. I have never been able to understand why Sir Walter Scott's "Life of Swift" does not rank with the great biographies of the world. Letters cannot be understood without the character which they reveal, and Swift's character was thoroughly appreciated by that wholesome, tolerant, manly soul.

Cowper's "Letters," the glory of the English language, are, as models, above even Byron's. I do not say that they have been, or could be, copied. In their apparent simplicity there is exquisite art, and their style is almost perfect. They are the joint product of the age and the man. Some men, of whom Swift was one, have an individuality too strong to be affected by their surroundings. Others, like Lord Chesterfield in his "Correspondence" (not in his statesmanship), are mere echoes or parrots of their time. Cowper belongs to neither class. He had of course no sympathy with the mocking skepticism which disfigured the eighteenth century and which becomes almost wearisome even in that prince of letter-writers, Voltaire. Yet he was emphatically the man of the period, when, as has been [illegible]

He was, when not under the cloud of a melancholy lunacy called religious and really physical, the most genial and social of men. Women delighted in his conversation and correspondence, as he delighted in theirs. He could even, if I may say so with all reverence, flirt, and his humor has perhaps been underrated because it had no sting.

Heine said, with mordant wit and singular brutality, that every woman wrote with one eye on the public and the other on some man, except the Princess Hahn-Hahn, who had only one eye. He did not say where that was. Cowper never had one eye on the public when he was writing to his friends. It would be going too far to assert that no good letters have ever been written for publication. But the excellence of public letters, such as Sydney Smith's to Peter Plymley and Archdeacon Singleton, is of a different kind. They are letters only in name. They are essays or state papers in reality. Sydney Smith's own familiar correspondence is quite another thing, and a very good thing, too. The father of letter-writing was Cicero, and he had two styles. There is the formal style of the Epistle to his brother Quintus, which is what we ordinarily mean by Ciceronian. There is the familiar style of the "Letters to Atticus" and to various other friends, from which all formality has disappeared. There are, I suppose, by common consent, the best letters in the world. Whether grave or gay, whether lively or severe, they reflect the changing moods of a versatile, ingenious, sensitive, subtle, powerful, and cultivated mind.

Except comparison with the letters of Cowper there are few tests to which one could not fearlessly submit the letters of Gray. Dr. Johnson seldom said a stupid thing. But when he called Gray a "barren rascal" he did as much to injure his own critical reputation as could be done by a single phrase. "Why should I be always writing?" asked the doctor himself in a more compact and rational frame of mind. Gray was not always writing. It is enough for his fame that he never wrote without writing well, and that cannot be said of the really great man who scolded him. The author of that immortal "Elegy" whose classic perfection no ignoble use can soil, and which all who love literature love, has suffered, like "Single-speech Hamilton," from the splendor of one performance. Hamilton made other speeches, but the world ignores them. Few remember that Gray was a satirist of almost the highest order, and Mr. Gosse's edition of the "Letters" revealed him in a new character, if not to men of reading, at least to men of the world. They want the ease, the sparkle, the refined colloquial grace of Cowper's. They reflect the mind of a scholar and a recluse. Cowper's classical attainments were considerable, though the public do well to forget that he tried his hand upon Homer. But Gray's scholarship was far more accurate and his learning far more solid. He might have been a professor of Greek or Latin, and Porson himself had not a more passionate love of the classics or a keener appreciation of their beauties. He wrote at his best when he was writing to scholars like Mason and Wharton, who shared his enthusiasm and sympathized with his tastes.

There is no branch of English literature in which the ease and grace of our mother tongue are more conspicuous than they are in the familiar correspondence given by chance or piety to the world. Two women of strong character and great mental capacity, separated by more than a century of time, as well as by infinite diversity of station, temper, and pursuits, have shown that here, at all events, there is no disqualification of sex. I mean Lady Mary Wortley and Mrs. Carlyle. Lady Mary Pierrepont, afterward Lady Mary Wortley, and finally (but life is short) Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, had the classical education received as a matter of course by Queen Elizabeth and Lady Jane Grey, and now revived at Girton and Newnham. She was indeed a far better scholar than most educated men of her own and the next generation. She had a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek. They were content with a knowledge of Latin and a hazy inspection of the Greek alphabet. But it was not her education alone that was masculine. She said herself that there were only two sorts of people, men and women. She was an illustration in her own person of the truth that there is a masculine element in almost every woman, as there is a feminine element in almost every man. She abounded in the manly virtues, and she was not intolerant of manly vices. Some of her letters from Turkey, to which she accompanied her husband when he became Ambassador at Constantinople, would furnish a very misleading clue to the sex of the writer. She loved travel and adventure as much as she loved reading and writing. She had the keenest appreciation of beauty in her own sex, and was never jealous of a pretty woman. As a letter writer she has almost every merit except perhaps humor. Her descriptions of scenery, of persons, of customs, but above all of men and women, are what would now be called realistic, except that the literary form is never wanting. She drew with a free hand and painted with a large brush. There are in her work no fine shades, no nice distinctions, but broad effects cleverly conceived and vigorously rendered. It is difficult to quote from letters so flowing and so complete that taking out a sentence is like taking out a brick.

Lady Mary's letters have long been celebrated, and her quarrel with Pope has not diminished her fame. That imp of genius had the knack of conferring immortality alike upon his enemies and his friends. When Boswell took upon himself to criticise the "Dunciad," he was authoritatively told that he had missed his chance by not being alive when it was written. Mrs. Carlyle merely quarreled with her husband, which is dull, domestic, and seldom worth while. It may be accident, it may be his literary [illegible] They were too much alike for their own happiness. The forbidden degrees of similarity would make a new table more useful than the old. Mrs. Carlyle's letters do not give one an altogether cheerful view of life, or leave a wholly pleasant taste in the mouth. They make one want to read the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and, indeed, one might at any time do worse. Mrs. Carlyle had not the charity which thinketh no evil, which suffereth long and is kind. Her humor was almost as sombre as Swift's, who, as Macaulay said, gives utterance to the most ludicrous fancies with the air of a man reading the Commination Service. But though she sometimes wrote a disagreeable letter, she never wrote a dull one. She was one of those women who cannot be stupid if they try. A distinguished lawyer and scholar, the delight and ornament of every company that he honored with his presence, described her as "an excellent woman, with almost too great a passion for insecticide." Even that painful theme, however, became in her hands a source of amusement and a topic of interest. For those who prefer the natural pathos of a humorist to the forced humor of a melancholy escaping from itself, there are few letters so beautiful and impressive as that in which Mrs. Carlyle, in 1849, after her father's death, narrates her solitary visit to Haddington.

If Mrs. Carlyle has not received her due as a graphic and powerful letter writer she has suffered in good company. The two greatest historians who have written in English were both admirable correspondents. Until Lord Sheffield permitted last year the publication of Gibbon's remains in full the world had an imperfect opportunity of appreciating the high and rare qualities of his familiar style. His autobiography, with all its singular beauty and charm, partakes of the pomp and grandeur which, like the band at a soldier's funeral, accompany the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. His letters are simple, natural, and amusing. The humor which never suffers the stately periods of the history to overstep the narrow line between the sublime and the ridiculous sheds a sympathetic ray over his delightful correspondence with his stepmother and with Lady Sheffield. Like this talk, which attracted men and women quite incapable of appreciating his vast erudition, his letters are perfect specimens of a great mind at ease. They are never careless, they are always the best he can do. He had too much courtesy and too much self-respect to become slovenly when he had not to think of posterity or the printer. All the resources of his imperial intellect were for the time at the disposal of his correspondent, man or woman, relative or friend. There is no appearance of effort, and yet the dust of his writings is gold.

Gibbon's letters are too fresh in the recollection of every one who reads anything to justify a critical panegyric. Macaulay's may perhaps be less remembered, if not less known. It is twenty-two years since Sir George Trevelyan published his classical biography and proved that his uncle was something besides an orator, a scholar, a statesman, and a historian. This is certainly not the place for a formal vindication of the greatest of the Whigs. It is the fashion to say that Macaulay's History is a misplaced eulogy of a second-rate Dutchman, that his Essays are only fit for schoolboys, that his verse is mere rhetoric, and that he wrote a style in which the truth could not be told. He appealed to Caesar. When he was composing his unfinished narrative he had the year 2000 in view. He abides the judgment which cannot be reversed. Those who learned from him in their youth the ineradicable lesson that history is politics and that politics is history share his confidence in the result. It seems to be certain that the idea of his letters, or any of them, being published never crossed Macaulay's mind. They are, therefore, the spontaneous utterance of a man who when he was writing for the public gave his whole energy to the composition of every sentence. They show that he thought in good English, but an English quite different from the formal language of his essays and speeches.

Apart from letters of circumstance or occasion, which are seldom interesting or characteristic, it takes two to write a letter, as it takes two to make a quarrel. There ought surely to be a collection of the few famous letters which are works of art in themselves, or to which historical circumstances give a peculiar interest of their own. They are a class apart. Dr. Johnson's letter to Lord Chesterfield is perhaps the best-known example. The doctor did not shine as an ordinary correspondent, but he was a master of satirical invective, and rage improved his style. The letter in which Lord Melbourne explained why he did not reappoint Lord Brougham in 1835 is an absolutely perfect specimen of courtesy, dignity, and truth. He had to say that his reasons were first, Brougham's character, and secondly, his conduct, and he said it without offense. Mr. Gladstone's letter on the character of Lord Aberdeen, printed in Lord Stanmore's life of his father, is a singularly noble and impressive tribute to a high-minded and unselfish statesman, not wholly unlike the great closing passage of the Agricola. English literature is enriched by these memorable documents, which are letters, though letters of a special type. They are complete in themselves, requiring neither introduction nor sequel.

Matthew Arnold, in one of those curious outbursts of exaggerated emphasis from which an English academy of letters might perhaps have saved him, pronounced Shelley's letters superior to his lyrics. The errors of genius are often more valuable than the stolid accuracy of unimaginative critics. "The Skylark" and the "Stanzas Written in Dejection" are in no danger. They are not, as Shelley himself said of "Adonais," [illegible] everything can be expressed. If Shelley had not written them, or if they had not been preserved, we should never have known the full powers of that original and fertile mind. Rich cadence and subtle harmony might have been assumed in Shelley. But there is more in the letters. There is consummate mastery of the English tongue, there is perfect discrimination between the cadence of poetry and the rhythm of prose, there are eloquence and wisdom, and insight and humor. Nobody understood more thoroughly than Shelley the complex character of Byron, and from his letters a far more vivid idea of the man may be derived than from all the obsequious homage of Moore. Rome has been described out of all recognition by a thousand pens. "The grave, the temple, and the wilderness" is nowhere so truly and at the same time so imaginatively portrayed as in Shelley's incomparable letters written from the spot.

If this century, now so near its end, had no other title to remembrance, it would deserve distinction for having produced the letters of Charles Lamb and Edward Fitz-Gerald. Lamb, though born in 1775, owed less to the century of his birth than to the century in which he died. The literature of the eighteenth century interested him less than either the Elizabethan plays or the lake poets. But, indeed, he was not the child of any age, but the spiritual heir of all the ages, and in his letters simply himself. They are not in the least like any one else's. They defy classification and escape analysis. Humor and fancy run through them all, but it is Lamb's fancy and Lamb's humor. Nothing occurs in them but the unexpected. Almost everything he said was contrary to what reasonable men would have reckoned upon his saying. When his sonnet was rejected he said, "Damn the age, I will write for antiquity." Sydney Smith meant to exaggerate, and not to invent, when he said that any man could make himself a humorist by working at it for four hours a day. There is a mechanical element in his humor, delicious as the effects are. In Lamb's letters there is nothing of the sort. He is no more mechanical than Touchstone or Mercutio. He gives, like his master, to airy nothings a local habitation and a name.

Fitz-Gerald's celebrated translation or paraphrase from the Persian has unduly and unluckily overshadowed his other work. Tennyson considered the truly Platonic close of his Platonic dialogue "Euphranor" to be one of the finest passages in English prose. As a letter writer he is so good that one really cannot want anything more. I am not going to quote him. I have quoted enough already, and his letters ought to be read straight through from the beginning to the end. He did not write often or much, or from a sense of duty, or to get an answer, or to discharge a debt. He did not even write because he had something to say—a fatal habit. He wrote because he could not help writing. To the classical scholar his letters are feasts. He lived with the classics, and a hint from him is worth more than a page of average commentary. But their charm is universal. The world had no effect upon Fitz-Gerald. If he was in it—and he hardly seemed to be—he was certainly not of it. He lived with the distant and the unreal, with the books of the past, with the characters of fiction, with his own ideas. There is a perfect symmetry of careless ease in the style of his own correspondence, more agreeable to the intellectual taste than the most consummate elaboration of literary art. He was so steeped in that glorious literature which must fill every Englishman with personal humility and National pride that he never had to think about his phrases. He could not go wrong. He knew Greek and Latin and Spanish and Persian if not French and German and Italian. Yet no trace of a foreign idiom can be found in him. The irregular beauty of his letters, like irregular beauty of another kind, is a refuge and refreshment from all weary and dreary things, such as the gossip of Parliament, the anecdotes of the bar, the humor of the frivolous, and the conversation of the discreet.

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*Passage from an article by Herbert Paul in The Nineteenth Century for July.

### Another Ibsen Play.

There has just been brought out in Berlin one of the earlier dramas written by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen which has never before been published. It is entitled "Olaf Liljekrans" in German; the translation was made directly from the Norwegian manuscript. The play is very long, and in its appearance on the stage at Bergen it had to be continued through two evenings. It was written forty-one years ago. German critics inform us that "Olaf Liljekrans," in spite of many imperfections, shows the beginnings of the powers and the originality of Ibsen, and at the same time the influence exercised upon him by "Edda," the "Sagas," and the folk poetry and traditions of Norway.

### M. Brunetiere's Subject Selected.

The Critic recently held a balloting contest among its readers to furnish a subject for M. Brunetière's promised essay on some branch of contemporaneous French literature. A majority of votes were for the drama. The Critic states that it is the intention of the distinguished editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes to revisit America shortly, when he will find interesting studies in the social and sociological conditions of the Great West.

### Receipts of the Salon of 1898.

The Paris Salon of 1898 has closed its doors, and the artists have removed their exhibits from the Galerie des Machines. The final accounts of the exhibition have been made up. The total amount paid in entrance money was 348,000 francs, or not quite $69,800. On some Sundays in June the number of persons who visited the exhibition exceeded 30,000, while during the whole of the exhibition 315,000 free entrances were accorded.

# *Sales at Auction.*

## Features of the Season Just Closed.

Bangs & Co., Libbie & Co., and Davis & Harvey have held their last book sales of the season, and the auction year, which began Sept. 20 in New York, Sept. 30 in Boston, and Oct. 18 in Philadelphia, has come to a close. The season began well with the Stone sale—its first important auction—but if it had not been for the dispersion of the Deane collection it would have been uneventful and in no manner remarkable, despite the many interesting sales that occurred from time to time in the three cities. No great sale is announced for the auction year of 1898-9, though Libbie & Co. will sell in the Fall the collection of Americana of A. S. Manson of Boston, in which, it is stated, New England local history is well represented.

The late Frederick D. Stone, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was like Charles Deane—a scholar rather than a collector—though he was a younger man and had not the opportunities of the Bostonian, who formed his library in days when Columbus letters sold for £20, Smith's "General History" for £10, and Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth" for £5 12s. The Stone sale was conducted by Stanislas V. Henkels on Oct. 18, 1897, and the few great rarities in the collection sold fairly well—not as well, however, as they would have after the Deane sale. The highest price was the $145 paid for Thomas's "New Jersey," the only copy sold during the season. The "Declaration of Virginia," 1620, one of the most difficult to obtain of the early tracts relating to the Colony, though it is not so rare as the "True Declaration" of 1610, sold for $120. The same copy had brought $150 at the Ives sale. Foxe's "North West Fox," a fine copy in the original vellum wrapper, sold low, bringing only $80, though it was apparently the copy that fetched $200 at the Ives sale in 1891. Three of the five books from Washington's library sold during the season were disposed of, "The Universal Gardener" bringing $120.

Dr. Leonard R. Koecker's library was sold in Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1897, Burns's copy, with notes, of John Inglis's "Patriots," London, 1777, fetching $65. As a memento of Scotland's great poet, the volume was rarely interesting, though the book itself is one of the worthless things that are saved from oblivion because of their associations. On Feb. 22 and 23, 1898, Philadelphia witnessed an important sale of autograph letters and historical papers, and on March 25 the valuable collection of Revolutionary broadsides gathered by Gerard Bancker, Provincial Treasurer of New York, was sold. At the February sale Washington's copy of "The Bee," Edinburgh, 1793, was sold for $127.50. It had, as usual, his autograph on the title page. On April 28 Simes's "Military Guide for Young Officers," from Washington's library, brought $235. It was announced to be resold on June 3, but was withdrawn before the day of sale. The same copy figured in the 1876 Philadelphia sale of Washington's books, and again in February, 1891, at the Baker sale, when it brought $300.

Few sales of Americana have been more interesting than the Deane, held by Libbie & Co. March 8, 10, and 29, to April 1, for some of the rarities in the collection may not occur again at auction before another century. Many years may elapse, perhaps, before another copy of Smith's "True Relation" comes into the auction room. In sixteen years there have been three sales of the book, Ouvry's copy, third or fourth issue of the first edition, fetching £57 in 1882; Barlow's, fourth issue, selling for $570 in 1890, and Deane's, fourth issue, bringing $1,425. The Deane copy had the rare blank leaf before the title page, which was not in Barlow's, and had also the preface. A book of almost equal rarity is the "Sermon" of Robert Cushman, 1622, the first copy to be sold publicly in this country. It seems to be the one that fetched £11 on May 24, 1854, at one of Stevens's London sales, and Crowninshield, who secured it, noted "no other copy known to me." Later, Dr. Dexter knew of two other copies—his own, now at Yale, and the Bodleian. Still two others are now known—Mr. Ayer's and Mr. Church's. One thousand dollars was paid for the Crowninshield-Deane copy.

The "Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," 1622, which Winsor called "an important authoritative statement," sold for $450 at the Deane sale; Coddington's "Demonstration," for $125; the "Christian Commonwealth," for $135; "New England's First Fruits," for $190; "Glorious Progress," for $260; "A Further Account," for $130; Mason's "Pequot War," for $120; Smith's "Description," for $350; "New England's Trials," (1622,) for $195; "Sea Grammar," for $170; "Advertisements," for $[illegible]; Vincent's "True Relation," for $240; Winslow's "Good News," for $800, and Wood's "New England's Prospect," (1634,) for $800—all fetching the highest recorded prices. In the matter of high prices the Deane sale was very like the memorable Roxburghe, but some of the books were so scarce as to be almost unobtainable, and in consequence sold high. Perhaps the year is not far distant when rare Americana will have a greater auction value than early printed books and early English literature, the Gutenberg Bible, two or three of the Caxtons, and the first folio edition of Shakespeare excepted.

One of the rarest of the personal records of Indian captivities is Robert Eastburn's "Faithful Narrative," Philadelphia, 1758, [illegible]

the "Narrative" have been sold in the United States in fifty years. The Boston edition is less rare. At the Blanchard sale in May "Fanshawe" fetched $165, and Shelleys's "Zastrozzi," $35.50. No other copies were sold during the season. In a record of the year's sales the dispersion of the extensive dramatic collection of James H. Brown should not be forgotten. Libbie & Co. sold the books, autographs, and play bills April 12-14, May 11-13, and June 15-16. In all there were 5,368 lots, and those who have a love for the literature of the theatre and for the things that illustrate its history, will always consider the Brown collection a most important one.

The New York book auction season has been reported in THE SATURDAY REVIEW so completely that one need hardly give now even a résumé of it. Save for the Hayes sale it was practically featureless, though a large number of books of considerable interest were sold from Sept. 20 to June 23. The highest price of the year was the $510 given for the Hayes first folio; the most important book bibliographically was the Hayes "Paradise Lost," with Milton's name in large capitals and perhaps the first issue of the first edition. It was the only copy of this issue ever offered at auction in America, and one of the few copies ever sold anywhere, and when its rarity is considered the $400 paid for it was a low price.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

## Manuscripts, Books, and Old Pictures in London.

The Phillipps collection, famous for its rare manuscripts and old historical documents, has been disposed of in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most notable of the manuscripts were: "Bocasse of his Booke intitlede in the Latyne tongue De Preclaris Mulieribus," the original unpublished manuscript presented to Henry VIII., £89; "Histoires Romaines compilés et abregiés par Maistre Henry Rommain in utroque jure et Chanoine de Tournay," &c., a fifteenth century manuscript, with illuminated borders and initial letters, £71, (purchased for the Belgian Government); "Memoires de Jacques Second, Roy de la Grand Bretagne," dealing with the "histoire des quatre campaignes que sa Majesté fit, estant Duc d'York, sous Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, dans l'années 1652-55," the original manuscript, translated by order of Queen Mary, wife of James II., from the manuscript in the King's own handwriting, and with her signature, £90; "Evangelium S. Mathaei Glossatum," a ninth century manuscript from the famous Abbey of Parc, near Louvain, £62, (purchased for the Belgian Government;) Novium Testamentum, "Proverbia, Cantica Canticorum, Ecclesiastes," &c., tenth century, a splendid Carlovingian codex, one of the most ancient and finest Biblical MSS. that have been offered for sale for many years, with initial letters many inches in length, £111; Plautus, "Comoediae," a beautifully written MS. of the fifteenth century, £40; a fourteenth century MS., comprising metrical "Lives" of sixty-one saints, one of the most important manuscripts of old English poetry, £111. In the collection were the Fairfax MS., comprising the original correspondence of Oliver Cromwell, Major Gen. Lambert, Col. Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, John Morris, Governor of Pontefract; Francis Hacker the Regicide, and others, during the siege of Pontefract, 1648-9, being upward of 160 letters and papers, among which are no fewer than eight original letters from Cromwell; this remarkable series was purchased by Mr. Downing for Sir Richard Tangye for £415.

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At a recent sale in Paris, made up of old masters, Lancret's "Ronde Champetre," which was sold some years ago for 51,000f., brought 112,000f. Other notable pictures disposed of were "Site d'Italie," Claude Lorrain, 69,000f.; "Arrivée au Camp," Pater, 28,100f.; "Le Campement," 29,000f.; "Repos de Chasse," Lancret, 6,100f.; "Tete de Femme," Nattier, 7,500f.

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The Messrs. Christie of London sold recently the paintings which had been collected by Sir John Millais, and there were some of his own works included in the sale. It will be noted that several of the pictures brought very much less than at prior sales. The most important pictures were Vandyck's "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," 800 guineas, sold in 1897 for 1,650 guineas; Millais's "Forbidden Fruit," 320 guineas; Millais's "The Ruling Passion," 850 guineas, sold in 1897 for 1,700 guineas; Millais's "Winged Figure of Time," 260 guineas, sold in 1897 for 400 guineas; Burne-Jones's "Story of Pygmalion," four works, 2,800 guineas, sold in 1895 for 3,500 guineas; Landseer's "The Best Run of the Season," 285 guineas; Hook's "Little to Earn and Many to Keep," 550 guineas; T. S. Cooper's "From a Sketch in Skye," 260 guineas; Diaz's "Children in Fontainebleau," 290 guineas; Meissonier's "Valentine," 400 guineas; J. F. Lewis's "In the Harem," 590 guineas; G. Mason's "Shadows of Evening," 8½ by 10½, 250 guineas; Corot's "La Chevrière," 1,000 guineas.

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Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold, in London, the collection of silver plate, Oriental porcelain, &c., the property of the late Alfred Cock: A circular deep dish, with fluted border and escalloped edge, 10½ inches in diameter, with the hall mark of 1718, 29 ounces, at [illegible] per ounce; four William III. small, plain, cylindrical sugar dredgers by Thomas Bolton, Dublin, circa, 1698, 7 ounces, at [illegible] per ounce; a Charles I. small, plain tassa or drinking cup, [illegible] inches in diameter, [illegible], nearly 5 ounces, at [illegible] per ounce, and an early English tassa, with plain bowl, chased, with narrow band beneath, of pierced cut card ornament in relief, 5½ inches in diameter, circa, 1640, 6 ounces at 148s; a Charles I. Apostle spoon, with figure of St. John, 1631, £15; another, with figure of Matthias, probably 1632, £13 10s.; a small standing cup and cover, with beaker-shaped bowl, chased with stag and fox in landscapes, about 7 ounces, [illegible] inches high, Nuremberg work, sixteenth century, £[illegible]; a standing salt cup and cover, the [illegible] carved with figures in sixteenth century costume, &c., 80 inches high, 43 guineas.

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Here are some real curios sold by J. C. Stevens in London: A valuable Sandwich Island feather cloak, presented to Mr. George Hill by King Tamehameha, who came to England in 1824, the cloak being composed of the scarlet and yellow feathers of the macaw, a bird now almost extinct, 70 guineas; a lock of hair of Edward IV., with long extract from The Universal Magazine of 1789 (p. 216) as to its history, £8 8s; and a very fine pair of Satsuma vases and covers, about 4 feet high, originally ordered for his Highness the late Holkar of Indore, Central India, £85.

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The sale of the Brontë relics in London was most disappointing. There can be no question that if the objects had been disposed of in the United States fair prices would have been had. The offering of them by the Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge was a dead failure. Our English friends are not sentimentalists. In a former number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW particular attention was called to these Brontë relics. For the first six lots there was absolutely no offer. These consisted of pencil sketches—schoolgirl studies of heads, only two signed by C. Brontë. A few water-color flowers signed C. Brontë brought 7s. Other paintings in water brought 2s. and 9s., but the water-color drawing of Charlotte's favorite dog Floss, signed by her, brought £12. A letter of Charlotte's when visiting in York, dated 1848, realized 21s. For very many lots, however, there was no offer. A piece of woodwork on silk, representing a "Shepherd and Shepherdess," the colors being good, brought 17s., and a sketch, in Indian silk, of river, bridge, and mountain, signed Brontë, realized 25s. A sampler in silk, worked by a village girl, which hung in the Parsonage, brought 30s. A shawl once worn by Charlotte Brontë only realized 10s., while one in good condition worn by her mother brought 12s. There was an unfinished patchwork counterpane, said to have been worked by the Brontë sisters, which was knocked down for 22s. A footstool from the Parsonage sold for 1s., while drawing books of the famous authoress obtained no offer. There was a slight competition for a copy of "Jane Eyre," given to Martha Brown, the sexton's daughter, by Charlotte, which was sold for 35s.; but her doll cradle brought no offer, nor was there any bid for two pewter teapots and a cream jug used by the Brontë family. Charlotte's flower glass sold for 5s., and a scent bottle belonging to the family brought only 1s. There was absolutely no offer for the portrait in oils of Charlotte, by J. H. Thompson. Anything which really was associated with Charlotte was almost invariably sold, and a silk purse worked by her realized 34s. The lock of her hair, taken after death by her husband and given to Martha Brown, brought £1.

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Among the Kean relics sold in London was a mulberry cup, made from the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, and purchased by Garrick at Stratford-on-Avon, 1769, £35 10s. The sword worn in "Hamlet" brought £10; the sword worn by him in "Sardanapalus," £1 14s., and the sword worn in "Beverley and the Gamester," (including the chains,) £1 12s.; and his Highland dirk, worn in the part of Macbeth, brought £12 5s. The yataghan presented to Edmund Kean by Lord Byron, and worn by both actors, sold for £22 10s. A claymore, with an Andrea Ferrara blade, silver mounted, presented to Edmund Kean, and worn by him when playing Macbeth, was also the subject of keen rivalry, £[illegible] 10s. A "China vase, on stand, formerly in the private room at the Princess's Theatre," and verified, realized 20s.; and "Cardinal Wolsey's Hat" followed. There was no doubt about the authenticity of this relic, which was purchased [illegible]

which excited great interest, consisted of the scales, weights, knife, and sealed parchment bond for the pound of flesh, which were used by Edmund and Charles Kean, respectively, when playing Shylock, £10 10s.

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In London Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold a small collection of interesting objects and old English furniture from Bilton Hall, Rugby, formerly the residence of Joseph Addison, and property from other sources. The Addison articles included an octagonal snuffbox of silver and mother-of-pearl, containing an oval miniature in oils of Joseph Addison when a young man, £10; a miniature portrait of Joseph Addison, in blue coat and full-bottomed wig, by Zincke, 30 guineas; an old English walnut wood armchair, arms carved with scroll foliage, 21 guineas; an old English bench, boldly carved with scroll foliage, 26 guineas; a panel of old English needlework, representing a stag hunt, £20; an old inlaid walnut wood cabinet, carved with Moses with the Tables of the Law, 89 by 90 inches, 44 guineas, and a pair of Chippendale mahogany folding card tables, 32 guineas.

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Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold the library of Mr. Henry Howard of Lancaster Terrace, Regent's Park. The more important books were Boswell's "Life of Johnson," "Lives of the Poets," and "Johnsoniana," 1831, a choice copy, extending from nine to fourteen volumes by the addition of 735 rare portraits and views, £75; Sir R. F. Burton's "Arabian Nights," with the "Supplemental Nights," sixteen volumes, the whole bound in polished blue Levant morocco, £45; W. M. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1848, first edition, with a letter from the author to Mr. Dilke, £12 12s.; A. Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," large paper copies of both series, 1892-94, extended to four thick quarto volumes by the insertion of 874 fine old portraits and views, £60; Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," edited by Marston, and extra illustrated by the insertion of 220 additional plates, £60 18s.

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Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have sold the first portion of the library of Charles Kean, including valuable autograph letters, engravings, and relics of his father, Edmund Kean. The more important lots were the following: C. Dickens, "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," 1838, first edition, with author's presentation to J. P. Harley, £12 5s.; and "Oliver Twist," 1838, also a presentation copy to the same person, £16 5s.; N. Heideloff, "Gallery of Fashion," Volumes I. to VIII., 1794-1801, with beautifully colored plates, sold, with all faults, £23 15s.; Charles Kean's own prompt copies of the Shakespearian and other plays chiefly produced under his direction at the Princess's Theatre, with full stage directions, and in most instances water-color sketches of the scenery and costumes, sixty-five volumes, £96; W. Shakespeare, "Love's Labour Lost," 1631, defective, £17 10s. The autograph letters of Edmund Kean included an undated one—to the Rev. Dr. Drury, and extending fourteen pages quarto, in which he mentions that he is offered a situation by Mr. Elliston in his new theatre in Wych Street at a salary of £8 per week, £20.

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The library of the late R. W. Wilbraham has been sold in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following were the most important books: Edmond Spenser, "The Faerie Queene," 1590-6, first edition of both parts, £[illegible]; Vespucci, "Cosmographiae Introductio," 1507, £[illegible]; Vespucci, "Paesi Novamente Retrovati et Novo Mondo," &c., Milan, 1512, £[illegible]; a volume of tracts written by R. Whitington and printed by De Worde and Pynson, £[illegible]; J. Palsgrave's "Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530, £[illegible]; S. Purchas, "Hakluytus Posthumus," 1625-6, a large copy, slightly defective, £[illegible]; a copy of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, "sold with all faults," £[illegible]; a fairly sound one of the second folio, 1632, £[illegible]; a fine copy of the third, 1664, £[illegible]; and one of the fourth, but wanting the portrait, 1685, £[illegible]; Capt. John Smith, "The Generall Historie of Virginia," &c., 1624, a large [illegible]

The August Atlantic

Three Short Stories of the Sea
THE COMMODORE . . . . . . . JUSTINE INGERSOLL
WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD . . MORGAN ROBERTSON
DRIFTWOOD . . . . . . . . H. PHELPS WHITMARSH

Other Short Stories
THE TINKLINS SIMLINS . . . . . . MARY TRACY EARLE
MY FRIEND AH-CHY . . . . . . . CHRISTINA RITCHIE

The Old World in the New
The Breaking Up of Oriental Civilization . BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER

The Trend of the Century . . . . SETH LOW
An Inventory of Our Most Important Political
and Economic Problems

The Proper Basis of English Culture . . . SIDNEY LANIER
Lights and Shades of Spanish Character . . IRVING BABBITT
Reminiscences of an Astronomer. I. . . . SIMON NEWCOMB

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
*By Charles Kendall Adams, W. D. Howells, Bradford Torrey, and Gilbert Parker.*

POEMS
*By Henry Newbolt, P. H. Savage, Josephine Preston Peabody, William Prescott Foster, Richard Hovey, and Catherine Coolidge.*

[illegible]

## [illegible] Van Buren [illegible]

There was quite an animated discussion in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently as to whether Washington Irving really drew any of his characters from Kinderhook, and whether he revisited the village after his "years of youth and folly." Were it necessary to add confirmatory matter in support of Mr. Harold Van Santvoord's affirmative position, there are those who could contribute further indubitable proof. But he needs no support. He has proved his case abundantly. He covers the field, and he has made a material though indirect contribution to literature.

But we were wondering if the public, who doubtless regard their own particular native air as being a little the choicest, really know Kinderhook at all. We fancy that the major part of them do not. It will be our purpose, in these papers, to invite the reader to look in upon a few scenes of a quaint but orderly and self-contained neighborhood. It has not much of activity to boast of to-day, but its older residents and their ancestors have figured in scenes which for quiet dignity of no little distinction and for sweetness of living could well afford to be as far removed from the era and neighborhood of the modern trolley car as possible. Others besides the writer, if they would, could add materially to this modest contribution, all of which would do only deserved and scanty honor to a little settlement which could boast of a gentry and a "society" when St. Paul's "in the Fields" was an outlying chapel of Trinity, and when much of Westchester was a hunting ground and the safe hiding place of Capt. Kidd.

It is hoped that the latter remarks will not provoke criticism. The writer is surely not going to claim a rival to St. Paul's, nor that Kinderhook could even boast of a "manor house"—a fact more honored in the breach than in the observance, we are bound to say. For it is worthy of note that, while the great manors of Livingston and Van Rensselaer elbowed her on either side, and Westchester was ridden to death with its feudal lords, the town of Kinderhook and vicinity were enjoying a royal patent, full and independent, in manner following. We quote a synopsis of the grant:

"On March 14, 1686, Thomas Dongan, Capt. Generall Governeur in Cheife & Vice Admirall in & over the Province of New Yorke & Territoryes depending thereon in America under his Majesty James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c., &c., made a confirmatory Grant and Patent of a large tract of land below Fort Albany, including the site of the Town of Kinderhook, unto Jan Hendrix Debruyne, Peter Scuyler, Jan Tyse Goes and others, free holders and inhabitants of Kinderhook, their heirs, successors and assigns. The consideration of this grant was twelve bushels of merchantable wheat at the City of Albany."

There is much that links the County of Westchester with that other beautiful County of Columbia, as nearly every one may not know, through our own dear Irving, whose memory is ever green and sacred among us.

In the heart of fair Columbia nestles the quaint old town of Kinderhook, of purely Dutch origin, dating back into the seventeenth century, and whose future, so to speak, lies in its past. Ever since the great railroads have pierced its borders, but too remotely to promote active growth, like many another settlement of "ye olden time," it is slowly lapsing into a faded and shorn existence. Her more brisk and youthful neighbors near at hand that seem just now to be basking in the sunshine of an aggressive prosperity because of more favored situation, are quite willing to elbow the old town out of sight and memory. Were it not for here and there one who rises up to call her blessed, she might soon be forgotten in the rush and struggle of the present day.

Not far from this Dutch settlement, with many an ancient house of pre-Revolutionary antiquity, with a history attached, in some cases, like some sweet, faded old dame, proud of her lineage, still stands Lindenwold, the home of the late ex-President Martin Van Buren, amid its stately pines and elms, grand and indifferent to all the changes of the times. On the knocker of the old Dutch door is seen the date of its erection, 1797, not so old as some of its neighbors, however. One bears the date of 1766 upon its walls, another goes still further back, it is believed to the French and Indian wars, and yet another still bears upon its cellar beams the scars of the bayonets of the soldiers who were once quartered there.

Lindenwold was originally a square, plain, solid brick, two-story and attic mansion of dignified proportions, with old Dutch windows on the roof along the front, and stands a few hundred feet from the highway in a lawn of some thirty acres, which is well studded with stately trees, some of which apparently antedate its lifetime. These features, with the unusually broad hall of the mansion, large enough almost to contain a modern dwelling as to length and breadth, have all been faithfully preserved. No vandal has as yet prinked it in modern garb, but the touches which have been added have been in keeping.

This was originally the seat of the Van Ness family, especially prominent a little subsequent to Revolutionary times. Cornelius P. Van Ness, a brother of [illegible] day in New York, and [illegible] United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York. He had [illegible] with Aaron Burr, was his fast friend and his second at the duel with Hamilton.

It has somewhere been asserted that Col. Burr perfected himself in that deadly aim for this encounter on these grounds. It could hardly have been with any view as to this particular collision that he practiced there, if at all. The date of the fatal meeting was July 11, 1804. The quarrel did not take serious shape until June 17, when Mr. Van Ness was sent for—prior to which the facts would hardly bear one out in the assertion that Col. Burr was practicing for it. On June 23 he celebrated the birthday of Theodosia, his idolized daughter, at his home at Richmond Hill. On June 27 the duel was finally arranged for; July 4 Burr and Hamilton were at the dinner of the Society of the Cincinnati in New York. It took nearly a week to go to Kinderhook and return at that time. We therefore think the point not feasible. He may have practiced pistol shooting at Lindenwold at times to keep his hand in, but surely not for this encounter.

The writer may be pardoned for mentioning that his grandfather has described to him his meeting the great Hamilton that fatal morning and exchanging salutations with him when on his way to Weehawken, as it afterward appeared, thus being one of the very last of his friends who saw him alive.

Lindenwold, with its two hundred acres, broad and fertile, which surround the mansion, and go to form a grand old home of the decidedly aristocratic type, was a fitting seat for so distinguished a man as Judge Van Ness.

We have heard it from one to whom Mr. Van Buren described it, with what trepidation the young law student but coming President and future master of the mansion wended his way up the drive and raised the great knocker to perform some legal errand now and then from his preceptor in the village. This is also suggestive of the time years after when Mr. Calhoun cast the decisive vote as President of the Senate against Mr. Van Buren's confirmation as Minister to England. It was only in the following year that the rejected Ambassador stepped into Mr. Calhoun's very shoes as Vice President of the United States.

The letters of America's great author, who had then just given to the world his "Columbus," made the open prediction that this fatal blunder of the trio, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, would make Van Buren President; and it did. The animus was revealed by Calhoun in Benton's hearing: "It will kill him, Sir; kill him dead. He will never kick, Sir; never kick."

After an intimacy of some months in London, where Irving first met him, he wrote: "The more I see of Mr. Van Buren, the more I feel confirmed in a strange and personal regard for him. He is one of the gentlest and most amiable men I ever met with; with an affectionate disposition that attaches itself with those around him, and wins their kindness in return."

It was at the Van Nesses' that Washington Irving in 1809 found a congenial retreat from city life, with the Judge's family, while bleeding under the first pang of sorrow at the loss of the only lady of his heart, to whom he was fondly attached and expected soon to be married, Miss Matilda Hoffman. Let us hear a few of his own words, written from this seclusion near Kinderhook at the time:

"I am so well pleased with the half monastic life that I lead that I cannot endure the thought of giving it up and returning to the city. I must soon leave this, but it will be necessity, not inclination, that will lead me. I feel so contented here and quiet. Life seems to flow so smoothly in the country, without even a ripple to disturb the current, that I would almost float with the stream and glide insensibly through existence."

He said to his niece years after, though hardly ever referring to his deep hidden sorrow: "You know I was never intended for a bachelor." At another time he placed into her hands this stanza from Campbell, so expressive of his unending attachment. We quote it here because of its apt beauty:

"For time makes all but true love old;
The burning thoughts that then were told,
Run molten still in memory's mould,
Until the heart itself is cold,
In Lethe's pool."

This self-imposed retirement at the Van Ness mansion resulted to a great degree in the production there of a work of literary art that is altogether peerless and unique. It is because of this fact, in part, that the writer invites the reader to Kinderhook, and because of it, too, this comely countryside, hitherto unknown to most of them, should be coupled with Westchester and Wolfert's Roost. Others besides the writer have noted the fitness of this correlation, for in the collection of a friend, and since writing the foregoing, we have observed a standard edition of Irving's works, by Putnam, of course, entitled, "The Kinderhook Edition."

Mr. Irving completed and gave the last touches to his "Knickerbocker" while in seclusion here, and published it in that well-known whimsical way in December of this same year. In verifying this, he says in a letter hereafter referred to, that he also drew one of his minor characters, that of Dick Schuyler, from a vagabond fisherman he met upon the lake not far away.

In a part of the road near the Van Ness grounds [illegible] and brilliant a companion. And who would blame him?

Upon the outside of a letter received from Merwin, when they were both old men, Irving indorsed, "The original of Ichabod Crane." The great author's inimitable reply is treasured in Kinderhook by its owner, Mr. Harold Van Santvoord, whose father procured it from the son of the old schoolmaster. As it has appeared in part in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently in Mr. Van Santvoord's articles, we will avoid reproducing it.

At the close of Mr. Van Buren's public life, he was naturally drawn to the place of his birth. He was advised not to settle in the village on account of its being a prominent station for the stage coach then plying through the State from New York to Buffalo, and where he would be beset by a constant crowd. He was induced to purchase the Van Ness property before described, which was then in the market. It was a happy choice. Here he settled down—"to raise cabbages," as his ill-wishers loved to facetiously remark. To which he made some cunning reply to the effect that, as he had not been altogether unsuccessful in life, the chances were that he might in very prosperous years mature perhaps half a crop. One of the best likenesses of him at this time was represented as in a head of cabbage. Another caricature pictured him as a child in the arms of a nurse, where he was the child and Gen. Jackson the nurse.

## An Inspiring Club of Women.

The Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore has, in an artistic little volume of about 100 pages, presented its prospectus for 1898-9. For eight years this club has been quietly performing good work; its aims are eminently sensible, and lacks altogether the foolish yearnings and ambitions that very often characterize clubs of similar names. A modest and inspiring little pledge is exacted from each member. It reads as follows:

"Esteeming it a privilege to belong to the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, I will be loyal to its aims and methods, carefully guarding its reputation, and striving to increase its influence, so long as I retain my membership."

Its aims and methods are simply set forth in the constitution:

"The object of this club shall be the advancement of its members in literature, and their association for the discussion of the questions of the day—literary, artistic, social, and political—by written papers and otherwise.

"Members shall be chosen from women over twenty-one years of age, who are interested in intellectual pursuits, and willing, when called upon, to prepare a common interest.

"It shall be further understood that the women of this association have banded themselves together in the hope of encouraging, by their influence, right and serious views of life and literature, and that the acceptance of membership in this club shall be considered a tacit admission of this purpose.

"Any member who persistently refuses to comply with the requirements of the club as set forth in Section I., shall, after remonstrance, be considered to have withdrawn from the club."

Certainly the above sentiments are worthy of commendation. The final pages of the little brochure are given up to the biography of the members, who have attained all stages of success and fame. The motto of the club is "Parole Femine." Long life to it!

The lot of a translator is a discouraging one; his pay is usually the poorest of that received for any literary work, and the critics are unanimous in declaring that he can't translate, can't give the ideas of the original. To be sure all critics have not read the originals, but they seem to know all about them, nevertheless. There is a lot of trash published through translations, but that is not always the translator's fault. It may be heresy to say so, but the first American translation of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" was almost, if not quite, the equal of the original, while Henry James's rendering of "Port Tarascon" was much better than Alphonse Daudet's tale in French. Among recent notable translations have been the Marguerittes' "The Disaster," Félix Gras's "The Terror," Daudet's "The Head of the Family," Mérimée's "Letters to an Unknown," and the anonymous volume, "Love in Friendship," that is said to be the work of the late Guy de Maupassant. All this work shows knowledge, care, and discrimination on the part of the translators, who in some cases seem to possess quite as much talent as the authors themselves.

Many readers will hail with delight the news that Dr. A. Conan Doyle has gone back to his old hobby of unraveling mysterious crimes according to syllogysm. Alas, we miss the genial and gracious, shrewd and all-discerning Sherlock Holmes! Still we have Mr. Gryce, who is as omnipresent as ever in Anna Katharine Green's "Lost Man's Lane," although Miss Amelia Butterworth shows some really fine "sleuthing" ability. We believe that the demand is not yet satisfied for good detective stories. We don't care where the scenes are laid, be they in New York slums, at Newport, Paris, or in the empire of the Czar; if they present difficult problems solved with much picturesqueness and excitement they will always fascinate the public. And where the tales are themes of diplomatic life, as some of Max Pemberton's are, they are doubly entertaining, for the reader can never know how true to life they really are. Detective stories might very appropriately be called "fairy tales for adults."

# *Luther.*

## His Life as the Hero of the Reformation Again Narrated.*

Martin Luther, the parent of the Protestant Reformation, was a peasant's son. His birth took place Nov. 10, 1483, at Eisleben, Saxony, during a brief visit made by his parents there. He was early taught to pray. From his mother he learned the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, but her instructions abounded also in the superstitions that were then current among the German peasantry. He was sent to school at an early age. At fourteen we find him at school at Magdeburg, whence he went to Eisenach, where he fell under the influence of Mme. Ursula Cotta, John Tregonius, (his instructor,) and some others who aided in his development. He entered the University of Erfurt, his father intending him for the law, and his studies were with this end in view, but for collecting precedents he had no taste and for the calling selected for him he had no love. He would have yielded his own wishes and preferences, however, had it not been for the sudden death of a friend, who according to the best accounts was assassinated, some say by his very side, followed shortly afterward by a narrow escape from death by lightning in a forest on the way between Erfurt and Eisleben, which, with the violence of the accompanying storm and especially by the fearful bolts that were crashing through the trees, so terrified him that, addressing one of the patron saints of his childhood, the protectress of the Saxon miners, he cried out: "Help me, dear St. Anna! I will become a monk." The vow thus made was faithfully performed. Two weeks later, on July 16, 1505, he invited his most intimate friends to spend the evening with him. It was what he believed to be his farewell to the world. For the last time he determined to enjoy music and song. Sorrowfully his friends accompanied him the next morning to the gates of the Augustinian cloister. They opened and he entered. They closed. The monastic habit was assumed. The world was left behind.

In the cloister his name was exchanged for that of "Brother Augustine," and he was subjected to the most rigid discipline. Sweeping, scrubbing, scouring, begging from door to door, occupied a good portion of his time. Much that remained was occupied with the daily services of the cloister. It was customary to repeat the Pâter Noster twenty successive times with the Ave Maria at each of the seven daily canonical hours. His year of novitiature being ended, he was admitted to full membership in the order. He was, according to the narrative of Mr. Jacobs, allotted a cell with the very plainest furniture, a table, a chair, a couch, and a lamp.

Ordained to the priesthood in 1507, his first celebration of the mass was an occasion of peculiar interest. Cantate Sunday, May 2, was designated as the time to suit the convenience of his father, who had been deeply offended by his entrance into the monastery, but who had been softened by the death, from plague, of two other sons. He came with no less than twenty friends on horseback. To the new priest the service was a great trial, but, the act over, he received the presents and congratulations of friends, his father honoring the occasion with a liberal gift.

In November, 1508, Luther was one of seven sent to Wittenberg to act as instructors in the university there, but he was recalled to Erfurt in the Autumn of 1509. In 1511 Luther was sent on a mission to Rome, which, aside from the mission itself, was of great benefit to him, enlarging and broadening his experience. On his return journey, in the cathedral at Milan he heard the Ambrosian instead of the Gregorian mass, and thus learned for the first time that within the Roman Church and even in Italy there was no absolute uniformity in the services. Yet it was as a faithful son of the Church that he returned to Germany.

The foundation of his distinction as a preacher was laid about the end of the year 1514, and he became in frequent demand, first as a supply, and in 1515 as a regular preacher at Wittenberg. The life of Luther is marked by sudden and unexpected events. Such were his entrance in the monastery, his doctorate of theology, and his marriage. Such, also, were the Ninety-five Theses of Oct. 31, 1517, and their immediate effect. They were the outcome of his pastoral fidelity to the souls with whom he had to deal in the confessional. What was intended as a matter of discussion for a very limited circle of the learned, with a view to an early remedy for an abuse of whose extent he then had no conception, soon became universal property and revolutionized the social as well as the religious world of Europe. The day on which the theses were published is the birthday of the Protestant Reformation.

The gradual growth of Papal indulgences had become a great evil, against which Luther protested, himself unconscious of what his protest implied. Of the reception of his theses, "in fourteen days," says Luther in Mr. Jacobs's account, "they flew all over Germany," and in four weeks they were diffused throughout the world. The Pope, (Leo X.,) at first disposed to regard the entire matter with indifference, was, from loss of revenue and otherwise, at length roused to action, and Luther was cited to answer the charges of heresy. One result of this action on the part of the Pope gave rise to much disputation that was without permanent value or result except to show that the masses of the people were with Luther and against those seeking to discredit him.

The Pope's bull condemning forty-two errors said to be taken from the writings of Luther and summoning him to recant was publicly burned, Luther himself being the chief participant in the ceremony. Political influences afterward secured an order direct from the Emperor for Luther's appearance at the Diet of Worms, where he utterly and absolutely refused to recant any of his books. We may not here follow him through all the phases of his life as presented by Mr. Jacobs nor the controversies in which he was the central figure. We pause a moment to note his marriage, the romance of it, and the relief, comfort, and relaxation it gave him in a life of which a great part consisted of tumult, numerous cares, and much trial.

Luther not only stamped himself upon his own time and age, but overshadows even his Emperor, and is one of the great few who have left a deep impress upon the world's history and the magnitude of whose influence it is even yet difficult if not impossible to measure.

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*MARTIN LUTHER. The Hero of the Reformation. 1483-1546. By Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D., LL. D., Author of "The Lutheran Movement in England During the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Its Literary Monuments," &c. Fully Illustrated. [illegible] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. [illegible]

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## Burne-Jones and Whistler.

### TESTIMONY IN THE FAMOUS LIBEL SUIT AGAINST RUSKIN.

With the death of that distinguished artist Sir Edward Burne-Jones the proceedings in the suit brought by Whistler against Ruskin for libel and Sir Edward's testimony may be repeated in part. It must be remembered that Mr. Whistler gained his suit, the damage being estimated by the jury to be represented by the value of 1 farthing. The following is taken from the record:

Mr. Edward Burne-Jones, examined by Mr. Bowen, deposed—I am a painter, and have devoted twenty years of my life to that study. I have painted various works within the last few years which are known to the public. I was the author of the "Days of Creation" and "Venus's Mirror," both of which were exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877. I also exhibited "Deferentia," "Fides," "St. George," and "Sibyl."

Q. In your opinion, what part do finish and completeness bear to the merit of a painting? A. I think complete finish ought to be the object of all artists.

Q. Had you an opportunity of seeing the pictures of Mr. Whistler in this court? A. I saw them yesterday.

[Shown the "Nocturne in blue and silver," belonging to Mrs. Leyland, and representing a scene on the river.]

Q. What is your judgment of that picture as a work of art? A. I think it is a work of art—an admirable beginning; but very incomplete. It is a sketch, in short.

Q. It does not show the finish of a complete work of art? A. Not in any sense whatever. It is a beautiful sketch; but that is not alone sufficient to make it a good work of art. Form—quite as important as color—is deficient in the picture.

Q. Are composition and detail also of great importance in a picture? A. Yes.

Q. What is your opinion as to the composition of this picture? A. I think it has no composition whatever, but it has distinct and high merit, so far as color goes.

—[Shown the "Nocturne in blue and silver," representing a night scene at Battersea Bridge.]

Q. What do you say to this picture? A. It is similar to the last, only I think the color is still better. It is, however, bewildering in its form.

Q. And as to composition and detail? A. It has none whatever. A day or a day and a half seems a reasonable time within which to paint it.

Q. Does this picture show any finish as a work of art? A. No; I should call it a sketch. I do not think Mr. Whistler ever intended it to be a finished work.

Q. Take, lastly, the "Nocturne in black and gold," representing fireworks at Cremorne. What is your judgment upon it? A. I don't think it has the merit of the other two at all.

Q. Is it, in your opinion, a finished work of art? A. It would be impossible for me to say so. I have never seen any picture of night which has been successful; and this is only one of the thousand failures which artists have made in their efforts at painting night.

Q. Is that picture, in your judgment, worth 200 guineas? A. No; I cannot say it is, seeing how much careful work men do for so much less.

Mr. Bowen proposed to ask the witness to look at a picture by Titian, in order to show what finish was.

Mr. Serjeant Parry objected.

Mr. Baron Huddleston—You will have to prove that it is a Titian.

Mr. Bowen—I shall be able to do that.

Baron Huddleston—That can only be by repute. I do not want to raise a laugh, but there is a well-known case of an undoubted Titian being purchased with a view to enabling students and others to find out how to produce his beautiful colors. With that object the picture was rubbed down, and they found a red surface, beneath which they thought was the secret, but on continuing the rubbing down they discovered a full-length portrait of George III. in uniform. [Laughter.]

The picture, a portrait of "Andre Gatti," was produced, and the witness, having examined the picture, gave it as his opinion that it was a highly finished picture, exhibiting great artistic skill.

Examination Continued—Mr. Whistler gave great promise at first, but I do not think he has followed it. The difficulties in painting increase daily as the work progresses, and that is the reason why so many of us fail. We are none of us perfect. The danger is this, that if unfinished pictures become common we shall arrive at a stage of mere manufacture, and the art of the country will be degraded.

A juror asked—What is the value of the picture produced?

Witness—It is a mere accident of the sale room.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—Is it worth £1,000?

Witness—It would be worth many thousands to me, but it might be sold for £40.

Q. Do you [illegible] that it could be [illegible] know of a very fine Titian being bought by Lord Elcho for 20 guineas. The picture produced, I believe, belongs to Mr. Ruskin.

Q. You have said Mr. Whistler has an unrivaled sense of atmosphere? A. Yes; I certainly think so.

Q. How long have you known him? A. For thirteen or fourteen years.

Q. You have exhibited unfinished pictures yourself? A. Yes, I have.

Q. Is it a wicked thing to exhibit unfinished pictures? A. I do not think it is very desirable. Mr. Whistler's color is beautiful, in his moonlight pieces especially.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—You would not call a man a willful impostor for exhibiting those pictures?

Mr. Bowen objected to the question, which Mr. Serjeant Parry did not press.

Sir Edward's testimony was straightforward and honest. Mr. Whistler probably did not take Burne-Jones's testimony in the kindest way, but he was wise enough not to comment on it in that Kilkenny cat book he wrote. It sufficed Mr. Whistler to call the artist "Jones."

We are to distinguish between the idiosyncrasies of the artist and his work. From all that is discoverable Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones (for he was knighted in 1894) was an amiable man, and Mr. James Abbott McNeill Whistler is not. But time seems to have somewhat softened the temper of the gentleman, who was once a cadet at West Point. Both of them were remarkable artists. Sir Edward painted perhaps more for English people, to be appreciated most by them, whereas Whistler's fame is very much more widespread. But who can tell what a Whistler picture will be worth in 1998?

## A Curious Edition of Milton.

In the last number of The Athenaeum an interesting page is devoted to an edition of Milton printed in 1697. Mr. J. F. Payne, well known as a student of Milton, says this edition "has not received much recognition from bibliographers." It seems that a copy had been in Mr. Payne's possession for a good many years, and he had not paid much attention to it, when in Dr. Garnett's "Life of Milton" (1890) this edition was mentioned as being in the British Museum. Some years before Mr. Payne had shown his copy to Prof. Masson, who told him that it was "entirely new to him, and that he had never heard of such an edition."

Mr. Payne writes that "the date of the edition is noteworthy, because it precedes by one year the publication of Toland's edition of Milton, 'Complete Prose Works,' in three volumes, (1698,) usually considered the first collected edition." What excites curiosity is that as Milton wrote anti-monarchical tracts, who could have been the printer courageous enough to publish them? Mr. Payne has worked hard to find out the publisher. The volume is thus described:

> It is a folio of the same size as the folio editions of Milton's poems, containing 568 numbered pages and five preliminary leaves unnumbered. The title-page and table of contents make the first sheet, without signature. On A is the title-page of the first treatise, and the signatures then run on, A-Cccc, in fours, to the end of the volume. Page 1 begins the text of the first treatise. The title is as follows:
>
> The | Works | of | Mr. John Milton | [woodcut ornament.] | Printed in the year MDCXCVII.

Then follows a list of the treatises, giving eighteen titles, including most of Milton's English works. When, however, this 1697 folio is compared with the Toland one of a year later there are numerous differences. Toland's contains "nearly everything Milton wrote, both English and Latin, and also English translations of the Latin tracts." But—

> This folio is entirely different in type, paper, and general arrangement from Toland's, and could not have come from the same press. It is a handsomer book, in larger type, on better paper, and with running titles of contents on each page. There is no name of printer or publisher, but some indication of both may be derived from the following considerations:

When the 1697 folio is compared with the Jacob Tonson one of 1695 many resemblances are found. Studying the title page, some of the letters are seen to be identical, as if cast from the same font. This is especially marked in the "John Milton" because of a defect in the "J" which is repeated, and this, as Mr. De Vinne would have explained it, could not possibly have been an "accidental coincidence." Mr. Payne writes:

> We arrive, then, at the conclusion that the prose folio was printed by the same printer as the title-page to Tonson's collected "Poetical Works." This is confirmed by an examination of the separate titles of the prose folio, which present other coincidences not necessary to state in detail. The further conclusion follows that the prose folio was also an enterprise of Jacob Tonson's.

Mr. Payne thinks neither of the publishers was aware that the two books were in press at or about the same time, and the writer of this most curious bit of bibliography thinks that Milton's publishers were cautiously feeling their way. When Queen Mary died (1694) there was less fear of "offending royalist susceptibilities." The following is Mr. Payne's conclusion:

> It seems strange that the folio of 1697 should be so rare. Toland's edition is comparatively common, though becoming scarce from the continual drain of this and similar books to America. My own copy I rescued from a packing case full of old books which was just going to be nailed up and dispatched to the other side. We cannot tell whether Tonson's folio was suppressed before actual publication, or withdrawn soon after; or whether it was merely superseded by Toland's more complete edition, and remained on the publisher's hands. I may say that it is probably not so rare as would be inferred from the notice of a single copy in the British Museum Catalogue. I have myself seen at least two copies, and very likely [illegible] might be supposed, on a hasty inspection, to be one of the volumes of Toland's edition.

It would be of singular interest to learn whether there are any copies of the 1697 Milton folio in collections in the United States. If such exist, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW would be glad to hear of them, and the facts as to their acquisition.

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MAGAZINE

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## Victor Hugo's Last Poems.

When Victor Hugo died, in 1885, he left a number of manuscripts, and on his literary executors, the late M. Auguste Vacqueri and M. Paul Meurice, devolved the duty of dealing with them. The volume now issued has for title "Les Années Funestes, 1852-1870." It is made up of sixty short poems, and the flagellation of Louis Napoleon and his régime is continued. To-day the subject has less importance than in the past—that is, so far as concerns the Emperor. The "Châtiments" perhaps did not require a continuation. The "Crime de Decembre" has lost its point.

What are singularly apropos in this new volume of Hugo's are the master's references to the Lesurques case. Lesurques was guillotined in 1796 for a supposed murder, a crime for which he was subsequently found to be perfectly innocent. Because of that abominable idea that a Judge never can err, the French Court of Cassation rejected the application made by the Lesurques heirs to reverse the judgment. It was "la chose jugée," and because of this an innocent man now languishes in the "Ile de Diable," and a civilised world doubts whether France knows what is true justice. These are the Victor Hugo verses relative to "la chose jugée." His lines never were more incisive:

"Et c'est ainsi qu'un tas d'hommes à jupe rouge,
Plus vils dans leur sénat qu'un forçat dans son bouge,

"C'est ainsi que de vils et cyniques robins,
Jésuites que d'un signe on ferait jacobins,
Valetaille à genoux sous le plat d'une épée,
Ont fait rouvrir les yeux à la tête coupée!

"Cette tête, du fond de la fosse maudite,
A crié, dans l'horreur sacrée ou Dieu médite:
—Ils ont trouvé moyen de reboire mon sang,
Dieu juste, et de tuer deux fois un innocent!

* * * * * * *

"Et puis, songez-y donc, si l'on allait conclure,
De tout cela, qu'il est parfois une fêlure
A la chose jugée, et qu'un tribunal peut
Se tromper [illegible]

## Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Of the multitudinous books constantly issued from the press and soliciting notice if not perusal from appreciative readers those concerned with biography are not the least numerous nor perhaps the least deserving of attention. That life which has been greatly distinguished from ordinary lives in art, science, literature, the learned professions, statesmanship, business affairs, &c., is looked upon by honoring friends as worthy to be written. It is written accordingly, occupies for a short time a place in the public eye, and a cherished place in the regard of a sympathetic few, and is then swept aside by the flood of new publications of like character and with like claims to recognition, exemplifying, a great proportion of them, Burns's "Snowfall in the river—a moment white, then lost forever."

Not all, however, disappear thus. A favored few—apparent rari nantes—have intrinsic force and vitality enough to keep them from being submerged. In other words, they have attractive and sterling qualities about them which have won a wide popular favor and continue to hold it. Whether this be owing to the special interest investing the subject of the memoir, the importance of the events in which he was an actor, the light thrown by correspondence on hitherto obscure points in history, the interest and vivacity given to the narrative by anecdote and incident, with a fine literary execution stamped upon the whole—whether any or all of these constitute the charm which attaches to a life-history, making frequent converse with its pages a delight—it is certain that such attraction exists, however it be explained. Accordingly, people cling to these favorites, of a former day, it may be, though never outworn, their interest and pleasure in them not sensibly affected by later and ever increasing claimants on their regard.

It sometimes happens, however, with the younger race of readers especially, that in the constant demand made upon their time and attention by the multifarious publications of the day the old book, rich and sterling though it be, is thrown into shadow by the new, and suffered to fall into the background and lie neglected if not quite unknown. This is true even of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," whose peerless rank among all biographies ever written Macaulay has described none too strongly in the well-known comparison: "Homer is not more decidedly the first of heroic poets; Shakespeare is not more decidedly the first of dramatists; Demosthenes is not more decidedly the first of orators, than Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them. Eclipse is first and the rest nowhere." And yet great as this biography is, it would be curious to know the proportion of readers of the present day, who plume themselves on literary tastes and find charm in ephemeral novelties, to whom Boswell's Johnson is a sealed book. Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott" is a book of kindred character and of hardly inferior interest, and how many of the present generation of readers are familiar with it? Though not in the rank of Boswell's book, as no other biography is, it deserves to stand in the front of the second class. It is the life-record of a man whose name is a household word in the ears of all English-speaking people. The works which have given him celebrity have for three generations been better known to English readers and to more of them than any other of like character given to the public, while their popularity shows but little waning with the lapse of years. Their entertaining variety of character, plot, and incident, the knowledge imparted of other times, peoples, manners, customs, &c., the wholesome moral lessons uniformly conveyed, with other good qualities needless to name, serve to make this author a benefactor of his kind. His life was written by one who knew him as well as Boswell knew Johnson, and was better able, by character and attainment, to express with precision, force, and elegance what he wished to lay before his readers. The personality of Scott was of the pronounced and commanding type, and well fitted to attract attention and excite interest, even apart from his great fame. As the minute account of everything pertaining to the personnel of Johnson forms confessedly one of the most attractive features of his biography, this feature—of highest interest and charm in every "life" of a celebrated person—is set forth in Scott's with a fullness and particularity of delineation that leaves nothing lacking to the complete portrait of the man. There are among the delighted readers of Scott many who, content with the knowledge of the author as derived from the writings themselves, as well as from the abundant laudatory notices of him in the current publications of the day, fancy they know him well enough in this way, without having recourse to a formal biography.

This book, moreover, is a bulky book—true also of Boswell's greater book—and this is often a deterrent from undertaking its perusal in a day when the incessant floods poured forth from the press force rapid and eclectic reading with the eschewing of big books and long treatises and the choosing of what is shorter and more condensed. This preference, it is pleaded, is necessitated by lack of time to devote to a higher and more elaborate class of books.

It is true, nevertheless, that one book of sterling excellence, read carefully and assimilated, is worth more to the thoughtful reader than scores of the vapid [illegible] attention," and to this last class Scott's Life by Lockhart may be fairly said to belong. This will be conceded, I venture to say, by any intelligent reader of the book, who has not happened yet to make its acquaintance. As an inducement to do this on the part of younger readers, as well as some older ones, it may be, whose preoccupations, time limitations, or circumstances of what kind soever have kept them hitherto from reading this book, I venture to present a few notices drawn from this "life" as a slight taste of the many good things it contains, and which, if having novelty for the class referred to, will hardly offend those familiar with them should any chance to glance over them again.

Scott, as no one needs be told, was one of the most prolific of authors, and many who knew him wondered how he contrived to put forth so many books with short intervals often between them, while to the guests visiting him he seemed as little occupied and as little burdened with literary cares or labors as the visitors themselves. One of his guests has thrown some light on this matter. Capt. Basil Hall, whose sharp strictures on our country and its people, in a book written long ago, made him no great favorite with many Americans, was a traveler of high intelligence, a keen observer and critic, an agreeable writer, and genial companion. He was a favored guest at Abbotsford, and in the journal he was in the habit of keeping has given an entertaining account of Scott and his surroundings. Among the pleasant and curious things he has put on record about his honored host not the least curious is the computation designed to explain the ease and rapidity with which the Waverley Novels were produced, and to show that the great product, the modus operandi considered, was not after all so wonderful as many people supposed it. This is the way he sets the matter forth:

"It becomes a curious question to know when it is that he actually writes these wonderful works, which have fixed the attention of the world. Those who live with him and see him always the idlest man of the company, are at a loss to discover when it is that he finds the means to compose his books. My attention was of course directed this way, and I confess I see no great difficulty about the matter. Even in the country here, where he comes professedly to be idle, I took notice that we never saw him till near 10 o'clock in the morning, and besides this there were always some odd hours in the day in which he was not to be seen. We are apt to wonder at the prodigious quantity which he writes and to imagine the labor must be commensurate. But, in point of fact, the quantity of mere writing is not very great. It certainly is immense if the quality be taken into account; but if the mere amount of handwriting be considered, it is by no means large. It is well known, or, at least, generally admitted, that Sir Walter composes his works just as fast as he can write; that the manual labor is all that it costs him, for his thoughts flow spontaneously. He never corrects the press, or, if he does so at all, it is very slightly, and in general his works come before the public just as they were written. Now, such being the case, I really have no difficulty in supposing that a couple of hours every day before breakfast may be quite sufficient for all the manuscript of Waverley Novels produced in the busiest years since the commencement of the series.

"In each page of 'Kenilworth' there are upon the average 864 letters; in each page of this journal 777 letters. Now, I find that in ten days I have written 120 pages, which would make about 108 pages of 'Kenilworth'; and, as there are 320 pages in a volume, it would, at my rate of writing this journal, cost about 29 1-2 days for each volume, or, say, three months for the composition of the whole of that work."

And then the writer adds that during his visit he was the earliest to rise and the latest to retire at night, and was present among the guests all through the day, so that no observer could discover when he wrote his journal, which, yet, was "written, honestly and fairly, day by day. I don't say it has cost me much labor, but it is surely not too much to suppose that its composition has cost me, an unpracticed writer, as much study as 'Kenilworth' has cost the glorious unknown."

This is ingenious and plausible, it must be owned. Whether its argument is quite convincing is another question. Scott did not dictate what he gave to the world, but wrote out faithfully everything with his own hand. When Lockhart suggested to him occasional dictation by way of easing his toil and sparing his eyesight, his reply was: "I should as soon think of getting into a sedan chair while I can use my legs." A sharp attack of illness, however, in 1819, marked at intervals by excruciating pains, made the dictating of two or three of his most popular books a matter of necessity. "The Bride of Lammermoor," "The Legend of Montrose," and parts of "Ivanhoe" were dictated amid occasional paroxysms of pain, which, to a less resolute spirit, would have made all mental exertion impossible. A circumstance connected with the first of these, "The Bride of Lammermoor," as produced and published, is unique in literary history. The work was dictated, given to the printer amid the spasms of pain referred to, Scott at times lying on his couch, and at intervals of relief from pain pacing to and fro in his apartment. When after his convalescence the printed book was given him to read, it appeared that nearly all it contained had vanished from his memory, and it was to him a strange and unfamiliar book. His faithful printer of many years, John Ballantyne, in whose care and accuracy Scott placed unbounded confidence, gave out from his own deathbed this interesting statement about the above incident in the life of his honored and beloved friend:

"The book was not only written but published before Mr. Scott was able to rise from his bed, and he [illegible] a single character wrought by the romancer, not one of the many scenes and points of humor, not anything with which he was connected as the writer of the book. 'For a long time,' he said, 'I felt myself very uneasy in the course of my reading lest I should be startled by meeting something altogether glaring and fantastic. However, I recollected that you had been the printing, and I felt sure you would not have permitted anything of the sort to pass.' 'Well,' said I, 'upon the whole, how did you like it?' 'Why,' he said, 'as a whole, I felt it monstrous, gross, and grotesque; but, still, the most of it made me laugh, and I trusted the good-natured public would not be less indulgent.' I do not think I ever ventured to lead to the discussion of this singular phenomenon again, but you may depend upon it, that what I have now said is as distinctly reported as if it had been taken down in shorthand at the moment; I should not otherwise have ventured to allude to the matter at all. I believe you will agree with me in thinking that the history of the human mind contains nothing more wonderful."

Our countryman Washington Irving was an honored and most welcome visitor to Abbotsford in 1817, and has recorded his impressions and the delights of his visit in a charming paper, like every other product of his felicitous pen. Scott had been drawn toward Irving by reading his "Knickerbocker's History," which, travesty though it be of Dutch character, life, manners, &c., was found funny enough to convulse the creator of Caleb Balderstone with merriment. Irving was welcomed, therefore, in the heartiest fashion by Scott and his inseparable canine companions, the former describing his reception thus:

"The noise of my chaise had disturbed the quiet of the establishment. Out sallied the warder of the castle, a black greyhound, and, leaping on one of the blocks of stone, began a furious barking. This alarm brought out the whole garrison of dogs, all open-mouthed and vociferous. In a little while the lord of the castle himself made his appearance. I knew him at once from the likenesses that had been published of him. He came limping up the gravel walk, aiding himself by a stout walking staff, but moving rapidly and with vigor. By his side jogged along a large iron-gray staghound of most grave demeanor, who took no part in the clamor of the canine rabble, but seemed to consider himself bound, for the dignity of the house, to give me a courteous reception."

Soon following the host's frank and hearty reception, his plans for the guest's entertainment on several successive days were unfolded, including rambles to notable localities in the vicinity. On one of these Irving sketches a pretty picture, showing Scott's fondness for dogs, and how in an excursion abroad these canine favorites were sure to be in privileged attendance on their master:

"As we sallied forth every dog in the establishment sallied out to attend us. There was the old staghound, Maida, that I have already mentioned, a noble animal, and Hamlet, the black greyhound, a wild, thoughtless youngster, not yet arrived at the years of discretion, and Finette, a beautiful setter, with soft, silken hair, long, pendent ears, and a mild eye, the parlor favorite. When in front of the house we were joined by a superannuated greyhound, who came from the kitchen wagging his tail, and was cheered by Scott as an old friend and comrade. In our walks he would frequently pause in conversation to notice his dogs and speak to them as rational companions, and, indeed, there appears to be a vast deal of rationality in these faithful attendants on man, derived from their close intimacy with him. Maida deported himself with a gravity becoming his age and size, and seemed called upon to preserve a great degree of dignity and decorum in our society. As he jogged along a little distance ahead of us the young dogs would gambol about him, leap on his neck, worry at his ears, and endeavor to tease him into a gambol. The old dog would keep on for a long time with imperturbable solemnity, now and then seeming to rebuke the wantonness of his young companions. At length he would make a sudden turn, seize one of them, and tumble him into the dust, then giving a glance at us as much as to say, 'You see, gentlemen, I can't help giving way to this nonsense,' would resume his gravity and jog on as before. Scott amused himself with these peculiarities. 'I doubt not,' he said, 'when Maida is alone with these young dogs, he throws gravity aside and plays the boy as much as any of them, but he is ashamed to do so in our company, and seems to say, "Ha' done with your nonsense, youngsters; what will the laird and that other gentleman think of me if I give way to such foolery?"'"

It requires adversity to bring out the true and highest nobility of character, and Scott had not been known to the world, as in Carlisle's phrase, "the most heroic soul of this age," had not adversity come to him such as in character and degree no man could resist and rise superior to save the bravest and the noblest. It is not the purpose of these slight notices to dwell on the catastrophe which involved Scott's hitherto wondrously prosperous fortunes in what seemed utter and irretrievable ruin. In the story as told by his biographer there is a profound and affecting interest, as nothing in his history is better known by the world than his mighty reverses, even had no biography been written. Suffice it to say that his buoyant nature lifted him above what threatened to crush him, his outward serenity and cheerfulness remaining the same to appearance as in his brightest days. It is in his journal, kept strictly during this period, that one sees how keenly he suffered from the blow that had struck him, and also the independent spirit and indomitable resolution which bore him on as a victor through and over all difficulties:

"Time and I against any two," he was wont to say; and one surveys with amazement the fruits of his heroic toils in these perilous days—his "Woodstock" yielding £8,000 and his "Life of Napoleon" £18,000, the total product of his pen between 1826 and 1828 realizing nearly £40,000 for the benefit of his creditors. Well might Lockhart say: "No literary biographer in all likelihood will ever have such another fact to record. The creditors unanimously passed a vote of thanks for the indefatigable industry which had achieved so much in their behoof."

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*LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By John Gibson Lockhart. 3 vols. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.

But this stern and unflagging industry, which his chivalrous sense of honor imposed, could hardly fail to sap ere long the vital forces of the most stalwart constitution. The paralytic attack which overtook him three or four years later was the penalty of his intense and devoted toils, till, followed by others at short intervals, the mind became prostrated as well as the body. The record of the last year of his life is full of tender interest. No incident in it is more affecting than, in his few remaining days, in a half-lucid interval, the invalid's insisting on being taken into his loved study, placed at his writing desk, that he might resume his accustomed work once more. And when the pen, put in the hand which could not hold it, fell upon the paper, his fast-flowing tears showed how keenly he realized that the power to wield it had departed forever. The ruling passion retained its strong hold to the last. Only three or four days before he died, when his mind, freed from delirium, was for a brief space perfectly calm and clear, he called his son-in-law to his side and in earnest tones said:

"Lockhart, I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man—be virtuous—be religious—be a good man. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here."

He emphasized by these striking words what his whole life had exemplified, that moral and religious principle is the only basis, and the brightest crown as well, of a true life and character, such as had marked his own through all changes and trials. Because of this, what he was and what he did in wide-reaching influence have been a boon to the world. And while his writings continue to delight the coming generations as they have former ones, their glory will ever be—in distinction from kindred writings that pervert and scathe—that no line is found in them which their author dying would have wished to blot as unfitting to find entrance to a virtuous home.

C. VAN SANTVOORD.

Kingston, N. Y., July 12, 1898.

## Art Topics of the Week.

It is probable that Dagnan-Bouveret's celebrated painting of "Christ at Emmaus," which was recently sold in London by Arthur Tooth & Sons to H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, will be exhibited in New York in November next, prior to its being sent to Pittsburg. The picture is in London, where the price at which it was sold to Mr. Frick is still a matter of speculation. It will be remembered that the purchase price at first reported was $100,000, but it is not probable that this sum was paid for the canvas. Some well-informed dealers are of opinion that the figure at which the canvas was sold was something like $50,000.

Messrs. Tooth & Sons have recently received at their New York house a number of the new photo engravings of Alma-Tadema's painting, "Roses—Love's Delight," which their house recently sold to the Czar of Russia. These photo engravings, which are limited to 315 impressions, are all signed by the artist, are remarkably good and clear, and give an excellent idea of this last and important work of the great English painter. The scene is a characteristic one—the atrium of an old Roman villa. In the foreground a dark-eyed and dark-haired maiden kneels at a low marble table, her hands and arms sunk in clusters of rich roses, which cover the table, and whose color and perfume she is enjoying. A male slave bearing a basket of roses stands behind her, and in the middle distance through the columns one sees a procession of male and female slaves bearing garlands of roses on poles resting on their shoulders. The time is early morning, and the sunlight irradiates the hall and plays upon the varicolored marbles.

The Tabourier sale of ancient and modern paintings, which has greatly interested the European art world, duly came off in Paris on June 20, 21, and 22 last. There was a large attendance of buyers and spectators, and the larger New York dealers were well represented. A number of the more important canvases offered for sale were purchased by New York dealers, and will be exhibited here in the Autumn. Late letters from Paris confirm the statement made in this column last week that the better French artists have sold an unusual number of pictures to the American dealers, and these dealers have also purchased an unusually large number of noted canvases of the Barbizon and early English and Dutch schools. All this bears directly upon the coming art season here, and is a sure indication that it will be a lively one. There is much speculation in Paris, which would at present seem to be more or less fanciful, on the prospect of the art treasures of Spain falling into American hands. This speculation probably proceeds from the fact that it was gravely suggested a few weeks ago by one of the Madrid newspapers in a discussion as to Spain's resources and the chance of her financial ability to carry on the present war indefinitely, that if worst come to the worst there were enough old masters in the Madrid and other galleries of the Peninsular to supply war funds for an indefinite period. From this suggestion some one in Paris drew the conclusion that if we sent a fleet to Spain these treasures might fall into our hands without the Spaniards receiving a financial equivalent, and proceeding further in his speculations he began to compute the probable money value of the Murillos, Velasquez, Goyas, and other old masters owned in Spain.

W. B. Closson of Boston, whose dainty, delicate, and refined bust pastelle portraits of society men and women have won him much admiration in Newport and Boston during the past two years, and who recently gave an exhibition of a number of lately completed portraits at Doll & Richards's, in Boston, which received warm praise from the critics there, purposes taking a studio at Newport and holding an exhibition of his work there. Mr. Closson's work is distinctly original. He makes his portraits on a bluish-gray paper, and executes them with a remarkably small number of strokes. They have a suggestion of outline work, but with more body, and are remarkably effective, as the artist has the faculty of catching a likeness rapidly.

The Avery Galleries are closed until September, and the Messrs. Avery are spending the Summer months at their Vermont country place on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, near Shelburne. Before leaving New York S. P. Avery, Jr., arranged for a series of interesting exhibitions to be held in the galleries during the coming season.

Roland Knoedler of Knoedler & Co. is now in Paris, where he attended the Tabourier sale and made several important purchases. He will return in October and probably with Theobald Chartran, who is coming over for another Winter in New York, and who has received commissions sufficient to keep him busy for several months after his arrival here. George Burroughs Torrey and Mrs. Torrey of New York have arrived in Paris, and are occupying their handsome studio there. Mr. Torrey is at work on two portraits of well-known Americans resident in Paris. His portraits of C. P. Huntington and Mrs. Gen. Burnett will be sent to the loan exhibition of portraits to be held at the Academy of Design next Autumn in aid of the Orthopaedic Hospital.

The action of the Municipal Art Society in offering prizes for the best design for a flag base to be erected in front of the City Hall is a good step forward in the movement to better the architectural and artistic aspect of New York. A handsome and artistic flag base will not only be an ornament to the city, but will obviate the necessity of flying the flag from the cupola of the quaint old City Hall, where it has always seemed out of place.

A wave of Colonial architecture seems to have struck Newport, where the two latest villas, those built and owned by Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg and Stuyvesant Fish of New York, are fine specimens of this school. The Thaw villa is the larger and presents a fine appearance with its splendid columns and wide porticoes from Bellevue Avenue. It occupies the site of the old Peleg Hall cottage, some of whose timbers were utilized in the present structure. Both these new villas are painted white, and, with their near neighbor, Marble House, make an imposing trio when seen from the near waters. They are in plain view many miles out to sea.

Some admirable illustrated work done by special artists of the newspapers and magazines in Cuba is now beginning to appear. There is a picturesqueness and novelty in the tropical mountain scenery of Cuba which affords a rare opportunity to good artists. We shall soon have some interesting paintings of the chief incidents of the Santiago campaign.

## Here and There.

It is not Thomas Knox, as previously announced, that is to form the third volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "American Men of Energy" series, but Henry Knox, Major General in the Continental Army. Henry Knox had a most interesting career. He was born in Boston in 1750. When scarcely twenty years of age he opened a bookstore in Cornhill. He was active in forming the Committee of Safety just before the Revolution. When Washington wanted to bombard Boston, but lacked artillery, young Knox proposed to bring the cannon from the forts on Lake Champlain. This he did in midwinter. He became an intimate friend of Washington, and throughout the war only once did he disappoint the Commander in Chief. That was at Germantown, where he showed lack of judgment in stopping to bombard the Chew House, where about 200 British had taken refuge, instead of following up the main body of the enemy. As he was unlimbering, Gen. Artemas Ward asked him why he did not leave the house to infantry and pass on with his guns. Knox replied: "It is a rule of war never to leave a fort in your rear." It was through his self-taught engineering skill that Washington was able to take his artillery with him when he crossed the Delaware. In the battle around Yorktown Knox played no unworthy part beside the trained artillerists of France. After the surrender of Cornwallis he was made a Major General by Congress. When Washington bade farewell to his officers in Fraunces's Tavern in this city, Knox was the first to receive the embrace of his superior. In 1785 he was appointed by Congress to succeed Gen. Benjamin Lincoln as Secretary of War. He held the office for eleven years, and, although the work of the Navy Department was added to his office, he discharged his duties in a praiseworthy manner. Mr. Noah Brooks will write this volume for the "American Men of Energy" series.

La Corelli has had herself interviewed by The Strand Magazine. Here are some of the potsherds from her cruche cassée: She can't abide the theatre. She would rather read Flammarion than to "see the most famous mime that pretended to be what he is not, aided by grease paint and footlight glare." "I have no particular favorites among modern writers," she writes. "The critics began it; they threw the first stone, * * * and so being attacked, I defended myself, and it seems I won. My books will never be sent out for review again. Numbers of the native Princes and Rajahs are in constant communication with me. I won't tell you the title of the new book. I am afraid it will excite the [illegible] of all [illegible] a good deal." Some of La Corelli's critics, having said she wrote for the readers of Camberwell and Brixton, suburbs of London where taste is bad, or on a par with Division Street in New York, Marie Corelli's reply is that Camberwell and Brixton are sacred precincts to her because the Prince of Wales, who appreciated her rubbish, "had property there." Marie Corelli is a literary snob if the interview is correctly reported.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts present their circular of their schools for the coming season, and in this publication there can be found all the necessary information. The past year of the academy schools in Philadelphia has been an unusually successful one, represented by 400 students coming from all parts of the country. The group of instructors now includes Mr. William M. Chase, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mr. Henry Thouron, Mr. Thomas P. Anshutz, Dr. George McClellan, Mr. Charles Grafly, Mr. Will S. Robinson, Hugh H. Breckenridge, and, in the special branch of illustration, Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, art manager. The traveling scholarship of $800 will be awarded by the academy at the end of the school year, with the Tappan and other prizes. The opening of the school takes place on Monday, Oct. 3, 1898, and the closing of it May 27, 1899. Applications for entrance and all communications are to be addressed to Hugh H. Breckenridge, Secretary of the Faculty, Broad near Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Shakespeare's Church at Stratford-on-Avon, after having been closed during the last six months for repairs, is to be opened, but the Rev. George Arbuthnot writes that the renovation of the church is not yet completed. Subscriptions having been asked for, it was believed that the money would have been forthcoming, but there have been disappointments. The entire cost of renovation having been estimated at £3,000, not half this amount has been received. "The result," writes the vicar, "is that we shall reopen the church with only half the seats provided, without a pulpit, and without a vestry." Perhaps if the appeal for funds had been more general in the United States and properly placed before the public more money would have been forthcoming for this restoration of Shakespeare's church. The present moment, however, is not the best in the United States when an appeal for funds can be made.

One of the unexpected and often overlooked effects of the war is to be found in the reduced patronage given to the libraries and reading rooms. Visitors to the city libraries are never numerous during the extremely hot weather, but for a period reaching back as far as seven years there has never been a time when patronage has been so extremely light as at present. To illustrate, a case may be cited in a Brooklyn library, where the yearly attendance has been over 8,000 for the library year. On several successive days only four persons were received as visitors, and this is not by any means an isolated case. The significance of this may be traced directly or indirectly to the war. Men who usually turn to books and literature for recreation neglect even their favorite library. Even women, who are ordinarily more indifferent to news items, are turned aside from library patronage by newspaper war reports.

Tastes differ, and there may be some who like to collect those gruesome things, "last dying speeches and confessions." Better ideas of what people should read may have squelched the publications of these dying confessions, relegating them with illustrations to the yellow journals. Be this as it may, a collection of these confessions has been brought by an American, and among the last dying speeches is that of Thurtell, who was hanged in 1821. Catnach was the publisher, and it is said that Thurtell's send-off was written by Leigh Hunt and illustrated by Martin Shee.

With the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica there comes this story: When the edition was in preparation Mr. Adam Black, the senior of the firm of publishers, opposed the undertaking. He prophesied loss and mercantile ruin. Being in the minority, he sold out his interests in the concern and retired. Mr. Black was mistaken. The Encyclopaedia Britannica was a great success.

At a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, held in London, it was resolved that a fund be raised for the purchase of a characteristic picture by the artist to be presented to the nation as a memorial. Some £5,000 is wanted. Among the subscribers were the American Ambassador John Hay, Rudyard Kipling, Briton Riviere, and Sidney Colvin.

Contributions are asked for the erection of a memorial to Christina Rossetti to be placed in Christ Church, Woburn Square, London. This is the church Christina Rossetti attended for twenty years. The memorial is the work of the late Sir E. Burne-Jones. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. J. Glendinning Nash, Incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn Square, 92 Gower Street, Gower Square, London.

Simply in a commercial way, if you are an illustrator, pray look at the way advertisements are made up in The Quartier Latin. You may drop the idea that they are for a business purpose, but you cannot pass over their true artistic claims. The colors used are three, red, the black of the printer's ink, and the white, the paper. But how well these prints are made! We may not care much for pictures assorted to text, but here the illustrated advertisements are [illegible] clever.

## Washington.

## Stone in the Sub-Treasury Not the One He Stood On.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A few days ago THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW called attention to a tablet on a building at Pearl and State Streets, which erroneously marks the site as that of the first City Hall. Unfortunately that is not the only false teacher of historic interest within the city. Nor is it necessary to search the records of two centuries and a half for evidence against a claimant to patriotic recognition. To-day the announcement is made that the platform on which Washington stood when he took the oath of office, in 1793, within Congress Hall, in Philadelphia, was lately found under the old floor, and that it is now religiously exalted before all men.

We, too, had our Congress hall, and after many years "discovered" a Washington platform of inauguration ceremonies. Are these coincidences simply most remarkable coincidences, or is it possible that the one-time rivalry of the City of Brotherly Love with New York has revived, even in the manufacture of graven images?

At all events, we who crook our knees before a monument to unholy zeal may amiably trust that the pious Quakers possess a genuine relic. May no patriotic iconoclast point Mr. Gradgrind's square forefinger demanding facts, Sir, nothing but facts, that none can offer against idolatrous worship. We can manfully bear our own burden as a laughing stock without seeking company in misery.

A memorial within the Sub-Treasury, at the Wall Street entrance, is inscribed as the stone on which Washington stood while delivering his address as first President. This was the platform of the stoop, on the river side, of Bellevue Hospital. From the time of the building of the Almshouse, in 1811-15, none of the officials of the institution held any consideration for the "relic," now guarded, until 1864. To that date, since 1848, the hospital was under control of the ten Governors of the Almshouse department. These men were not irresponsible ward politicians subservient to a "boss." Not only were the Governors of high standing, but in many cases they were well versed in municipal history, as far back as the erection of the gray stone building. Jonathan I. Coddington, the wealthy Quaker and Postmaster, was an elderly man when Governor, and no doubt was present at the ceremonies of fifty-eight years previously. Isaac Townsend, Washington Smith, millionaire merchants; Edward C. West, Surrogate for three terms; Timothy Daly, Presidential delegate, who later defeated David Dudley Field for the Legislature and was Chairman of the committee, with Horace Greeley, which established the Free Academy, (New York College;) William M. Evarts, Secretary of State at Washington; Anthony Dugro, father of the Judge of the Supreme Court; Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the city; C. Godfrey Gunther, fur merchant and Mayor; Isaac Bell and Simeon Draper, Collector of the Port, were of the ten Governors until the board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction was incorporated in April, 1860.

Three years before the Governors went out of office the hospital was remodeled and one of two unequal sections which formed the entire top of the stoop was crushed for the macadam roadway. The larger piece was of good size for a crosswalk to the flower garden and broad lawn, shaded by elms and horse chestnuts along either side.

Would the Governors have been guilty of the vandalism if either of the stones had supported Washington? On the contrary, each one never failed to impress upon the minds of his friends, visitors to the place, his own sense of the dignity of the wrought-iron railing, with radiating arrows, that guarded the stoop. That was the genuine Washington memorial, known of all. It had served its purpose at Federal Hall (where the Sub-Treasury now stands) until the present City Hall was finished. Washington stood beside the rail when Chancellor Livingston administered the oath of office on April 30, 1789. So careful were the Governors of their charge that the first work of destruction of the stoop was the removal of the railing. Subsequently the iron was attached to the new slab from the Belleville (N. J.) quarry.

It should be here said that two former Governors were members of the new board of four Commissioners. They saw one stone ground up and the other overturned under horses' hoofs. Not even they could be charged capable of the shame of ignoring a Washington memorial. A protest—one word—had been sufficient to prevent or warn against desecration. Nevertheless, when these two men came into absolute power, released from the manly truthfulness of former colleagues, they did not hesitate to perpetrate a Barnum humbug and to give themselves fictitious honor. The rejected stone was gently raised from its hard bed on the drive. As soon as the tablet was highly polished and made bright with Commissioners' names, it was set into the wall of the main hall.

It may be said, in passing, that the openwork of the railing, however genuine a relic, offered no surface adaptable for an inscription to the honor and glory of Commissioners, and secondary consideration of Washington in good company. This was a natural conclusion on noticing the broad display of Commissioners' names and the modest type that made the first President known.

The memorial remained at the hospital until the placing of the statue on the steps of the Treasury building. The Chamber of [illegible] Chamber of Commerce."

Disintegration rapidly dissolved the precious "Bill Stumps" on the pedestal, and the present dark and unexplored corner received the stone and myth two years ago.

William Joyce did the brownstone work at the hospital in 1857, and built St. Stephen's Catholic Church, as also four brownstone churches on Park Avenue and several elsewhere. When informed of the Commissioners' action, Mr. Joyce said that the slab which he had taken down was not older than the hospital. Its age was proved by the general lamination, which was common to the first output of sandstone from a quarry near Newark.

It is not out of place to say a word concerning the building material of the first public edifices. Granite and marble from Connecticut and Westchester and Dutchess Counties came down the rivers on sloops in charge of two men, at small cost. The Register's office (the new jail of the Revolution) proves the value of the stone. Massachusetts marble, of which the present City Hall is erected, was in fair use during the first decade of this century, when the Jersey quarry was opened. From this last came the construction of the rear of the City Hall. Bellevue was built from rock on the Bellevue lots, that extended north to Dutch Hill, at Thirtieth Street. The first stoop of the hospital was of the grade of brownstone of the City Hall. This stone lost considerable surface, and after it was tooled it was painted to stop further disfigurement. The appearance before the white lead application sustained Mr. Joyce's statement.

It seems that while the workmen were raising the Washington Memorial, so called, from its fourth resting place on the pedestal of the bronze statue, it was broken from top to bottom. As the tablet now appears, however, there is no fracture visible. In fact, the real stone has disappeared under an artificial preparation. While made whole again, the "relic" has changed color, and no stranger knows even the likeness of the Washington stone, which became a rolling stone on account of the mendacious vanity of two Commissioners.

As the reason for the improper preservation of the brownstone has been mentioned, the whole matter should be closed by a simple quotation or two from the history of Federal Hall: There was no balcony after the reconstruction for the Capitol by L'Enfant, and therefore in 1788 the "relic" could not have been that portion of the building, as is declared. Moreover (we still read history) Federal Hall was paved with marble, in artistic keeping with the material and color of the structure. Whatever the stone, it could not be a memorial of the inauguration when quarried sixteen years after Washington's death.

In conclusion, the silence of contemporaries is the strongest argument against the truth of a historical assertion; and in the absence of early evidence the testimony of later times is weak. The principle of English common law demands the highest evidence and no deposition of fact or hearsay can stand against the testimony of the eye-witness—the prerogative instance.

In the age, knowledge, and acts of members of several boards, each of ten Governors, we have the logic of evidence opposed to the genuineness of the "relic." In the act of two Commissioners, false to their early information while Governors, (and without pretense of later belief,) we see the hardihood of deception of patriotic citizens. Unfortunately, historical accuracy too often depends on chroniclers rather than on actors in events.

The United States Treasury offers a counterfeit token to the confiding people.

TIMOTHY DALY.

New York, July 14, 1898.

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## A Heroine Past Eighty.*

When "The Baby's Grandmother" was published it took its readers by storm. There was skill in writing up what was apparently an impossibility—the fascinating, lively, and young grandmother. Nevertheless, a woman may be a grandmother and still be under forty, and such were the conditions in the first Walford romance.

In "Leddy Marget" the heroine is past eighty, and still has the gentleness, the sweetness of girlhood. Lady Margaret has a heart of gold and lives only so that she may shower benefits on others. She has no aches or pains, and for her time of life is physically perfect. Sir Robert, her son, has married a worldly woman who hardly appreciates her mother-in-law. Very cleverly drawn is the picture of Leddy Marget's servant and devoted friend, the Scotchwoman, Gibbie.

There are two pretty love episodes introduced into the story. Finally Leddy Marget, having accomplished all the good she can on this earth, as a saint mounts to heaven, and her memory "still lingers among the simple folks who knew her in her later days, and many humble voices will still be raised in blessings as they tell the tale of her life among them."

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*LEDDY MARGET. By L. B. Walford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

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## Ernest Renan and His "The Apostles."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I wonder if you are right in the high praise you give this author in your notice of his "The Apostles" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 16. It is not "the depth of his research" or "the erudition and beauty of his diction" that I question. He is an enthusiastic, clear and simple, wonderfully versed in the history and lore of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is perhaps the ablest advocate this age has produced. He in his writings looks further ahead than most of his fellows. He sees the doom of miracles written on the wall in more and more legible characters, and has undertaken the task of rehabilitating an institution, based upon and full of miracles, whose supposed Founder's claims Church history has all along rested on the signs and wonders He did. He has had the sagacity to see, perhaps, earliest of officiants in that Church, that her basis must be shifted from the miraculous to or toward the natural, if she is to retain any hold on thinking men. Here he is far ahead of some of his so-called Protestant companions. Your own Easter number of 1898 contained an article from a distinguished ecclesiastic at the head of a very prominent theological seminary, in which he rested the credentials of Christianity on the reality of the resurrection of Jesus. And this although the seminary over which he presides has been repeatedly attacked in its own denomination as becoming softened from the old standards by modern thought.

"The Apostles" is the second of a triad translated by Prof. Allen—"The Life of Jesus," "The Apostles," and "Antichrist." The third appeared before the second, and Renan has manifested the same characteristics all along. He aims everywhere to show that each so-called miracle is some actual occurrence seen with the eyes of imagination and faith. Dr. Furness, the Unitarian divine of Philadelphia, attempted in a small and partial way a similar task. But he is a babe beside Renan. It needed not only long training in the history and traditions of the Roman Catholic Church, but also the French element in the latter's blood. It is not likely that the next generation will see a more successful attempt to shift the basis of Christianity from sheer fable to more or less reasonable myth. And those who have at heart the success of Protestantism, as well as of Catholicism, must make the same effort, if they would be in the stream of tendency.

I read "Antichrist" in Mr. Allen's translation when it appeared, within a year, and followed with "The Apostles" in May. So that fresh from the reading of "Antichrist" I recognized continually in "The Apostles" the same characteristics. You credit Renan with "the honesty of his purpose." Whatever his purpose may have been, honesty is not a characteristic of his pages. I have examined the text of many a reference in the two books, and have often found that they did not corroborate his text. And he is full of hints and innuendoes and whole and half assertions which have no actual basis. "A belief was coming to prevail"; "Attended doubtless by angels"; "They probably came singly"; "No doubt blood-stained"; "She felt it may be"; "John may possibly have been influenced"; "By evening many persons no doubt already believed"; "No doubt their own testimony varied"; &c., all from the first chapter.

On Page 253, writing about the Syrian element, Renan says: "That these wretches should be got rid of by the thousand Tacitus finds a good thing; 'Cheap loss if they all perish!' quoth he." The footnote to this is Ann. ii., 85. Bohn's translation gives the place cited: "Measures were also taken for exterminating the solemnities of the Jews and the Egyptians; and a decree of the Senate was passed that 4,000 descendants of franchised slaves, defiled with that superstition, and of age to carry arms, should be deported to Sardinia, to check the practice of freebooting there; and if through the malignity of the climate they perished, it would be small loss; that the rest should depart Italy, unless by a stated day they had renounced their profane rites." That is Renan wrenches to the Syrians what Tacitus records of the "Jews and the Egyptians"; and a clause of the decree of the Senate is made into a "quoth he" of Tacitus. The monkish earmarks, "defiled with the superstition" and "renounced their profane rites," are here; but even as the passage comes down to us it discredits Renan's statement.

In "Antichrist," Renan sins over and over again in the same way. Pomponia Graecina, wife of Aulus Plautus, was, we are told, (Page 32,) "charged with an outlandish superstition." She "dressed in black, and never relaxed in her austerity of manner." After half a page our romancer goes on: "She seems never to have told her secret. Who knows whether what superficial observers took for melancholy was not a deep peace of soul, calm meditation, a resigned looking forward to death, scorn of a society at once silly and malevolent, the unspoken joy of a heart that renounces pleasure? Who knows whether Pomponia Graecina was not the first saint in the world of rank, the older sister of Melania, Eustachia, and Paula?" Here we are, standing on sheer assumption and building on with the same moonshine, we have come out with a noble Christian lady in Rome, in Nero's time.

He maunders awhile over the histories of Peter and Paul and tells us, (Page 161,) "We may probably enough connect the deaths of Peter and Paul with the inci- [illegible] of July and August, A. D. 64. [illegible] the touching brotherhood of two men whose party feeling had put each against the other, but who, we may believe, were superior to party feeling, and were always friends. The great legend of Peter and Paul, who, like the twin founders of the ancient city, labored together for its later day glory, having in human history a significance not unlike that of Jesus, dates from the day when, according to tradition, they suffered death together." There you are.

I wish you could spare room for the steps by which Renan, Page 377 and on, by hint and insinuation, tortured references, &c., leads up to his desired anti-Jew conclusion: "The Jewish group around Nero had succeeded in persuading him that if dethroned at Rome he would find a new kingdom in Jerusalem, which would make him the greatest sovereign on earth." The reference is "Suet. Nero, 40." Here Bohn's translation reads: "Yet some of the astrologers promised him, in his forlorn state, the rule of the East, and some in express words the kingdom of Jerusalem." Since when have astrologers and Jews been synonymous terms? By successive similar steps he lead to his destination: "Hence a suspicion arises, strengthened by the undoubted fact that, until the destruction of Jerusalem, six years later, the Jews were the real persecutors, and spared no effort to exterminate the Christians."

I will not multiply instances. I am confident that any man or woman taking up Renan's pages in these books in the spirit of historical investigation—not of devotional edification—examining each new step, to see if the ground under it is solid, and verifying his references, will be driven to the same conclusion I have been—that Renan is an incorrigible romancer and that every statement he makes should be challenged. Why should all non-Christians, Jews, Syrians, heathen, be treated as though they had no rights which Christians are bound to respect? The truth of history should be always sought for and told, whether that truth tells for or against the Christianity in which we have been brought up. The reader who accepts Renan's verdicts will be left wallowing in intolerable quagmires.

S. W. GREEN.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1898.

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## Some More Last Words from Mr. Phin.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In compliance with the expressed wish of Miss King to have the discussion of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" continued, I send you the following notes:

Miss King brings forward as "an ounce of proof" the only instance which I know of in which rye grain is mentioned in the older Scotch poetry. The passage is familiar to most readers of Burns, as it occurs in the famous notes published by R. H. Cromek in his "Reliques of Robert Burns," where it forms No. 93 of the "Remarks on Scottish Songs and Ballads," existing in the handwriting of Robert Burns in an interleaved copy in four volumes octavo of "Johnson's Scots Musical Museum." In this note Burns says: "All the old words that I ever could meet to this air were the following, which seem to have been an old chorus:

O corn rigs and rye rigs,
 O corn rigs are bonnie;
And where'er you meet a bonnie lass,
 Preen up her cockernony.

The entire song, except these four lines, has been lost, showing that it could have taken but a slight hold of popular feeling. These four lines were saved merely by accident, and their accuracy has been questioned on the ground that when Burns used substantially the same chorus in his famous song, "The Rigs o' Barley," he makes no mention of rye. Burns's chorus is:

Corn rigs, an' barley rigs,
 An' corn rigs are bonnie;
I'll ne'er forget that happy night,
 Amang the rigs wi' Annie.

So that in this case one may very well take the ground that "the exception proves the rule." Rye here took no hold of Scottish imagination or feeling, and Burns, whose great strength lay in his closeness to popular feeling and sympathy with Scottish thought and habits, threw aside the word rye.

I have recently, for another purpose, looked over Scottish songs to the number of nearly two thousand, (including different versions,) and I have gone carefully through the four volumes of Sibbald's "Chronicle of Scottish Poetry" and some other old books, and, among other things, have kept in mind the word rye, but have not found it. Of course, it is quite possible that I may have overlooked it, as we are all liable to nod at times. It is true that the word will be found in some modern songs like that quoted by Mr. Gow; but these do not count. No song written since the time of Burns can possibly be of any authority in this case. The song "When the Bloom Is on the Rye" is English and quite modern.

In the prose literature of Scotland the references to rye are also very few. Scott mentions it in his "Waverley," (Chapter VIII.,) but I suspect that he got the suggestion from Shakespeare, ("Tempest," IV., 1, 63,) of whom he was a close reader, rather than from personal knowledge.

The only inducement to grow rye in Great Britain seems to be for its straw, ("Tempest," IV., 1, 136,) and it does not take much to supply that demand.

In regard to the "draiglin' o' the petticoatie," it may be remarked that it is more than probable that Jenny made at least a show of resistance to being kissed, and this would lead to the telltale draiglin' more naturally in crossing a stream than in going through a dewy rye field, where her dress would be apt to get wet, kissing or no kissing. In "Bess the Gawkie," referred to by Miss King, there is no suggestion of fields or streams or draiglin'; merely a gown wet with dew, and a heavy dewfall would produce this effect on a dusty country road, as in the familiar line:

"The dew of the night had damped her hair."

"A. B. D.," in his very sprightly and pleasant letter, expresses a desire to hear from me on the rye-grass question. I gave my views in a former issue, and would only add that in my boyhood rye grass, while generally grown, was not known as rye or rye grass except when we were ordering the seed. The grass itself was known simply as grass or "gerse." JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., July 18, 1898.

## One Hundred Best Books.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In answer to the request of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for a list of best books, I send you the inclosed, which will explain itself. C. L. GOODELL.

Dudley, Mass., July 12, 1898.

Religion—1. The Bible. 2. Imitation of Christ, Thomas à Kempis. 3. Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan. 4. Kemble's Christian Year. 5. Augustine's Confessions. 6. Butler's Analogy. 7. Paley's Evidences. 8. The Life and Times of Jesus, Edersheim. 9. History of the Jewish Church, Stanley. 10. Early Days of Christianity, Farrar. 11. History of the Christian Church, Fisher. 12. Mohamud, Buddha, and Christ, Marcus Dodds.

Character Building—13. The Use of Life, Lubbock. 14. Entering Life, Geikie. 15. Lectures on the Relation of Culture and Religion, Shairp. 16. On the Threshold, Munger. 17. Pushing to the Front, Marden. 18. Thrift, Smiles. 19. What Is Worth While? Brown. 20. A Man's Value to Society, Hillis.

Philosophy—21. History of Philosophy, Schwegler. 22. Studies in Theism, Bowne. 23. Psychology, James. 24. Logic, Jevons. 25. Ascent of Man, Drummond.

Classics—26. Iliad and Odyssey, Homer, translated by Pope. 27. Aeneid, Virgil, translated by Dryden. 28. Anabasis, Xenophon, translated by Watson. 29. Odes of Horace, translated by Bulwer. 30. Cicero, On Friendship, translated by Cockman. 31. Demosthenes, On the Crown, translated by Brougham. 32. Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, translated by Collier. 33. Dialogues of Plato, translated by Cary.

History—34. History of the Jews, Josephus, translated by Whiston. 35. History of Greece, Grote. 36. Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Gibbon. 37. Ferdinand and Isabella, Prescott. 38. Short History of the English People, Green. 39. Rise of the Dutch Republic, Motley. 40. French Revolution, Carlyle. 41. American Revolution, Fiske. 42. The Oregon Trail, Parkman. 43. History of Civilization, Guizot. 44. History of Our Own Times, McCarthy.

Biography — 45. Life of Milton, Mark Patterson. 46. Samuel Johnson, Boswell. 47. Thomas Arnold, Stanley. 48. Walter Scott, Lockhart. 49. George Washington, Irving. 50. A. Lincoln, Morse. 51. Grant's Memoirs. 52. Life of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Poetry—53. Shakespeare. 54. Dante. 55. Milton. 56. Goethe. 57. Burns. 58. Wordsworth. 59. Browning. 60. Tennyson. 61. Longfellow. 62. Whittier. 63. Lowell.

Nature—64. Realm of Nature, Mill. 65. Geology, Shaler. 66. Astronomy, Newcomb. 67. Essays, John Burroughs. 68. Complete Angler, Walton. 69. Summer, Thoreau.

Art—70. Lives of the Painters, Vasari. 71. Stones of Venice, Ruskin.

Novels—72. Robinson Crusoe, Defoe. 73. Don Quixote, Cervantes. 74. Ivanhoe, Scott. 75. Vanity Fair, Thackeray. 76. David Copperfield, Dickens. 77. Silas Marner, Eliot. 78. Les Miserables, Hugo. 79. Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne. 80. Last Days of Pompeii, Lytton. 81. Hypatia, Kingsley. 82. Leather Stocking Tales, Cooper. 83. Ben Hur, Wallace. 84. Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe. 85. Rab and His Friends, Brown. 86. Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, Maclaren.

Literature—87. Bacon's Essays. 88. Addison's Essays. 89. Essays of Elia, Lamb. 90. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes. 91. Collected Essays, Max Müller. 92. Friendship of Books, Maurice.

Miscellaneous—93. Age of Fable, Bulfinch. 94. Short Studies on Great Subjects, Froude. 95. Nature and the Supernatural, Bushnell. 96. Letters and Social Aims, Emerson. 97. Critical and Historical Essays, Macaulay. 98. Farthest North, Nansen. 99. Through the Dark Continent, Stanley. 100. Innocents Abroad, Mark Twain.

## Novels to be Avoided.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a paragraph devoted to the advertisement of a class of novels entitled "The Albatross Series," by Albert Ross. Do you know these novels? Have you read them? If so, can you recommend them to any respectable household? I had occasion to pick up one which had been purchased at one of the elevated stations by a niece of mine, who, in the course of a Summer outing, bought something which she could read quickly, what might do for a day's travel, and could be thrown or given away. I was amazed on skirting over the pages, which I saw at a glance were almost unfit to be handled by any person with any sense of propriety or decency. But, unfortunately, a young girl had begun to read them, having no knowledge whatever of what she was buying beyond being taken with the name, as she was an entire stranger in New York. The sum and substance of the whole thing was filthy, impure, disgusting beyond anything that Zola would dream of.

It is to this object I draw your attention and repeat, Have you read them? I cannot quite believe you have, for you would never, under any consideration, advocate such literature for young or old. Therefore, how does a clean, respectable paper like THE TIMES, which prints only "the news that's fit to print," dare to recognize such authors and their unclean issues and give them a paragraph among such writers as Renan, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Barr, Kipling, &c.? Surely this has been overlooked on the part of the writer. You have only to look over the "titles" used by this man and read one of his productions to know them all.

JAMES E. MILES.

New Canaan, Conn., July 17, 1898.

[Our correspondent's direct question shall have a direct answer. The editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW has never read one of Albert Ross's books—positively not one; nor any part of one. And he may add that THE SATURDAY REVIEW has never "advocated such literature for young or old." The "paragraph" to which our correspondent refers was hardly a paragraph. It was not reading matter, but a publisher's advertisement.—ED.]

## Thanks to Donald G. Mitchell.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Not feeling quite sure of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's Post Office, that I may address him directly, will you kindly allow me the use of your valued columns as a means whereby I may reach him, and thus indirectly—but none the less earnestly and warmly—convey to him some modicum of my gratitude for the unmitigated pleasure derived from a perusal of his "English Lands, Letters, and Kings." At the same time, pray let me heartily commend these volumes to your readers. First of all, to those who are young in literary ways and seeking to learn of others what to read. And secondly, to those who would, with infinite pleasure and profit refresh memory and enjoy anew what is worthy to be remembered for all time. I know not if your REVIEW has ever made mention of these books of Mr. Mitchell. Certainly not since I have been enrolled among your subscribers, but I would suggest that fresh mention be made of them, as, by all means, among the worthiest to hold a first place in your list of books "best worth reading." And yet withal, I have one grave fault to find, and, if I may be permitted, I should like to put it in the shape of a question to Mr. Mitchell. Why, or how, could he be content to pass over so lightly such names as Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, or Ruskin? Or may it be that he intends to give us these later on, together with Tennyson and a few more? I hope so, devoutly. For while I have met those who could not appreciate Thackeray or enjoy Dickens, such have only excited my pity. For, to me, Thackeray stands ever at the very head and front, and not far behind him Charles Dickens. To leave Thackeray out of such a list as Mr. Mitchell's is akin to eliminating Hamlet from the play of that name. And Mr. Mitchell has included some who could have been spared much better than W. M. T. Hence let us hope he means to repair the wrong by a much fuller mention at no very distant day. SUSAN WILLIAMS.

The Hermitage, Centreville, Md., July 17, 1898.

[Mr. Mitchell's volumes have not yet come down to the literature of the time of Thackeray, Dickens, and Ruskin. Those he has written have borne the sub-titles "From Celt to Tudor," "From Elizabeth to Anne," "Queen Anne and the Georges," and "The Later Georges to Queen Victoria." He has also published "American Lands and Letters." Mr. Mitchell's address is Edgewood, New Haven, Conn.—Ed.]

## Tales Seeking a Publisher.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I purchase the Saturday number of THE TIMES for its interesting REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I have this inquiry to make: I am not a very young or blushing author, but possess several tales in manuscript which I wish to dispose of. Can THE TIMES find me a purchaser?

In a review of a book I note doubt in the mind of the critic that a schooner yacht could possess electric lights. This is not at all impossible, but, on the contrary, very feasible by means of storage batteries.

J. F. G.

Babylon, L. I., July 18, 1898.

[The only way to find a purchaser for a book in manuscript is through submission of it to a publisher, who will have it read and reported on, and then come to a decision. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW desires to extend its influence on the minds of publishers, but it has no hope of ever being able to direct them in their purchases of manuscripts.—Ed.]

## "Ex Libris."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Would you kindly give me the correct interpretation of the words "ex libris," to be found on many book plates. Further, are members of the Ex Libris Society the only persons who use the phrase on their plates?

New York, July 15, 1898. S. E.

[The term means that the book is from the library of the person whose name appears on the plate. The Ex Libris Society has no monopoly of the use of this term. It has been widely employed by persons not members of the society. Indeed it had long been in use when the society was first organized.—Ed.]

## Americanisms.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

If Dr. William [illegible] Harlow, whose letter appears in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9, will write to Mr. E. H. Babbitt, Secretary of the American Dialect Society, Columbia University, Morningside Heights, New York, he will no doubt be able to obtain some interesting information on the subject in which he is interested. Among special works on Americanisms may be mentioned John Russell Bartlett, "Dictionary of Americanisms"; John S. Farmer, "Americanisms, Old and New," &c.; M. S. De Vere, "Americanisms, the English of the New World." Quite a number of magazine articles upon American usage have been published from time to time, a list of which may be found in Poole's Index. The Century Dictionary lays particular stress on American usage.

R. T., Jr.

New York, July 14, 1898.

## "Christian Science Books."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 2 there appeared, under the heading "Books to be Excluded from Free Libraries," a critical reference to Christian Science. Although a regular reader of your worthy paper, the reference escaped me, but my attention was drawn to it through reading in your issue of July 16 the article headed as above, signed "H. E. C." In the spirit of fairness might I ask you to publish the following remarks on the "other side" of the case:

I believe most questions have two sides to them, one "for," the other "against," according to the views of the critic. A perfectly honest person may get as erroneous an idea of a given subject as a person designedly malicious, and probably no subject gives more scope for controversy than the doctrine of Jesus the Christ. This was evidently so from the beginning, or Jesus and His followers would not have suffered such unjust persecution from good people. I have such men in mind as Paul, whose very ardor for the right cause, as he presumed it then to be, at first induced him to persecute Jesus's followers unrelentingly, going even to Damascus for further power to crush them. Later on, the very intensity of his mission work proved how deeply he regretted his former persecution of men and women whom he now found to have been in the right. There is not the least doubt in my mind that later on some of the bitterest foes of true Christian Science, (as taught in its text book, "Science and Health, with the Key to the Scriptures," by the Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy,) will be its most ardent advocates, for Jesus's lesson, in regard to the Magdalene, has still its place, viz.: "That he who has the most forgiven him will also be the most grateful."

I am personally acquainted with many ladies and gentlemen of this city who have embraced Christian Science who are anything but "shilly-shally-minded persons," and who are as actively engaged in their various business and home pursuits as any one I have met with in my business career, extending over a period of thirty years, and with such knowledge of men and women as a commercial traveler gets in his everyday contact with mankind.

I myself am of cosmopolitan nationality, having resided for many years in Germany, England, France, and this country, and commercially visited the principal cities of Europe, and, instead of finding that the Christian Scientists "passed their lives in dreaming," I was mainly drawn to a respect and an admiration for its members, both masculine and feminine, by the very opposite condition, viz., by finding them very much "awake," and unselfishly active in the interests of humanity, thus causing me to rate its women followers as being far above the standard of their European sisters in the usefulness of their lives. I learned from them to respect woman more than I did, and I can only say that the effect of Christian Science upon me has been most beneficial. My personal experience of Christian Science is that it "binds up the broken-hearted," and I am inclined to think that those, in many instances, who do not judge it aright, are those who have not suffered. They are perhaps the "lucky" ones of the earth, but there are many who have suffered deeply, and I think Christ's coming must have been more particularly for the "afflicted and sinners" than for the "easy-going and righteous." With regard to children, (of whom I have three,) I suppose parents do for them as they do for themselves, and bring them up in the Catholic faith if they are Catholics, or teach them the glorious principles of liberty if they are republicans and not monarchists. All, I presume, depends upon the love a parent has for his child, and if he believes he can save him through Christian Science, why, he will do so, especially if he has felt its untold benefits himself upon his constitution. My children have been benefited much by Christian Science, and for their sakes, let alone my own, I am very grateful I met with it. It is very seldom anything affects them, and they have been brought through the effects of accidents and ailments in a short time by the application of what my understanding is of Christian Science. I believe false, so-called Christian Science will put people in the lunatic asylum, but I know of several cases where true Christian Science has pulled people out.

I believe this present war will have opened the eyes of the world to the fact that the American Nation is an enlightened people—people capable of thinking for themselves; for the "initiative capacity" in the individual (and this means intelligence) has already been acknowledged by foreign observers at the seat of war. I do not think, therefore, that there are so very many "readers" here who "think a thing is true simply because it is printed." Many newspapers, your own excepted, would call for a reverse statement. I have friends in England, men of commercial and social standing, who are interested in Christian Science, and it is spreading in other countries, too. Hoping you may not consider this article too long, I remain, yours respectfully,

New York, July 18, 1898. W. A. W.

## Shakespeare Clubs.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In reply to the query of "J. A." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 9 as to how to conduct a Shakespeare Club, I would reply that the writer conducted such a club in Baltimore for twelve years with pleasure and profit to himself and, I think, to those connected with it. Our membership was limited to forty, and about evenly divided between the sexes. We took good care that at least half the members were unmarried and that the men were bright and brainy and the women pretty and intelligent. We met fortnightly at each others' houses and made it an invariable rule to read at least one act of a Shakespearean play and then a paper upon the play or upon some other Shakespearean subject, which paper must be read, the time not to exceed twenty minutes. A discussion of the paper followed, and then refreshments were always served. The secret of our success, to my thinking, lay in the insistence upon the reading of the play, for altogether too many people talk about Shakespeare without reading him, and upon our having refreshments after the literary exercises, no matter of how simple a nature. Here in Baltimore, as one of our lady members said, "It would be impossible to run a flirtation club of two, much less a Shakespeare club of forty without something to eat." HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1898.

## Refinement and Savagery in One.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read with a great deal of interest the article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25, by Eliot Gregory, entitled "As the Twig Is Bent," and if you will kindly allow me a little space I will take issue with the views advanced by Mr. Gregory.

One firm effect produced on my mind by my desultory and rather scant historical reading is the constant association of the refinement and culture of the French as a people—their pre-eminence in arts and belles lettres—with their equal pre-eminence in savagery. Their easy, joyous, social life, as pictured for us by writers who have studied them, is extremely fascinating on the surface, but below that surface are St. Bartholomew, the Reign of Terror, and the Commune. The men whose social instincts are so strong that they must even eat on the public streets, so as to be with their friends the while, will on very slight provocation rend those friends limb from limb, and evidently feel no compunctions. The beautiful Paris, with its exquisite art, expressed in architecture, painting, and sculpture, that, according to Mr. Gregory, educates the souls of the very gamins to a true appreciation of the Beautiful, (with a big B,) has committed more revolting crimes than any other city in the world, and it has given me a feeling that there must be some psychological connection between ultra-refinement and ultra-savagery and that ultra-refinement is something from which our people must be saved, not lured into, as Mr. Gregory and the scores of advocates for the doctrine of "art for the poor" would do.

I do not consider that this age is any more utilitarian than any of its predecessors, but I do believe that among the nations of the world to-day the "Yankee" Nation is pre-eminently utilitarian, and therein lies our salvation. The minds of our working classes in all walks of life are from early youth brought into contact with machinery, and as Mr. Eliot's gamins are unconsciously educated in art by a constant contact with the Beautiful, our people are taught to think by constant association with embodied thought—machinery; and where the artistic Frenchman bubbles over with sentimental froth, the Yankee enunciates facts. LUCY S. V. KING.

Monrovia, Ala., July 12, 1898.

Since the foregoing was written I have heard of the sinking of the steamer La Bourgogne and the horrors perpetrated by its crew. It is a coincidence that this was a French ship.

## Books of Recitations.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you kindly tell me of some book or books of short pieces suitable for recitations. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW continues to be the most interesting of all my reading.

Mrs. W. H. ODIORM.

Orlando, Fla., July 16, 1898.

[We know of no better books of recitations than the old "Standard Speakers." Unfortunately, the pieces they contain are so familiar that to recite them is almost to parody them. It is hard to define the oratorical or elocutionary merits of a piece of prose and poetry in its own day. Nevertheless, there are at least two publications that would do this and present at given periods additional volumes containing what seems best adapted to the elocutionist in strictly contemporaneous prose and poetry. These publications are George M. Baker's "Choice Selections," published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and "One Hundred Choice Selections," published by P. Garrett & Co. of Philadelphia. Among other volumes containing what is newest in recitations are "Shoemaker's Best Selections" and "Choice Humor," both issued by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia. There are doubtless other books just as good.—Ed.]

## [illegible]

I do not know why this magnificent city, the second largest in Spain, on the most splendid harbor, full not only of ships but of majestic memories, affected me less than any city in Spain as a Spanish town. It might have been New York or Marseilles or Liverpool for all that it had of the romance of travel, which is after all the goal for which we seek amid the désagréments of Spanish excursions. Poor, dear, dead, and gone Havana, with its magnificent houses of old graystone, its narrow streets, and its Old World air, is worth forty Barcelonas as a Spanish memory to me to-day.

The Catalans are the Yankees of Spain, an enlightened, kind, bold-hearted, and enterprising and thriving people. I wonder if that is the reason why I did not like them? I think perhaps it must have been, for I had left enough of them at home. Well-organised libraries, collections of natural history, a first-rate opera house—all these were Paris over again. I was indignant with Cervantes, who calls it "the flower of all the cities of the world," (which it is not,) and with Washington Irving, who says he left it with regret. I could not forgive old Navajero, Ambassador to Charles V., who in 1526 talked of a "most beautiful city on a more beautiful site, surrounded by gardens, the commodious houses built of stone and not of earth, like the rest of Catalonia."

This famous city has all been modernized and rebuilt, and has lost its superb cachet of Spanish distinction, which is Ruin. Fortunately the Barcelonese are passionately fond of dancing, music, and dress. They are Spanish. The women know how to flirt with a fan, so they are saved temporarily in my estimation, and become Spanish, which means fascinating. The Rambla del Centro, a pretty walk down the middle of the street, with the carriages turned off on each side, just saves its reputation. This is a constant promenade for the belle in her mantilla, the officer, the priest, the soldier, the steady citizen, the stranger. The beauty of this fine broad boulevard, running in a straight line to the sea, bounded by the best hotels, theatres, shops, and offices, ought to have propitiated the most ill-tempered traveler; but my disappointment at not landing in a more thoroughly ruined Spanish Pompeii was too deep-seated. Nothing but Toledo would have soothed my wounded sensibility. I saw Barcelona first, and I should have seen it last.

After judging Barcelona for its prosperity, I am led to speak of the modern Spaniard, the man who has grown up since the Peninsula War. The French sabres cut up Spain fearfully, but these bloody plowshares left good furrows for the grain which fell into them. Energy, that most astonishing microbe of the brain, we never knew where or when or how it is made, seemed to come to this Manchester of Spanish Lancashire, this Lowell of cotton spinners, this calicomaker of Spain, after the French had taken their bloody heels out of it, after Bonaparte and Marshal Soult retired.

Barcelona had a lively lineage to start with. It is named from its founder Hamilcar, Barce that Carthaginian race of superlative brawn, dash, certainty, and industry, and every province of Spain remains true to its beginning. I am afraid the Barcelonese were always Yankees. Trade is brisk, the principal imports, cotton and colonial products from Cuba and Puerto Rico; iron, machinery, and coal from England; railroad supplies from France; cotton from America. There were 100,000 persons engaged in the cotton trade in 1889. Ships leaving the port numbered 4,500, their tonnage 1,700,000. But this was not what I came to see in romantic Spain. Let us go around to the cathedral, to the Portal de la Inquisicion. This is Spain; this is what we came for. Then let us go and buy a real lace mantilla. Barcelona, Worth told me, was the best place to buy the real old ones. The heart of a woman must be profane and desperately wicked if it is not softened by such a real Spanish lace mantila as I found at Barcelona.

So I forgave it for being a cotton spinner, and condescended to drive to the Castle of Monjuich, on a hill 735 feet above the town, the scene of Lord Peterborough's splendid dash. This important fortification holds the city in check, but was taken by Lord Peterborough in 1705, in 1808 by the French, and again in 1823 by Marshal Monez. Shall Watson take it again in 1898?

The view is the most magnificent thing. It would be indeed a jaundiced beggar who did not admire that superb sweep, and it would take a hard heart not to beat loudly as the firm old statue of Columbus points toward America. Our own Washington Irving in hand, we will read here, right here, as the Levantine (the breeze from the Mediterranean) kisses the cheek. We will recall that day when the old wrinkled sailor laid a new world in the fair hand of Isabella. We will remember the proud armadas which Barcelona sent out, ever jealous of its rival, Castile. We will picture that day when Barcelona became the emporium of Southern Europe and the capital of the most powerful of maritime nations. Dockyards, arsenals, and warehouses were numerous and on a great scale, for the trade with the Levant was very great, and Barcelona became the rival of Genoa and Venice. Here perhaps came Othello, the great Captain, and doubtless he told Desdemona all about it.

Here came the Provençal troubadours "de la gaye science." In the Middle Ages Barcelona was thronged [illegible] one of the first cities of Spain into which printing was introduced. And here, in 1543, a ship was made, which was moved by steam. Its inventor was Blasco di Garay. The King's Treasurer, Ravago, had a personal spite against Blasco, and Charles V. was absorbed in political schemes of greater moment, so that poor Blasco died disappointed and took his secret with him until it pleased him to communicate it three or four hundred years later to Robert Fulton, thus delaying civilization unnecessarily. I got so amiable on the top of that mountain of Jupiter, Monjuich, that I came down to the atarazanas, or arsenal for the navy, built by Jaime el Conquistador in 1243, rather propitiated than otherwise.

And by the time I reached the cathedral a verger of Westminster Abbey might have spoken to me. This old cathedral is not very famous, but the interior is fine. It is old Catalonian Gothic, sober, elegant, and serious. I was particularly struck by the planning of the nave, which is curious and very picturesque. The arches are high and noble. But this is because Columbus was here and left his gold behind him, the gold of a great character and a great genius. It is because Isabella received him here that this cathedral is grander than all others. It is because Charles V., in 1512, held here the Chapter of the Golden Fleece. It is because, in 1525, poor Francis I. heard mass here while a prisoner. It is because Don John of Austria, hero of Lepanto, came here to don his battered crucifix. It is because this old stone house was in the pathway of genius that we pause to look at it. It is the place where great thoughts were born and great prayers breathed. It is the confessional of distinction. These things more than its architectural glories make the cathedral at Barcelona a shrine for the traveler.

Better all this than spacious naves or massive pillars or elegant shafts, topped by elaborately wrought capitals or nineteen arches springing into a vaulted roof. Although it has all these, and more, this great cruciform cathedral is ennobled by the vaulting grandeur of an idea, the splendid altitude of character. It is greeted by that swelling of the throat and that filling of the eye, the irrepressible sympathy of one soul with another. For this it is well to travel, for this it is good to go to Barcelona.

It is good for all human beings to go over this fabulous story of Columbus in the church where, after all his trials, he was thanked by his King and Queen. Columbus was a dreamer and a poet, as well as a mathematician and a prophet, and when the sea of shadows had been dispelled and that aroma of new spices which we call success had reached his tired soul, how gladly would we have known his sensations. He had noted down prophecies and fables alike. Doubts had assailed that strong mind as tempests had lashed the sides of his frail ships; but one little glimmer had never gone out; it had always illuminated his masthead, and through the land of fetishes and gold and gems, of symbolic flowers, and of prehistoric fables, from the land of Prester John, through the tropics, with all their exuberant life, that little lamp had brought him safely home to the church where he first worshipped, to the Queen whom he adored, and among those old churchmen who had scorned him and with whom he had now found the moral pathway to their hearts. It is well to kneel in that cathedral once in one's life to learn the great lesson of persistence if for no other reason.

There seems to be more of the lifegiving spirit of liberty about Barcelona than any other city of Spain. The discovery of America and the subsequent thirst for gold first made the Catalan farmer leave his hard-earned crops for the Eldorado. Then at home there were sedition, insecurity, and centralization. The best of the first settlers in Cuba were from Barcelona.

When a pause ensued after the Peninsula War a desire for rest (not unnatural after so strenuous an effort) induced the young Catalans to cultivate their own fields. A midddle class sprang up, a bourgeoisie, who were eager for power, wealth, and liberty. The scorned an impotent nobility and tendered a hand to the lowly. Church property was sold and divided. The law of primogeniture was abolished. Nine millions of acres of forest were "desamortizabled," and the produce in the year 1850 of the Crown lands surrendered to the people was about one million pounds sterling. Security was guaranteed by the guardia civile. Books on agriculture were studied. Model farms were established all through Catalonia. There is even a fashion of genteel farming in that happy province.

"The hidalgo cannot wall in Spain," says the proud legislation of ancient times. The hidalgo means "the son of his father." So we thus hear the first note of republicanism in this proud old fortress of aristocracy. Fields are divided by beautiful hedges as "thick as a castle wall." Chestnut, pear, and apple trees grow plentifully. They raise our own maize, (our Indian corn,) onions, turnips, and red clover. The cattle are short-horned and small. There is over all the land an air of sober prosperity. There are few beggars. The olive and the vine also flourish. Such is the land which surrounds the great City of Barcelona. Its 450,000 inhabitants look healthy and industrious. It is no lover of tauro machia, so the bullfights are not famous. The licco, or opera house, is immense, I believe larger than La Scala at Milan or San Carlo at Naples, accommodating 4,000 spectators at their ease. There is a pretty theatre [illegible] in Spain. The rose window is very fine and has been repaired after nearly being destroyed by the earthquake in 1428. The church is divided into three naves, the piers and shafts very lofty and elegant, but I do not remember much more about it. Santa Maria del Pino is so called because the pine is the emblem of the Catholic faith, and one pine-tree consented to live in Spain near this church. It was not at home there and died long since. On the altars of the chapels of San Francisco and San Clemente Jews had a right to take an oath in any suit with a Christian—almost the only instance in Spain of religious tolerance which I remember.

There is a bit of antiquity at San Miguel which belongs to the period between the Byzantine and Gothic. Los Martires, or San Justo y San Pastor, the earliest Christian church in Barcelona, is a good specimen of Gothic. The San Pablo del Campo is a most interesting relic of the Catalan Romanesque. One small cloister is very Arabic in detail. This and the Saracen's head, which dangles as if freshly cut off in the cathedral, is almost the only notice which Barcelona takes of the Moor.

The great Lonja, or Exchange, is the pride of this city of merchants. It dates from about 1382, and was established by Pedro IV. of Aragon. It looks modern and indifferent, but it antedates every other Exchange in Spain. There are one or two houses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries worth visiting, but little else excepting the vision of a great prosperous seaport town, with an unrivaled harbor and the magnificent Mediterranean stretching off to Rome and Africa, and all those other delightful shores within which this fortunate inland sea has always disported itself, sometimes in too robust a manner to please me.

Barcelona has an unrivaled climate, and its coffee houses are fitted up with great luxury. One finds ices, agras, and horchata, all well prepared. One can dine well at the restaurants, where one is served à la carte with good French cooking. The best hotel is on the Rambla, and is airy and handsome, but neither neat nor remarkable for good food. Barcelona will suffer much from the loss of the trade of the Philippines. Manila goods were in every shop. And to no other province of Spain will the disturbances of Cuba mean so much. Her factories will be closed, her industries stopped. To the industrious Yankees of Spain this war with America means untold disaster. The Catalans are the industrious and most respectable Spaniards as we interpret that last word. It means well-earned prosperity.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

## Mistakes Publishers' "Readers" Make.

It is generally supposed by people who read books enthusiastically that the publisher's "readers" are infallible in their selections. Persons who write books know better, but are afraid to say so. Publishers know better, but confessions are not in their line. It is appropriate to tell in a successful author's obituary of the years he trotted around to publishers with manuscripts under his more or less literal threadbare coat, meeting with rebuff at every turn. This story is told of Balsac, of Charlotte Brontë, of Miss Alcott, and may others who have passed on to lasting fame or enduring oblivion. No, the publishers were no more infallible in those days than they are now. They make mistakes, grind their teeth, and are silent; then they strive more than ever to become absolute readers of public fancy.

Sometimes the publisher receives three body blows in quick succession. By a singular coincidence, the manuscripts of "The Heavenly Twins" and "Ships That Pass in the Night" and "Robert Elsmere" were refused by a New York publisher. Later there was doubtless sorrow in the house. "On Many Seas," after having been refused by the "readers" of one firm, found, almost within a stone's throw of its disappointment, succor and some enthusiasm. Its editions are still augmenting.

On the other hand, there are doubtless myriads of books that are accepted simply through the forebodings of making the terrible mistakes above noted. In many cases the mistakes have survived the apprehension.

Neither are critics entirely infallible; sooner or later, however, their majority of opinion is pretty sure to bear fruit. When a reviewer says that an author "writes beyond his age," it is a sign that the book will not be a success in its day and generation. Generally speaking, critics are prone to overestimate the artistic appreciation of the public. In remote cases, however, they so far underestimate it as to ignore the book. Such a fate met Henry B. Fuller's first book, "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani," which has since climbed into praise and fame. On the mistakes of critics we might write a great deal; unfortunately, we know too much, and it is never pleasant to expatiate on one's shortcomings.

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J. Foster, the London publisher who makes a specialty of books on peerage, heraldry, and genealogy in general, to say nothing of etiquette as it is supposed to be in vogue among the best English society, announces a volume called "Anglo-American Families and Handbook." In his prospectus, Mr. Foster says: "In view of the yet closer friendliness of the three sections of the two great English-speaking nations, I have undertaken to compile a biographical handbook of Anglo-Americans, (including colonials,) comprising short notices of those leading men of our race who have acquired prominence either from their own efforts or by those of their fathers."

# *Stray Topics.*

## Book Borrowers, or Worse.

The immaculate condition of a Primer of 1754 was described in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently. It had come down to us without a dog-ear. Perhaps if it had only had some doggerel verses in it, it might have seemed more natural. Boys always did write cautionary verses in their books, warnings to borrowers or thieves of the awful fate awaiting them. The blessed old fathers put just such lines in the front of their chained books, and so hurled anathemas at the wicked ones. Such rhyming warnings are innumerable, and every now and then Notes and Queries reproduces them. Here is one in Latin of the seventeenth century:

> Hic liber est meus testis est deus:
> Si quis nomen quaerit, hic nomen erit—
> "Thomas Whitgrave."

And here is another of a century later:

> "Hic nomen pono
> Quia librum perdere nolo;
> Et si quis me querit [sic]
> Hic nomen erit—
> "John Mawdesley, 1771."

The following verses have an older form, and may belong to the Elizabethan period:

> "Hee hoe dothe thys boke borowe,
> An yte dothe ne' brynge backe:
> Certys, shal hee hav sorowe,
> An comforte shal hee lacke."

There is something, however, fairly terse in these two lines, which belong to half a century ago:

> "If you this precious volume bone,
> Jack Ketch will claim you as his own."

The use of the verb "bone" in the sense of to seize, to lay hold of, might be commented on. It is slang, of course, and its place is taken by our modern "swipe." The use of "bone" has commonly been represented as descriptive of the act of the dog, who seizes a bone, but some very wise people insist that the word comes from an old game of cards called "bone ace" and that the winner "boned" his adversaries. Here are some old-fashioned cautionary verses of a hundred years ago:

> "If thou art borrowed by a friend,
> Right welcome shall he be
> To read, to study, not to lend,
> But to return to me.
>
> "Not that imparted knowledge doth
> Diminish Learning's store,
> But Books, I find, if often lent,
> Return to me no more.
>
> "Read slowly, pause frequently, think seriously, keep cleanly, return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down."

The final four lines in plain prose are full of wisdom. It has been even suggested that they be printed on a card and placed between the leaves of any book which is loaned. The card would act as a gentle reminder.

In The Westminster Gazette a correspondent, who signs himself "F.," writes most entertainingly of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. It seems that "F." had borrowed some books of the artist, and after having kept them for thirty years, thought it was about time to return them. Sir Edward acknowledged the receipt of the books and wrote this charming letter, which recalls Charles Lamb:

> "The return of those books has simply staggered me. It has also pained me, for it seems to raise the standard of morality in these matters, and perhaps to sting the susceptible consciences of book borrowers. I have many borrowed books on my shelves. I would rather the owners should die than that I should have to think about these things and return them. I have two costly volumes that were lent to me before that little incident of ours, which, you may remember, was in Red Lion Square. I hope the owner is no more, for I simply will not give them up. And you have made me uneasy and have helped to turn an amiable rascal into a confirmed villain. Your affectionate Ned."

You may only be "an amiable rascal" when you borrow a book, but if you do not return it you are then "a confirmed villain."

## A Portrait of Addison.

In 1858 The Athenaeum declared that a portrait at Holland House, which was said to be that of Joseph Addison, did not represent Addison at all, but was the likeness of Sir Andrew Fountaine. This statement was received with incredulity at the time, because Macaulay had given to this portrait a most particular and picturesque description. The Athenaeum, however, was correct, as was shown in the controversy in regard to the picture in 1858.

From an article of Mr. W. Roberts in a recent number of The Athenaeum additional light is thrown on this interesting subject. On the 25th of last month Christie, Manson & Woods sold the collection of family portraits from Bilton Hall, Rugby. These portraits formerly belonged to Joseph Addison and his wife, the Countess of Warwick. The lady, after Addison's death, (June 17, 1719,) must have taken the pictures from Holland House to Bilton Hall. It was at Bilton Hall that Addison's daughter died in 1797. This portrait of Addison was painted by Kneller. The picture is thus described:

> "He is standing, and wears a blue coat, which is open in front, showing a white shirt and the neck; the white cuffs of his shirt are shown around the wrists, and, of course, he is wearing a long wig. Near him is a table, on which are papers and a letter addressed "Au [sic] Lords Justices de la Grande Bretagne"—a fact which assists us in arriving at an approximate date for the portrait. On the death of Queen Anne, on Aug. 1, 1714, Addison served as secretary to the Lords Justices pending the arrival of George I. The appearance of this letter in the picture is especially interesting, for, as Macaulay points out:
>
> 'There is an idle tradition that he [Addison] was directed to prepare a letter to the King, that he could not satisfy himself as to the style of this composition, and that the Lords Justices called in a clerk, who at once did what was wanted.'
>
> Macauley is inclined to accept the story as having a foundation in fact; and it seems to me that this portrait greatly helps to confirm it."

There are however, many other authentic portraits of Addison. "The undoubted parent of them all is one of Kneller's, painted for the Kitcat Club. This original is at Bayfordbury, and belongs to a descendant of Jacob Tonson. There is, too, the probability that Kneller made many replicas.

## The Question of Food Discussed.

Endless are the discussions between the carnivorous and the vegetarians. The most amusing part of these discussions is that occasionally the disputants indulge in very rude language. "D—n it, Sir," said a brawler of the Elizabethan age, "you shall eat mustard with your beef!" and thereupon the two rufflers drew rapiers. There is a recent fad which teaches that in the eating of nuts future health can alone be found. You are to breakfast on walnuts, dine on peanuts, and sup on butternuts.

Sir Henry Thompson, in the last number of The Nineteenth Century, reviews the whole subject of food, and does it in a sensible way. One excellent argument is this: The devourer of flesh is often accused of being the exterminator of animal life. The truth of the matter, as Sir Henry Thompson shows, is this, that the meat eater propagates beasts for food, and so brings about the improvement and multiplication of domestic animals. The very fact that primitive man ate dogs has, in the process of time, made the four-footed creature the dearest of friends. Savage man only devoured the cross, ugly, and stupid dogs, and preserved the handsome, good, swift, tail-wagging ones; and from this survival of the fittest come your pointer and setter, your poodle, your fox terrier, and even your pug.

As to diet, it has been long shown that the rice eaters present no particular traits of amiability. The Hindus, who hold meat in horror, are not models of sweetness any more than are the Guachos, who exist on flesh. We have had lately a race between vegetarians and meat eaters, and the first are said to have come in the lead; but we should want a dozen races to be run before we could arrive at any sensible deductions.

The relationship between diet, age, and occupation is what we most want to understand. Pretty generally it may be insisted that after a man and a woman have passed forty, unless their occupations be purely physical ones, the majority of the people in the middle of their lives eat very much more than is good for them.

In the meantime it is to be trusted that our soldiers and sailors will get their rations, and that there will be no silly people who will interfere with what our brave lads designate generally as "grub."

One thing is positive: No man fights well on an empty stomach, and, knowing that much, Dewey has his men piped to breakfast before continuing the pounding of Manila. We take, then, the liberty of changing certain well-known lines:

> "He fighteth best who eateth best,
> All things, both great and small."

## Zangwill on Books and Newspapers.

Mr. I. Zangwill made an amusing speech at a conference of the News Agents and Booksellers' Union of London. The main question was apparently about discounts. Mr. Zangwill said:

> "Till lately men of letters were not supposed to understand about business. They were supposed to be very Bohemian, and to be always borrowing half crowns. But all that has changed. Authors do not borrow anything now under £5. At any rate, whether authors were better business men or not, the days were past when publishers drank champagne out of the skulls of authors. Publishers complained now that authors knew so much; and it was authors that drank champagne out of the publishers' skulls, but they did not get so much, as the publishers' skulls were smaller. Authors saw the position clearly now that there were three factors in putting a book on the market—the author, the publisher, and the bookseller. All these parties thought they were badly used. They had all got hard times. The chief grievance of the booksellers was that the British public insisted upon discount. As the booksellers originally gave them the discount, they could scarcely be blamed for being unwilling to give up what they had once got. He did not think there was much in this complaint. It was a great temptation to people to buy things because they thought they were cheaper than they ought to be. If a book was 6s. nominally and 4s. 6d. really, it might as well be called 4s. 6d. net, and the amount divided to the mutual squeezing of the three factors he had mentioned.
>
> "The public would pay for what they wanted, and they would pay just what the booksellers could squeeze out of them. Booksellers, especially in provincial towns, needed to wake up a little, and realize that books were not so much bought as sold. The public were hypnotised into buying books. Books ought to be sold on the newspaper system—that was to say, on sale or return. There were two evils—books were not on return in the shops, and they were on return in the libraries. People would not drink out of the same glass as others, yet they had no hesitation in borrowing another's books. He sometimes wished that books as a disseminator of disease would frighten people more than it does. Mr. Zangwill said he could not help sometimes heaving a sigh not only at the unnecessary multiplication of newspapers, but also at the multiplication of their contents. Newspapers largely invented what happened, else why did the Spanish-American war hold off just for the day that Mr. Gladstone died? He supposed that if the Spanish-American war were to be given once a week, all the news could be contained in one or two paragraphs."

## How to Ruin Your Eyes.

When one thinks of the terrible strain put on the eyes of the professional reader, the wonder is how such delicate organisms can stand it. The strength of the eye, with everything else, diminishes with age. As good advice as can be given is: The instant the printed letter becomes blurry, or the reading matter gets out of focus, at once seek the best professional skill and prepare yourself to use glasses. The wearing of spectacles may be in order when you are as young as eighteen or as old as forty. As you grow older you will have to give up reading in a reclining position, because the action of the eyes is in a measure reversed, and the work on one eye becomes greater than on the other. After a certain time in life to read in the cars is a positive danger to eyesight. It is not so much a question of defective or intermittent light as that the page itself being in constant vibration, the eyes are overworked trying to follow automatically the rapid movements. It is a question whether too much light is not as bad as too little. The temptation to read by means of a powerful electric light invariably brings on eye troubles.

In your study, read and write with your back to the light, never when facing a window. Whether the light comes over your right or left shoulder is of less importance than to face it. Congestion of the eye not alone impairs the sight, but is a painful malady, for when it is acute it involves the nerves of the whole face, and even of the neck.

These words of advice are presented because Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, well known for his many English publications, writes: "My eyesight has gone wrong, and I find myself able to do scarcely any reading. I should like to be permitted to warn readers against working their eyes to any considerable extent when traveling in the cars. For many years past I have been in the habit of reading and writing for some hours in the train almost daily, and my present trouble is undoubtedly traceable to this cause."

The London Academy, taking note of Mr. Pearson's failing eyesight, is hardly sympathetic, for it says "that the bookstalls are at the present groaning under Mr. Pearson's publications, designed by him for railway reading."

## Books Received.

### RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Modern Readers' Bible. St. Luke and St. Paul. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2 Vols.

Physiology, Experimental and Descriptive. By Berel P. Cotton, A. M. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. North America. Vol. II. The United States. By Henry Gannett. 12mo. London: Edward Stanford.

The Telephone. By William J. Hopkins. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct. By Alexander Sutherland, M. A. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 vols. $8.

The Sacred Books of the East. Vol. III. Translated. By James Darmesteter. 8vo. New York: The Christian Literature Company. $3.

The Play of Animals. By Karl Groos. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

### POETRY.

Poems Here at Home. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Farm Ballads. By Will Carleton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Canadian Folk Life and Folk Lore. By William Parker Greenough. 8vo. New York: George H. Richmond.

South American Sketches. By Robert Crawford, M. A. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $2.

W. G. Wills, Dramatist and Painter. By Freeman Wills. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie. By Timothy Holmes, M. A., F. R. C. S. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

William Stokes. By His Son, William Stokes. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

### FICTION.

The Hepsworth Millions. By Christian Lys. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

The Prisoner of Zenda. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Stories of Starland. By Mary Proctor. Small 4to. New York: Potter & Putnam Company.

The Time Machine. By H. G. Wells. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Lytle Salem Maide. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Rupert of Hentzau. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The Mutineer. By Louis Beche and Walter Jeffery. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

John Ship Mariner. By Knarf Elivas. 12mo. New York: Fred A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

The Looms of Time. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Pagan Papers. By Kenneth Graham. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

The King's Jackal. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In the Days of Drake. By J. S. Fletcher. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Three Little Lovers of Nature. By Ella Reeve Ware. 12mo. Chicago: A. Flanagan.

It Was Marlowe. By Walter Gleason Zeigler. 16mo. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

The Waters of Caney Forks. By Opie Read. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Williams Sketches. By Arthur Ketchum, Percival H. Truman, and Henry B. Conger. 16mo. Williamstown: Herbert H. Lehman.

A Romance of Summer Seas. By Varina Anne Jefferson-Davis. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq. Written by Himself. The Fitz Boodle Papers, &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In the Sargasso Sea. By Thomas A. Janvier. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

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By Ferdinand Schuill, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History in the University of Chicago. 8vo. $1.50 net.

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By C. Lloyd, Principal of University College, Bristol. New edition for America, with preface by Henry W. Jameson, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City. $1.00 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons
153-157 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The Hundred and Other Stories. By Gertrude Hall. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Game in Wall Street and How to Play It Successfully. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

An Address delivered by William Morris at the Distribution of Prizes to Students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art on Feb. 21, 1894. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Choice Literature. Books One and Two. For Grammar Grades. Compiled and Arranged by Sherman Williams. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Choice Literature. Books One and Two. For Intermediate Grades. Compiled and Arranged by Sherman Williams. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Choice Literature. Book One. For Primary Grades. Compiled and Arranged by Sherman Williams. 12mo. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Timber; or, Discoveries. Being Observations on Men and Manners. By Ben Jonson. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Explosive Materials. By Capt. John P. Wisser. 18mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50 cents.

Punctuation. By Kate O'Neill. 18mo. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

Chavasse's Advice to a Mother. By George Carpenter, M. D. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons. $1.

Electricity in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear. By W. Scheppegrell, A. M., M. D. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Mr. Eagle's U. S. A. By John Livingston Wright and Mrs. Abbie Seates Ames. 12mo. Hartford: Truman Joseph Spencer.

The Voice of the Nation. By Charles Henry Butler. 16mo. New York: George Munro's Sons. Paper. 25 cents.

## Short Stories of Southern Life.*

The Southern negro is the principal figure in these short sketches, chiefly humorous, and his or her peculiarities of speech and conduct are set down with commendable patience and gravity and doubtless with reasonable accuracy. Moriah, the cook, is a widow of a month when she marries Pete, wearing mourning in the ceremony, and thereafter putting Pete's "chillun" into mourning out of respect to the memory of their deceased mother, "Ca'line." She states her reasons in a picturesque and conclusive fashion. The case of Tamar, the laundress, who weds Coachman Pompey, is similar in its sentimental purport and ethical quality. The courtship of Apollo Belvidere, the homeliest darky on the plantation, and Lily Washington, the dusky Amazonian belle, is full of the drollery of darky philosophy. The tales of the Rev. Jordan White and Reub' Tyler are equally graphic and humorous.

Quaint narratives relating to the humble white folks of that village of Simpkinsville, of which this writer is the acknowledged historian, are interspersed with the negro character sketches, and there is one yarn, thrown in for good measure, about two loafers in New York which is surely not founded on observation of life, and is forced in its ironical extravagance.

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*MORIAH'S MOURNING and Other Half-Hour Sketches. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

## [illegible] of [illegible] and Recent Publications.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle is writing a series of [illegible] stories for The Strand Magazine. They are entitled "Round the Fire," and are treated à la Sherlock Holmes, with the great amateur detective left out. We wonder if he will ever be brought back to life from his lonely grave in some Alpine ravine.

Anna Fuller has written a novel for G. P. Putnam's Sons which will appear in September. It is entitled "One of the Pilgrims: A Bank Story." The scene is laid in Boston.

Dr. Max Nordau's new novel, "The Drones Must Die," will not be published in London until the Autumn.

Among the first books to be published in September by E. P. Dutton & Co. will be a little historical romance by Kathleen Gray Nelson, entitled "Tuen, Slave and Empress." The scene is laid in the "Land of the Dragon," China, and the theme, with, of course, the exception of most of the dialogue, is said to be fact. Mrs. Nelson is a young journalist now living in New York, but formerly a resident of Atlanta, Ga. Although "Tuen" is said to be its author's first book, the story is well told in a fresh, picturesque, and coherent style. Mrs. Nelson, however, has had considerable experience in writing short stories for the magazines.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a work of exposition and criticism by Stopford A. Brooke, entitled "Study of Browning."

Victor Margueritte, who with his brother, Paul Margueritte, wrote "Le Désastre," published in English under the title of "The Disaster," by D. Appleton & Co., has just brought out a volume of poems in Paris called "Au Fil de l'Heure."

The September Scribner will include two or more war articles by Richard Harding Davis and John R. Spears; the "Episodes of the War" series will also be continued by various officers and well-known writers. The serials, "The Story of the Revolution," by Senator Lodge; "The Workers," by Walter A. Wyckoff, and "Red Rock," the novel by Thomas Nelson Page, are also continued. There will be two bits of fiction in the number: "Mutiny on the Flagship," by Anna B. Rodgers, the wife of a naval officer, and "The Conscience of a Business Man," a tale of capital and labor, by Octave Thanet. "The Mutiny on the Flagship" is the story of an Ensign and an Admiral's daughter. A brief untechnical description of "The Jungfrau Railway" will be presented from the pen of Edgar R. Dawson, M. E., apropos of the opening of the first section of this wonderful road, pronounced the most daring example of modern mountain engineering. W. J. Henderson, the well-known writer of sea tales and musical criticism, who is of the New York Naval Militia, will have an illustrated article on certain hitherto unexploited phases of the life of a man-o'-war's man at sea.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly bring out a new edition of Shakespeare in thirty-four volumes, entitled "The Falstaff Pocket Edition of the Works of William Shakespeare."

"Studies of a Biographer," by Leslie Stephen, will be published early in September by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work will be issued in two volumes, and covers such subjects as "National Biography," "The Evolution of Editors," "John Byron," "Johnsoniana," "Gibbon's Autobiography," "Arthur Young," "Wordsworth's Youth," "The Story of Scott's Ruin," "The Importation of German," "Matthew Arnold," "Jowett's Life," "Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Life of Tennyson," and "Pascal."

Among the interesting articles in The Critic for the first monthly number (July-August) is an account of Poe's burial in 1849, in the form of an interview with the sole survivor of those who attended the simple ceremony. The writer of the article is Lynn R. Meekins, author of "The Robb's Island Wreck" and "Some of Our People," and the man interviewed is the caretaker of the old graveyard where Poe's remains still lie. The article is illustrated with a portrait of Poe and a photograph of his tombstone.

Among the papers in The Atlantic for September will be "The Intimate Correspondence of Thomas Carlyle." The epistles presented are drawn from the writer's famous letters to his "little sister Jenny," (Mrs. Hanning,) recently discovered. It is said that if there were needed any final refutation of Froude's ungenerous portrait of the Chelsea philosopher, these letters would meet the need. They will be continued in the following months. The editor of the letters is Charles Townsend Copeland, who will also prepare for The Atlantic a paper on "Carlyle as a Letter Writer." "Our Municipal Problem," a paper by C. M. Robinson, will be presented by The Atlantic before many months. Mr. Robinson will treat his subject from the point of view of health and education. Along with the great series of reminiscences, literary and scientific, which the periodical will bring out in the coming months will be a pleasant series by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who may be considered the doyenne of New England letters.

An English edition of "Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century," by Werner Sombart, University of Breslau, Germany, is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. The translation is by Anson P. Atterbury, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church of this city. The volume will have an introduction by John B. Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University.

Three volumes of short stories, written as only a French literary artist can write them, have just reached this city from Paris. They are "Miquette," by Gyp, published by Calmann Lévy, said to be one of Gyp's best volumes; "Le Voeu," by Adolphe Aderer, from the same publisher, reported to be old-fashioned in its sentiment, (i. e., not realistic,) but powerful in its way, and "Celles qui Passent," by Jean Ajalbert, which is written in quite the style favored by the boulevards.

"Leo Tolstoy, the Grand Mujik," a short [illegible] ation.

The International Publishing Company has brought out a second edition of the "History of the Commune of 1871," noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28. It is intended to be a popular edition and is made accordingly.

"The Groundwork of Science: A Study in Epistemology," by St. George Mivart, F. R. S., the second volume in G. P. Putnam's Sons' Science Series, is in press. As has already been announced, Vol. III. will be "Rivers of North America," by Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan; Vol. IV. will be Bonney's "Volcanoes," and Vol. V. Geikie's "Earth Sculpture."

A Congrès International d'Histoire Diplomatique is to meet this year at The Hague from Sept. 1 to 4.

An enlarged and elaborately illustrated edition of Maurice Hewlett's "Earth Works Out of Tuscany" will be presented before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the August McClure's (the midsummer Fiction number) Gen. Miles will give an account of his observations and experiences at the Autumn manoeuvres of the Russian, German, and French Armies last year. Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan will tell the story of the secret journey he took across Cuba last Spring to interview Gen. Garcia. The same number will also have a story of school life by Rudyard Kipling; a story of liners and icebergs by Cutcliffe Hyne; a new chapter in the life of the King of Boyville, by William Allen White; the story of a lone adventure in a London fog, by Hester Caldwell Oakley; a railroad story, by John A. Hill, and a characteristic tale of rural life by Rowland E. Robinson.

The fifth part, completing the first volume of "The English Dialect Dictionary," has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work is edited by Joseph Wright, M. A., Ph. D., of the University of Oxford. It will be complete in sixteen parts. The scope of the work is to include the complete vocabulary of all dialect words which are still in use or are known to have been in use at any time during the last 200 years in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Material for the dialects in America has been furnished by the American Dialect Society.

There are some good articles in The Home Magazine for August, and all more or less illustrated. Gen. Edward F. Jones, who led the Sixth Massachusetts through Baltimore in 1861, tells the story of that awful day, and also contributes an interesting article on the history of the American flag. Henry Haynie says "A Few Good Words for Nero," which should excite particular interest in the light of "Quo Vadis." John Nothern Hilliard has a paper on "Aubrey Beardsley," and W. L. Calver contributes one on "Joseph Rodman Drake," the author of the poem, "The American Flag." There is also an article on "Color Photography," and one by Theodore Waters, on the development of the use of water power to produce and transmit heavy electrical currents over long distances.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in the early Autumn Samuel Butler's prose translation of the Iliad. Mr. Butler is also engaged on an edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets, in which he makes some alteration in the order of their arrangement, and also endeavors to establish as a fact that they were written between 1585 and the Autumn of 1588.

The publication of Paget Toynbee's "Dante Dictionary," which was to have been brought out in London this month, has been postponed until the Autumn. The work is exciting much comment among Dante scholars abroad, and criticism will very likely be rife among those who have not seen the advance sheets. Mr. Toynbee is said to confine himself rather to the philological part of Dante's diction, and has little to say of scholastic philosophy in interpreting the phrases.

Among the more recent books published in Paris are: "Le Vrai Japon," by Félix Martin, a distinguished Oriental traveler; "Le Ménage du Pasteur Naudié," by Edouard Rod; a history of the horseless carriage or motor car, entitled "La Voiture de Demain," by John Grand-Carteret. MM. E. de Nanteuil and G. de Saint-Clair have written a history of the influence of Sir Walter Scott, on the French novel. "Le Roman Historique à l'Epoque Romantique," as it is called, will be published immediately.

In response to applications from England, America, and the Continent, the Swedenborg Society will bring out a new edition of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, as translated by the Rev. Augustus Clissold, Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, C. E. Strutt, and others. They were originally published about half a century ago, and for many years past have been "out of print and scarce." It is hoped that the new edition will include all Swedenborg's non-theological writings, whether previously printed by him or still existing only in manuscript.

Heron-Allen's "Manual of Cheirosophy" will shortly issue from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Among the gift books to be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. in the Autumn are "The Wedding Book," by Amy Neally; an elegantly illustrated edition of Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Stabat Mater," illustrated with six full-page Madonna pictures; "Life's Roses," a volume of poetical selections, fully illustrated in color and half-tone pictures, and "Great Thoughts from Great Writers," a volume of prose selections, fully illustrated in color and half-tone pictures.

## Books in Other Tongues.

Publishers from all over the world are making hay while the sun shines, and during the Spanish-American war are bringing [illegible] arrives at some [illegible]. He declares the [illegible] by the United States to have been [illegible] that a neutral power is not obliged to force the observance of the laws of neutrality upon its individual citizens, and that the blockading of harbors by any means which prevent the passage of ships having the right of passage is illegal. This includes the use of submarine mines, and [illegible] the sinking of the Merrimac as an improper action. Of articles on Spain, one very interesting one is in Figaro Illustré for May, descriptive of the celebration of Holy Week in Seville. Of the works on America one of the most ingenious is by Th. Bentzon, "Choses et Gens d'Amérique." It is compiled after careful studies of such authorities as Bellamy and Octave Thanet. It is a pity that there is no reliable and exhaustive work to take the place of some of the highly amusing imaginative writings now masquerading as descriptions of things American.

On the 29th of June Italy will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Giacomo Leopardi. The occasion will be commemorated in various ways, both in the land he loved and wept over and in other countries where Italian poetry finds an echo. During Leopardi's life his best friends were Germans, and now one of the most sympathetic of the articles written for this occasion is in a German review, the Deutsche Rundschau for June. Other German, French, and English periodicals retell the sad story of his unhappy life, deprived of health and love and sympathy, and even of recognition. As for the last, it must have appeared of little moment to the poet, who left his noblest works unpublished till his death, but for love and happiness he wasted patient longing, and, lacking them, the pessimism was intensified which led him to despair so utterly for the departed glory of his beloved patria. Pity it was he could not know how his noble dissatisfaction, so passionately uttered, was to stir his country to reassume her ancient power! The writer in the Deutsche Rundschau declares that even the episode of Leopardi's friendship with Ranieri was not the happy interlude it was supposed to be. Leopardi's intense bitterness doubtless estranged his friends, but Ranieri is said to have been cold and unsympathetic, and to have harbored the poet at Capodimonte only for the sake of the reflected glory thus brought upon himself, in a land where to befriend an artist is looked upon as the act of a national benefactor. In another country this might be thought an insufficient motive for so much kindness, but it is a veritable fact that the actual advantage to be gained from being known as an artist's friend is worth intriguing for in Italy, where "the thirst that from the soul doth rise" is recognized as a reality. Ranieri made sure of his own recognition by carving on the monument he raised to Leopardi his own name as that of the poet's best friend.

To realize the warmth of gratitude which the Mother of the Arts has for the friends of her artist sons, it is only necessary to witness her ready welcome to the artists themselves. Recently the City of Bologna published, at the expense of the City Treasury, a volume of poems by a Bolognese poet, Giuseppe Lipparini, and it is probable that every citizen of Bologna will approve of this as a wise expenditure of the public funds. Yet Lipparini is what in other countries would be termed a "poet's poet." In these dreams, which he calls the poems, he breathes forth a passion purely artistic, though not for that reason less intense—the yearning of the artist to achieve the beautiful, and the tragedy of his weakness, when power is not given him to awaken form to life. Of the little collection the poems entitled "Galatea" and "The Garden of Wisdom" are the most perfect. Like all the others of this collection which the people of Bologna are instrumental in distributing, they are not what we call popular in style, but impersonal and classically beautiful. The enthusiasm they have aroused proves Italy to be still supreme as the cradle of the arts.

In Germany Paul Heyse has brought out another volume of poetry, "Neue Gedichte und Jugend Gedichte," and these poems are being received by a storm of controversy. The younger men in Germany ridicule these new poems, as it has been the fashion for them to do everything written by Heyse for the last ten years. For them he is too conservative, too smooth and shallow. Such criticism, however, sounds like blasphemy to the older men, who can remember greeting Heyse as exactly the opposite—a bold and cheery innovator, defying earlier theorists and daring to sing of humble things; an apostle with a new doctrine of innate poety of all things. So the older men warmly defend their beloved poet, the "child of the world," as Heyse loved to call himself, with his joyousness and happy lightness of subject and diction. Outside of Germany the generality of persons who know Heyse at all are rather inclined to sympathize with the younger critics, for in reading foreign literature it is easier to appreciate matter than style, and there is no doubt that Heyse, in avoiding all subjects that rouse and impassion us, has left his work somewhat colorless. And yet, those who are familiar with the graceful lyrics of the venerable poet know that he has justified his right to the title, and regret to see him led in his old age into quarrels concerning his rank as an artist. In some of the poems in this latest collection he endeavors to vindicate himself and to ridicule his critics—not a dignified or pleasing effort from one who might well dare to ignore them.

Octave Feuillet's latest novel is the story of "The Bishop's Godchild," ("La Filleule de Monseigneur.") The scene is in Brittany. There during the celebration of the Fête Dieu a new-born child is found in the Bishop's garden, who is adopted by him. The little girl is brought up strictly, according to old-fashioned principles, by the good Bishop's sister, Mlle. Hortense, and when she grows older is sent to a convent to be educated. There she forms a lifelong friendship with one of her schoolfellows, and later, after both the girls are married, they frequently exchange visits. The tragedy in the story is truly French; Hélène, unhappy in her own marriage, becomes hopelessly in love with the husband of her friend, and though she resists her passion, and never discloses it, the life of the sweet heroine is thus overshadowed with bitterness. The story has none of the keenness and adventure, of course, that are now in fashion with American and English readers, but it is a pretty picture of French life and of scenes in Brittany.

# The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

## SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1898

FEATURES:

### A Well-Known Financier

Full-Page Portrait of James Stillman, President National City Bank of New York.

### An Interesting Process

How the Old Paper Money of the United States Is Destroyed. Picture and Description of the Destruction of Four Million Dollars of Old Paper Money, Bureau Printing and Engraving, Washington.

### Queer Phases of City Life

Snap-Shots of the Sleepers in the City Parks Taken Just Before Sunrise.

### A Brave Band

Col. Huntington and His Regiment of Marines at Guantanamo. Description and Ten Interesting Pictures.

### The Drama

Portraits of Harry P. Schmitt, Sarah Bernhardt, from a Recent English Photograph; Arnold Dolmetsch, Minnie Ashley, Miss Furtado Clark, Mable Love, Victor Herbert, Lady Bancroft, and a Picture of the Old Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, the House of Robertson's Comedies, as It is To-day.

### Noted Pictures

Reproductions of "Taking Home the Bracken" by Colin Hunter, "The Road to Camelot" by George Broughton, "William the Conqueror Granting the First Charter to the City of London" by Joseph Seymour Lucas, and "Driving Home the Geese" by F. Goodsell.

### Are People Buried Alive?

A View of Dr. Walsh's Recent Publication, "Premature Burial: Fact or Fiction."

### Women Who Love

By Mrs. Lynn Linton; Picture of Gyp in Her Study, Also a Sketch of This Well-Known French Novelist.

### A Page of Babies

Queer Pictures Taken from the Sloane-Vanderbilt Maternity Institute, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

### Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

Picture and Description of This Great Institution. Picture of the New Cruiser Topeka at the Navy Yard.

## The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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